Recd 14 Jan.y 57. N. Abbott.

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Consulate of the United States
Havana January 7th 1857.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Sir.

The frequent occurrence of difficulties that arise between the United States Mail Steamers, and their passengers at this port, arising mainly for want of a responsible agent here, with discretionary powers to prevent the same, and at the same time enable the Captains to comply with their orders in the punctual discharge of their duties in carrying the mail, and particularly, I beg leave to mention, a case that has just occurred in which the mail Steamer Georgia, Capt Porter of the United States Navy, brought from Chagres a very large number of passengers, (upwards of 400 for New Orleans, and the rest for New York) having received the passage money at Chagres, Panama and San Francisco in full, had agreed to transfer those for New Orleans on board the Steamer Falcon without delay, but the

Falcon not having arrived, Capt. Porter engaged by a Note in his own hand writing (a copy of which is herewith enclosed) but without signature, to send them in the Steamer Pacific then here, to New Orleans the next day should the Falcon not arrive before, their baggage being put in a lighter, and the passengers sent to the Pacific, where they were received but not lodged or fed, as you will see by reference to the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by a Committee of the passengers to me.

The Georgia arrived here on the 30th ult. and on the 31st got rid of her passengers as above stated. these were detained here until the fourth instant, suffering very much from exposure, and a number of them falling sick in consequence.

I made a proper and earnest application and representation verbally to the consignees, and demanded to have these men properly cared for, and for a compliance of Captain Porter's promises, and the obligation of the Company to have them immediately forwarded, and to do them justice. They said they promised to feed the passengers, and lodge

them after the first night, and stated their entire inability to send them per Pacific, alledging the want of powers, and that they merely acted as consignees to enter and dispatch the vessels in this port agreeably to orders from the Company, and that they had no powers to charter the Pacific. On the 4th Inst. the Falcon arrived, and in application to the consignees, I was told that they were placed in a very perplexing and delicate situation, and could not give an assurance of any vessel going to New Orleans, as both, the Falcon and Pacific, were ordered to Chagres. To leave four or five hundred men, women and children here unprovided for, of course never could be submitted to, and I had determined to apply to the Captain General to enforce their sending them away agreeably to the promise of Captain Porter. The consignees applied to me for the order for the Falcon's papers, deposited at the Harbor master's, which I refused to grant until it was decided whether they would send the passengers to New Orleans, as was their duty to do; but before applying to the Captain General, I called personally at

the consignees', who then assured me they would send the passengers in the Pacific, which they accordingly did. During that time several persons died that were taken sick from exposure, or their illness encreased in consequence thereof.

As these things may occur again, or something like it, it is with the hope that something will be done to prevent such occurrences in future by the influence of the Government, that I have deemed it proper to make this representation.

I have the honor
to be, Sir,
With great respect
Yr. Mt. Obt. Servt.
Wm. Morland.
Actg Consul

Copy

Havana January 3d 1857

John Morland Esq
U. S. Consul
Havana.

Sir.

The undersigned, a committee of the passengers of the Steam Ship Georgia from Chagres, beg leave to lay before you the following facts.

The Steam Ship Georgia arrived at this port crowded with passengers, of whom 921 were reported, but in our opinion there were many more on boards. Of those passengers upwards of four hundred were to be conveyed to New Orleans. These passengers have been turned over to the Steam Ship Pacific with a memorandum or note written by Capt Porter, but not signed or dated, to the effect that their baggage should be put into a lighter and be under the care of the Captain of the Pacific that the Falcon was expected to arrive on the first at 11 or 12 o'clock, to which vessel they were to be transferred, and if not, that they should go in the

Pacific to New Orleans, the next day, but did not provide for their personal accomodation or support in the meantime; by your efforts united to ours with the consignees in this place, it was arranged that they (the passengers) should lodge on board the Pacific, to which vessel they were transferred, but were not allowed to go below deck the first night except a few ladies and their attendants, as was agreed to wait until the next day, but the Falcon not arriving, and the agent, and consignees of the Georgia not agreeing to pay our passage to New Orleans, the Captain of the Pacific refuses to take us, offering to do so if the passage is paid. Thus we are detained and obliged to remain on the deck of the Pacific without food, except what the humanity of the Captain chooses to give us, or what we can get on shore at our own expence. Last night some of the passengers were permitted to go below, but the steerage part of them had to remain on deck. We have understood today that by your exertions in behalf of the sick and ill, the consignees or agents have provided a lodging room at Casa Blanca as a cover at night, and to ship food on board the Pacific.

Now, all the passengers for New Orleans have paid their passages on board the Georgia at Chagres, Panama and San Francisco, many of them had not a cent remaining. We suppose that if you, or ourselves, make application to the Authorities of this place, it would no doubt produce a demand on the consignees to give cause why we are not sent on, but that would only produce an answer from them that they are not agents, but mere consignees, to dispatch the vessels, which they have repeatedly assured us of - and besides, the usual course of such applications must be attended with such delays that before any decision can be come to, we must be away. Therefore, we consider it futile, and must make our claims from the owners of the Georgia, or their agents in New Orleans. But as things of this nature, but too often may occur to the great injury, inconvenience and expence of passengers, and annoyance to you, and even to the Authorities, it is to be hoped that you will be pleased to lay these facts before the Government of the United States, as they are U.S. mail Steamers, that something may be done to prevent these impositions on the part of the agents or others in charge of the business, and with that hope, this

communication is addressed to you.

I remain, respectfully,

Y. Mst. Obt. servts.

L. Honck.

F. Hereford.

C. F. Kirtley.

Consulate of the United States.

Havana January 4th 1857.

Before me, Jno. Morland, acting Consul of the United States of America in the city of Havana, personally appeared L. Honck, F. Hereford, and C. F. Kirtley, who being by me sworn according to law, severally and solemnly declared that they were appointed a committee of and by the passengers who came on board the steamer Georgia, whose destination is the port of New Orleans; that they have signed the letter written on this and the preceding pages of this sheet, as such committee, and that the statement, made by them in the said letter are true and correct.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Havana on the day of the date above written.

Jno. Morland.

L. Honck.
F. Hereford.
C. F. Kirtley

(Consular seal)

Copy.

The Falcon is expected about 11 or 12 o'clock, in case she don't get in, this ship is obliged to sail to comply with Government instructions, and the New-Orleans passengers will be transferred to the "Pacific", their baggage will be placed in a lighter, ready to go alongside of the Falcon the moment she arrives — in case the passengers feel any uneasiness about the baggage they can appoint a watch to look out for it, but that will not be necessary as it will be put in charge of the captain of the "Pacific", who will see that every care is taken of it.

In case the Falcon don't come by to morrow, it will be considered that she did not sail from New-York on the appointed day, and the Pacific will proceed to morrow to New-Orleans with the passengers — any persons having gold dust amongst their baggage can have it put for safe keeping on board the Pacific, in case they feel any uneasiness about it.

Note. Done in the presence of us the undersigned Committee of the Passengers of Steam Ship Georgia on the 31st day of December 1850. by Captain Porter.

S. Honck

F. Hereford.

C. F. Kirtley.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana January 4th 1851.

Before me, John Morland, acting Consul of the United States at Havana personally came and appeared S. Honck, F. Hereford, and C. F. Kirtley, who on oath solemnly declared, that what is written on the reverse page, is a true and correct copy of document, without date or signature, written in their presence the 31st December last, on board of the Steam Ship Georgia in this port, by Captain Porter himself.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal of Office at Havana, on the day of the date above written.

Jno Morland.

S. Honck
F. Hereford
C. F. Kirtley

Rec'd 31 Jan?

Mr. Abbott.

Consulate of the United States
Havana January 21st 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Sir.

I have had the honor to receive your official letters of the 16th ult.o and 6th Instant.

Agreeably to the instructions contained in the former letter, I have made enquiries here for Doctor Richard Parran, and am sorry to say that I have not obtained any information in regard to him. to which effect I have written the enclosed letter to the Hon.ble J. M. Mason

I. R. Hobbie Esq first Assistant Post master General handed me yesterday your other letter, and to day I had the pleasure of introducing him to the Captain General, who promised to facilitate Mr. Hobbie's views.

It will be gratifying to me to

extend to Mr Hobbie all the official and personal aid and civilities in my power.

The United States Ship "Albany" arrived at this port on the 18th Inst. The officers and crew are all well.

With great respect,
I have the honor
to be, Sir,
Yr Mt Obt Servt
Jno Moland
acting Commdr

Rec'd 10 Feb? Mr. Abbot.

Consulate of the United States
Havana February 1st 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster.
Secretary of State.
Washington City.

Sir.

The United States Sloop of war "Albany" Commander Platt, sailed from this port on the 27th ult.o intending to go to Hayti, in consequence of a letter I received from the United States Commercial Agent at Port Haytien requesting me to send there a man of war, to demand a Captain Mayo there imprisoned, unjustly charged with smuggling.

Every thing is quiet here, and the Captain General (Concha) becoming popular with all parties, and evincing a disposition, and so far, acting towards foreigners with great consideration and justice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect
Yr. Mt. Obt. Servt.

Wm. Moland acting Consul.

Rec'd to Feb. 7 '51

Mr. Abbot.

Consulate of the United States
Havana February 1st 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster.
Secretary of State.
Washington City.

Sir.

I have the honor to forward to you herewith, a statement of the fees received at this Consulate from the first day of July to the thirty first day of December 1850 inclusive.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yr. Mo. Obt. Servt.

Jno. Moreland acting Consul.

Statement of Consular fees received at Havana from the first day of July to the 31st of December 1850, inclusive.

Names of vessels.	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest	Surveys. Registering and certificates	Extend of Protest and Record	certified copy of notes Protest	certified copy of extend Protest	certificates to Ships' papers and number	Sum total for each vessel.	Parties for whom services rendered.
Bark Osprey	4							4. -	J.C. Burnham & Co.
Steamer Georgia	4							4. -	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Isla de Cuba	4							4. -	Master.
Brig Br. French	4		oath & certifs of desertion				1 2.4	6. 4	ditto.
Steamer Ohio	4							4. -	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Falcon	4							4. -	ditto.
" Isabel	4							4. -	do.
Schr A. Ewell	4							4. -	Master
Brig Motto	4							4. -	ditto.
Bark Millandon	4							4. -	do.
Brig Coral	4							4. -	do.
Steamer Ohio	4							4. -	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Isabel	4							4. -	ditto.
" Falcon	4							4. -	do.
" Georgia	4							4. -	do.
Brig Admelay	4	1						5. -	F. Co Alvarez & Co.
Schr Fairy	4							4. -	Master
Ship Emma Watts	4							4. -	ditto
Schr Forest King	4	1						5. -	Franco Alvarez & Co.
Bark Saponica	4	1						5. -	ditto.
Ship Norma	4	1						5. -	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Prospect	4							4. -	ditto.
Brig Adela	4	1						5. -	do.
Bark Canada	4							4. -	do.
Schr Isabella	4	1						5. -	J.C. Burnham & Co.
Bark Jubilee	4							4. -	Storey, Spalding & Co.
[illegible] Blake	4		two men dead and two ship.				2 4.4	8. 4	Master
Steamer Isabel	4		46 Shea put under Spanish colors.				6 16.6½	20. 6½	ditto
" Georgia	4		two men shipped				1 2.-	6. -	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Brig Henrietta	4							4. -	Master
Steamer Falcon	4							4. -	Drake, Bro. & Co.
" Ohio	4							4. -	ditto
Schr C.A.L. Lamar	4	1						5. -	Master
Bark American	4		certificate & oath for desertion				1 2.4	6. 4	ditto.
Brig Delta	4							4. -	do.
Ship C.C. Dow	4		ditto.				1 2.4	6. 4	do
Brig P. Soulé	4	1	do.				1 2.4	7. 4	do
Bark Dr. Benson	4	1						5. -	Drake, Brothers & Co.
38. carried over.	£ 152.	9.-					33.2½	194. 2½	

Statement of Consular fees, Continued.
Havana.

Names of vessels	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest	Surveys, Registering and Certificate	Extend of Protest and record	Certified copy of noted Protest	Certified copy of extend Protest	Certifs to ships papers & number	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom services rendered.
38. Brought forward.	152.	9.-					33.2½	194.	2½	
Schr Merchant	4							4.	.	Drake, Brothers &
Bark Louisa	4							4.	.	J.co Alvarez & Co.
Steamer Falcon	4							4.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Schr Zephyr	4	1.			2.-			7.	.	ditto
" Fairy	4							4.	.	J.co Alvarez & Co.
Steamer Ohio	4							4.	"	Drake, Brothers &
" Georgia	4							4.	.	ditto
Schr Mary Ellen	4							4.	.	Master
Brig Machigonne	4	1	12.6					17.	6	ditto.
Schr Brazos	4	two men discharged & two shipped					2 4.-	8.	.	do.
Brig Jno French	4							4.	.	do
Bark Mary Lowell	4							4.	.	S.E. Burnham &
" Olinda St John	4							4.	"	ditto
" Lyra	4	1						5.	"	do.
Brig Carleton	4							4.	.	Master
Steamer Georgia	4							4.	.	Drake, Brothers &
" Falcon	4							4.	.	ditto.
" Ohio	4							4.	"	do.
Brig Maria	4							4.	"	Master
" G. H. Wright	4							4.	"	ditto.
Bark Parana	4							4.	.	Drake, Brothers &
Brig Machigonne	4	1	14.6		2.			21.	6	Master
" Ly Marshall	4							4.	.	ditto
" Edgar	4	1						5.	.	do.
" Gazelle	4							4.	"	Morison, Debonineck &
" Somers	4							4.	"	S.E. Burnham &
Bark Chase	4							4.	.	Master
Brig Annawon	4	1						5.	.	S.E. Burnham &
" Cardiff	4							4.	"	ditto
Bark Diligence	4							4.	.	do.
Schr Sea Gull	4	1						5.	"	do
Brig Jno R. Dow	4							4.	.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark N. H. Bridge	4	One man deserted & one shipped					2 4.4	8.	4	ditto
Brig Sylvina	4							4.	"	Master
Schr Merchant	4							4.	.	ditto
Brig Adela	4							4.	.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Adams Gray	4	1						5.	.	ditto
Bark Nath.l Blake	4.							4.	.	do
Steamer Ohio	4							4.	"	do.
77. carried over...	$308.	17.-	27.4		4.-		41.6½	398.	2½	

Statement of Consular fees. Continued.
Havana.

Names of vessels.	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest	Surveys Registering and certificates	Extending Protest and Recording	Certified copy of noted Protest	Certified copy of extended Protest	Certificates to ships papers and number	Sum total for each vessel.		Parties for whom services rendered.
y. Brought forward.	308.	17..	27.4	.	4...		41.6¢	398.	2½	
Steamer Falcon	4							4.	-	Drake, Brothers & Co.
. Georgia	4							4.	.	ditto.
Brig Frances Ellen	4							4.	.	Morison, Debominck & Co.
Bark Japonica	4	1						5.	.	Francs Alvarez & Co.
Brig R. Pennell	4		One man shipped			1	2.-	6.	.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Rapid	4	1						5.	.	ditto
Schr Geo. E. Prescott	4	1	ditto			1	2.-	7.	.	do.
. Mary Delany	4							4.	.	do
Bark Isla de Cuba	4	1						5.	.	Peñasco, Brothers.
. J. A. Perley	4							4.	.	I. C. Burnham & Co.
. Orlando	4	One man deserted from ship				2	4.4	8.	4	master
. Empiress	4							4.	.	Peñasco, Brothers
Brig Ellen Hayden	4							4.	.	I. C. Burnham & Co.
. Maine	4							4.	.	master
. Confidence	4	Orders of arrest & release					1.4	5.	4	ditto
Schr Fairy	4							4.	.	Fco Alvarez & Co.
Steamer Georgia	4							4.	.	Drake, Bro.s & Co.
. Ohio	4							4.	.	ditto
. Falcon	4							4.	.	do
Schr Forest King	4	1						5.	.	master
Steamer Isabel	4							4.	.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Schr Zephyr	4							4.	.	ditto
Brig Somers	4							4.	.	I. C. Burnham & Co.
Bark Medora	4							4.	.	Morison, Debominck & Co.
Brig Roscoe	4							4.	.	Jno Carricaburu.
. Cardenas	4							4.	.	master
Bark Childe Harold	4	1						5.	.	I. C. Burnham & Co.
Schr Brothers	4	1	Men of arrest & certif.e of desertion				3.4	8.	4	master
Brig Presid.t Z. Taylor	4	1	8.4	17.	discharge shipping	2	4.4	35.	-	ditto
" Lima	4							4.	.	I. C. Burnham & Co.
Bark Int. Aviles	4	1	8.4	17..	do		4.4	35.	.	master
Brig Sebago	4							4.	.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
. Random	4							4.	.	I. C. Burnham & Co.
Steamer Pacific	4	two men shipped				1	2..	6.	.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
. Ohio	4							4.	"	ditto
. Falcon	4	two men discharged				1	2.-	6.	.	do.
. Georgia	4							4.	.	do
Brig Adams Gray	4	1						5.	.	do
. P. Sonlé	4							4.	"	master
116. carried over.	$ 464.	27..	44.4	34..	4...		88.3½	$ 641.	6½	

Statement of Consular fees. Continued.
Havanas.

Names of vessels	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest	Surveys Registering and certificates	Extending Protest and Recording	Certified copy of noted Protest	Certified copy of extended Protest	Certificates to ships' papers and number	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom Services rendered
116 Brought forward.	464.	27.-	44.4	34.-	4.-		68.2½	641.	6½	
Schr Mary Ellen	4							4.	"	Master.
" Merchant	4		Oath man discharges			1	2.-	6.	"	Drake, Brothers &
Brig Josephus	4	1						5.	"	Master
" Robert Waln	4	1	17.-	17.		8.4		47.	4	Wrecked at Sea Master
" Charles Kershaw	4	1	12.6	Order of arrest & certificate			3.-	20.	6	Morison, Debonnick &
" Delaware	4							4.	"	Master
Ship Norma	4	1						5.	"	Drake, Brothers &
Schr Barnard	4							4.	"	Master.
" Hope	4	1						5.	"	J. C. Burnham &
Bark Elizabeth J.	4	1	two orders of arrest & release				3.-	8.	"	Fco Alvarez &
Steamer Pacific	4							4.	"	Drake, Brothers &
" Georgia	4							4.	"	ditto.
" Ohio	4							4.	"	do.
Bark Oline St John	4	1						5.	"	J. C. Burnham &
Brig Argus	4	1						5.	"	Drake, Brothers &
Steamer Isabel	4							4.	"	ditto
Schr Fakir	4							4.	"	Master
Brig Cardiff	4							4.	"	J. C. Burnham &
" Washington	4	1						5.	"	Fco Alvarez &
" Edgar	4		Oath & certificate for oath				2.4	6.	4	Master
Bark Jno Benson	4	1						5.	"	Master.
Brig Jerome	4							4.	"	Master
Schr Zephyr	4	1						5.	"	Drake, Brothers &
Brig Patrick Henry	4							4.	"	Storey, Spalding &
Schr Fairy	4							4.	"	Fco Alvarez &
Steamer Crescent City	4							4.	"	Drake, Brothers &
Bark Saponica	4	1	Oath & certif of detention				2.4	7.	4	Fco Alvarez &
Brig Somers	4							4.	"	J. C. Burnham &
Steamer Ohio	4							4.	"	Drake, Brothers &
" Pacific	4							4.	"	ditto.
" Georgia	4							4.	"	do.
" Isabel	4							4.	"	do.
Brig P. Soulé	4	1						5.	"	Master
Bark Lyra	4	1						5.	"	Fco Alvarez &
" Millanson	4							4.	"	Master.
" Martha Anna	4							4.	"	ditto.
Brig Jno Balch	4							4.	"	do.
Bark Russia	4							4.	"	Drake, Brothers &
" Odd Fellow	4							4.	"	J. C. Burnham &
155. carried over.	620.	41.-	74.2	57.-	4.-	8.4	81.2½	880.	0½	

Statement of Consular fees, Continued.
Havana.

Names of vessels.	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest	Surveys. Registering and Certificates	Extending Protests and recording	Certified copy of Protest	Certified copy of entry and Protest	Certificate to Ships' papers and number	Sum total for each vessel.		Parties for whom services rendered.
Brought forward.	620.	41.	74.2	51.	4..	8.4	81.2½	880.	0½	
Brig Calcutta	4	1						5.	"	Master
Bark William	4							4.	"	J.C. Burnham & Co.
Brig Tangier	4							4.	"	ditto
Bark St Jago	4							4.	"	do
" Saone	4			Still in port.						
Steamer Georgia	4							4.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Pacific	4							4.	"	ditto
" Ohio	4							4.	"	ditto
Sloop Wm Henry	2	.		fishing smacks.				2.	.	Master
Bark Isla de Cuba	4	1						5.	"	Penasco Brothers
Brig Maria	4	1						5.	"	Master
" Ary Marshall	4							4.	"	ditto
Steamer Isabel	4							4.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Mary Lowell	4	1		17.		8.4		30.	4	ditto
Brig Mt Alfred	4							4.	"	Master
Bark Diligence	4							4.	"	ditto
Brig Susan	4	1						5.	"	J.C. Burnham & Co.
" Lydia	4							4.	"	Master
" Adams Gray	4	1						5.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Schr Zakir	4							4.	"	Master.
Brig L. Copeland	4	1	12.6	2..				19.	6	J.C. Burnham & Co.
" R.M. Carleton	4	1						5.	"	Master
" Argus	4							4.	"	J.C. Burnham & Co.
" Adela	4	1						5.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark N.F. Bridge	4	1	8.4	17.	Still in port.					
" Jasper	4				ditto					
Steamer Ohio	4							4.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Pacific	4							4.	"	ditto
" Georgia	4							4.	"	do
Bark Rapid	4	1			Still in port.					
Sloop Wm Henry	2.				fishing smacks			2.	"	Master
Steamer Isabel	4							4.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Sloop Eliza	2				fishing smack			2.	"	Master
Brig E.O. Holt	4	1			Still in port					
Bark J.N. Bloopt	4	1			ditto					
Schr Forest King	4	1			ditto					
Brig Confidence	4							4.	"	J.C. Burnham & Co.
Schr Fairy	4							4.	"	F.co Alvarez & Co.
Brig Elizabeth	4	One man discharged & one shipped = 4..						8.	.	Master.
194 Carried over	770.	55..	95.4	85..	6..	17..	85.2½	1055.	2½	

Statement of Consular fees. Concluded.
Havana.

Names of vessels	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest	Surveys, Registering and certificate	Extending Protest and record	Certified copy of noted Protest	Certified copy of extended Protest	Certified to ships papers and number	Sum total for each vessel	Parties for whom services rendered
194 Brought forward	770.	55.	95.4	85.	6.	17.	85.2½	1055.2½	
Bark M. Winthrop	4	1		Still in port.					
Brig P. Sonlé	4					ditto.			
Bark Elizabeth	4	1				ditto			
" Falmouth	4					ditto			
Schr Sea Gull	4	1				ditto			
Brig Fornay	4	1	25.4	17		8.4	in port.		
Steamer Georgia	4							4. "	Drake, Brothers &
" Pacific	4							4. "	ditto
" Falcon	4							4. "	ditto
203 vessels.	℔ 806.	59..	121..	102..	6	25.4	85.2½	℔ 1067. 2½	

Recapitulation

Receipts. for Deposit of Registers	℔	806. .
" for Notations of Protest		59. .
" for Surveys & registering		121. .
" for extensions of Protest		102. .
" for certified copies of noted protests		6. .
" for ditto of extended ditto		25. 4
" for Certificates to Ships' papers		85. 2½
		1,204. 6½
Deduct Deposit of Registers of 12 vessels still in port, and other charges on some of them, which amt. is not yet received		137. 4
	℔	1,067. 2½
Add Deposit of Register and one notation of Protest on 12 vessels that arrived previous to 30th of June, and sailed after that date		49. .
		1,116. 2½
Add 541 Invoice Certificates at 2℔		1082. .
169 Miscellaneous do at 2℔		238. .
49 Debenture do at 1½℔		73. 4
5 Powers of Attorney at 8½℔		42. 4
	℔	2,552. 2½

Total Amount received from all sources twenty five hundred and fifty two, 31/100 Dollars.

Havana December 31st 1850.

Jas Morland

acting 6 consul.

Recd 11th
Duplicate.
Orig per Sta Georgia
via New York

No 1

Consulate of the United States
Havana February 1st 1852

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Sir.

The United States Sloop of war "Albany", Commander Platt, sailed from this port on the 27.th ult.o intending to go to Hayti in consequence of a letter I received from the United States Commercial Agent at Port Haytien, requesting me to send a man of war there, to demand a Captain Mayo there imprisoned unjustly charged with smuggling.

Every thing is quiet here, and the Captain General (Concha) becoming popular with all parties, and evincing a disposition, and so far, acting towards foreigners with great consideration and justice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect,
Your Obt Servt

W. Morland
acting Consul

Recd 6 Feb. 7 51.

Mr Abbot.

P. O. Department,
February 4, 1851.

Sir:

Your letter of the 31st ult. inclosing copies of a despatch from J. Morland, Esq., acting Consul at Havana, relative to complaints of passengers detained at Havana, on their way from Chagres to New Orleans, has been received and the matter duly considered.

In answer, I have the honor to state that this Department has no control over the New York, Chagres and New Orleans mail lines, further than to see that the contractors perform their contract obligations in respect to the mails. If they fail to perform any of their trips with the mails agreeably to the stipulated schedule, they are liable to a forfeiture of a part or the whole of the pay for such trip or trips, as the case may be, on the fact being duly reported to the Secretary of the Navy, with whose Department

the contract is made. There is nothing in their contract requiring them to convey papers, other than such persons as may be in charge of the mails.

We have no evidence on file to show that the contractors did not, on the trip in question, in the early part of last month, arrive at New Orleans in time; but the copies of Mr. Morland's despatch will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, to the end that if it shall hereafter appear the contractors were in any respect at fault with regard to the mails so much of the pay may be withheld as in the judgment of the Navy Department may be deemed right and proper.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servt.,

W. A. Hall

Hon. Danl. Webster,
Sec'y State.

Recd 17 Feb.

Mr Abbott

Consulate of the United States
Havana February 5th. 1853

Hon.ble Daniel Webster.
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Sir.

I beg leave to lay before you a duplicate Statement of fees received at this office from the first day of July to the 31st. day of December 1852, inclusive.

The original was forwarded on the first Inst. per Steamer Georgia via New York.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect
Yr. Mt. Obt. Servt.
Jno. Moreland
Actg. Consul

Statement of Consular fees, received at Havana from the first day of July to the 31st of December 1850 inclusive.

Names of vessels	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest	Survey Register and certificate	Extend Protest and Recording	Certif. copy of noted Protest	Certif. copy of extend protest	Certificate as to Ship's Papers and number	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom Services rendered
Bark Espray	4.							4	"	J. C. Burnham & Co
Steamer Georgia	4.							4	"	Drake, Brothers & Co
Bark Isla de Cuba	4.							4	"	master.
Brig Jn.o French	4.		oath + certificate	of desertion			2.4.	6.	4.	ditto
Steamer Ohio	4.							4	"	Drake, Brothers & Co
" Falcon	4.							4	"	ditto
" Isabel	4.							4	"	do.
Schr. A. Gall	4.							4	"	master.
Brig Motto	4.							4	"	ditto
Bark Millandon	4.							4	"	ditto
Brig Coral	4.							4	"	do.
Steamer Ohio	4.							4	"	Drake, Brothers & Co
" Isabel	4.							4	"	ditto
" Falcon	4.							4	"	do.
" Georgia	4.							4	"	do.
Brig Adam Gray	4.	1						5	"	Fco. Alvarez & Co.
Schr Fairy	4.							4	"	master.
Ship Emma Watts	4.							4	"	ditto
Schr. Forest King	4.	1						5	"	Franco. alvarez & Co
Bark Japonica	4.	1						5	"	ditto
Ship Norma	4.	1						5	"	Drake, Brothers & Co
Bark. Prospect	4.							4	"	ditto
Brig Adela	4.	1						5	"	do.
Bark Canada	4.							4	"	do.
Schr Isabella	4.	1						5	"	S. C. Burnham & Co
Bark Jubilee	4.		two men Desertion ship?				2. 4. 4	8	4.	Storey Shalding & Co
Schr. Yankee Blade	4.							4	"	master.
Steamer Isabel	4	Sola hue	+ put under Spanish colors				6. 16. 6½	20	6½	ditto
" Georgia	4	two men shipped					1. 2. "	6	"	Drake, Brothers & Co
Brig Henrietta	4							4	"	master
Steamer Falcon	4							4	"	Drake Brothers & Co
" Ohio	4							4	"	ditto
Schr. C. A. L. Lamar	4	1						5	"	master.
Bark American	4	Certif.e + oath for desertion					1. 2. 4.	6.	4.	ditto
Brig Delta	4							4	"	do
Ship C. C. Dow	4		ditto				1. 2. 4.	6	4	do.
Brig P. Soulé	4	1	do.				1. 2. 4.	7.	4.	do
Bark Jn.o Benson	4.	1						5	"	Drake Brothers & Co
carried over	152	9.					33 2/24	194.	2/2.	

Statement of Consular fees Continued.

Havana.

Names of vessels.	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest	Survey Register and certificates	Extend Protest or Record	Certif. copies of noted Protest	Certif. copy of extended protest	Certificates to Ships' papers number	Sum total for each vessel.		Parties for whom services rendered.
38. Brought forward.	152.	9.					33.2½	194.	2½	
Schr Merchant	4							4		Drake Brothers & Co
Bark Louisa	4							4		J.co Alvarez & Co.
Steamer Falcon	4							4		Drake Brothers & Co
Schr. Zephir	4	1			2			7	—	ditto
" Fairy	4							4		J.co Alvarez & Co.
Steamer Ohio	4							4		Drake Brothers & Co
" Georgia	4							4		ditto
Schr Mary Ellen	4							4		master
Brig Machigonne	4	1	12.6					17.	6.	ditto
Schr. Brazos.	4	two men	discharged	from	ship.		2.	4—	8.	do.
Brig Jn.o French	4							4		do.
Bark Mary Lord	4							4		J.H. Burnham & Co.
" Orline St. John	4							4		ditto
" Lyra	4	1						5.		do.
Brig Carleton	4							4		master
Steamer Georgia	4							4		Drake Brothers & Co
" Falcon	4							4		ditto
" Ohio	4							4.		do.
Brig Mana	4							4		master
" G. A. Wright	4							4		ditto
Bark Parana	4							4		Drake Brothers & Co
Brig Machigonne	4	1	14.6		2.			21.	6.	master
" Ny. Marshall	4							4.		ditto
" Edgar	4	1						5		do.
" Gazelle	4							4		Morison, Debonnick & Co
" Somers	4							4		J.H. Burnham & Co
Bark Chase	4							4		master
Brig Amaroon	4	1						5.		J.H. Burnham & Co
" Cardiff	4							4		ditto
Bark Diligence	4							4		do.
Schr. Seal Gull	4	1						5		do.
Brig Jn.o R. Dow	4							4		Drake Brothers & Co
Bark A. W. Bridge	4	one man	deserted	time	ship.		2. 4. 4.	8	4.	ditto
Brig Sylvina	4							4		master
Schr. Merchant	4							4		ditto
Brig Adela	4							4		Drake Brothers & Co
" Adams Gray	4	1						5		ditto
Bark Nath.l Blake	4							4		do.
Steamer Ohio	4.							4		do.
77 carried over	$308.	17.	27.4		4.		44.6½	$398	2½	

Statement of Consular fees. Continued
Havana.

Name of vessels.	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest.	Survey Registering and certificate	Examining Protest and Record B.	Entering copy of protest	Certified copies of certificate Protest	Certificate to ship's papers and number	Sum total for each vessel.		Parties for whom Services rendered.
77 Brought forward	308	17.	27.4.	.	4.		41.6½.	398	2½.	
Steamer Falcon	4							4	"	Drake, Brothers & Co
" Georgia	4							4	"	ditto
Brig Francis Ellen	4							4	"	Morison, Debonnick & Co
Bark Japonica	4	1						5	"	Jan.co Alvarez & Co
Brig A. Pennell	4		one man shipd.				1. 2 m.	6	m	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Rapid	4	1						5	"	ditto
Schr. Geo E. Prescott	4	1	ditto	. .			1. 2 m.	7	m	do
" Ay. Delany.	4							4	"	do.
Bark Isla de Cuba	4	1						5	"	Penasco, Brothers.
" J. A. Perley.	4							4	"	J. C. Burnham & Co.
" Orlando.	4	one man deserted		one shipped			2. 4. 4.	8	4	master.
" Empress.	4							4	"	Penasco, Brothers
Brig Ellen Hayden	4							4	"	J. C. Burnham & Co.
" Maine.	4							4	"	master
" Confidence	4	order of arrest + release		. . .			1.4.	5	4.	ditto
Schr. Fairy	4							4	"	J.co Alvarez & Co.
Steamer Georgia	4							4	"	Drake, Brothers & Co
" Ohio	4							4	"	ditto
" Falcon.	4							4	"	do.
Schr. Forest King	4	1						5	"	master
Steamer Isabel.	4							4	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Schr. Zephir	4							4	"	ditto
Brig Somers	4							4	"	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Bark Medora	4							4	"	Morison, Debonnick & Co
Brig Roscoe.	4							4	"	Jno. Carricaburu
" Cardenas.	4							4	"	master.
Bark Childe Harold.	4	1						5	"	J. C. Burnham & Co
Schr. Brothers	4	1	order of arrest + certif.e of desertion				3.4.	8	4.	master
Brig Presd.t Z. Taylor	4	1	8. 4. 17.		discharge + shipping		2. 4. 4.	35	m	ditto
" Lima	4							4	"	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Bark Jno. Aviles	4	1	8. 4. 17.		do.		4.4.	35	m	master
Brig Sebago	4							4	"	Drake, Brothers & Co
" Random	4							4	"	J. C. Burnham & Co
Steamer Pacific	4		two men shipped				1. 2. m.	6	"	Drake, Brothers & Co
" Ohio	4							4	"	ditto
" Falcon	4		two men discharged				1. 2.	6	"	do.
" Georgia	4							4	"	do
Brig Adams Gray	4	1						5	"	do.
" P. Soulé	4							4	"	master
116 carried over	$ 464.	27.	44.4.	34	4.	.	682½	$ 641.	6½	

Statement of Consular fees. Continued
Havana.

Names of vessels.	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest	Survey registering and certificate	Extend protest and record	Certif copy of noted protest	Certif copy of extend protest	Certificate to ship's papers and number	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom services rendered
116 Brought forward	464	27	44.4	34	4		68.2½	641	6½	
Schr. Mary Ellen	4							4		master.
" Merchant	4		one man	discharged			1. 2.	6	.	Drake, Brothers & Co
Brig Josephus	4	1						5		master.
" Robert Waln	4	1	17.	17		8.4		47.	4.	Wrecked at sea, master.
" Charles Kershaw	4	1	12.6	one order of arrest & certificate			3.	20	6.	Morison, De Connick.
" Delaware	4							4		master.
Ship Norma	4	1						5		Drake, Brothers & Co
Schr. Barnard	4							4		master
" Hope	4	1						5		S. G. Burnham & Co
Bark Elizabeth S.	4	1	two orders of arrest & release				3.	8	.	Fran co Alvarez & Co
Steamer Pacific	4							4		Drake, Brothers & Co
" Georgia	4							4		ditto
" Ohio	4							4		do.
Bark Celine St. John	4	1						5		S. G. Burnham & Co
Brig Argus	4	1						5		Drake, Brothers & Co
Steamer Isabel	4							4		ditto
Schr. Faker	4							4		master
Brig Cardiff	4							4		S. G. Burnham & Co
" Washington	4	1						5		Jco Alvarez & Co
" Edgar	4		oath & certificate for death				2.4	6	4.	master
Bark Jno. Benson	4	1						5		master
Brig Jerome	4							4		master.
Schr. Zephyr	4	1						5		Drake, Brothers & Co
Brig Patrick Henry	4							4		Storey, Spalding & Co
Schr. Fairy	4							4		Jco Alvarez & Co
Steamer Crescent City	4							4		Drake, Brothers & Co
Bark Saponica	4	1	oath & certif. of desertion				1. 2.4	7.	4.	Jco Alvarez & Co
Brig Somers	4							4		S. G. Burnham & Co
Steamer Ohio	4							4		Drake, Brothers & Co
" Pacific	4							4		ditto
" Georgia	4							4		do.
" Isabel	4							4		do.
Brig P. Soulé	4	1						5		master.
Bark Lyra	4	1						5		Jco Alvarez & Co
" Millaudon	4							4		master
" Martha Anna	4							4		ditto
Brig Jno. Balch	4							4		do.
Bark Russia	4							4		Drake, Brothers & Co
" Odd Fellow	4							4		S. G. Burnham & Co
135 carried over	$ 620.	41.	74.2	51.	4	8.4	81.2½	$ 880	0½.	

Statement of Consular fees Continued

Havana.

Names of vessels.	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest	Surveys Registering and certificates	Protests and record of protest	Certified copy of protest	Certified copy of protest	certificates to ship's papers and number	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom services rendered.
155 Brought forward	620	41	74.2	51	4	8.4	81.2½	880	0½	
Brig Calcutta	4	1						5	.	master
Bark William	4							4	,	S.C. Burnham & Co.
Brig Tangier	4							4	"	ditto
Bark St. Jago	4							4	.	do.
Bark Saone	4				Still in port				.	
Steamer Georgia	4							4	.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Pacific	4							4	.	ditto
" Ohio	4							4	.	ditto
Sloop "Wm. Henry	2				fishing smack			2	.	master
Bark Isla de Cuba	4	1						5	.	Peñasco. Brothers.
Brig Maria	4	1						5	.	master.
" Ky Marshall	4							4	.	ditto
Steamer Isabel	4							4	.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Mary Lowell	4	1		17		8.4		30	4.	ditto
Brig Mr. Alfred	4							4	.	master
Bark Diligence	4							4	.	ditto
Brig Susan	4	1						5	.	J.C. Burnham & Co.
" Lydia	4							4	.	master
" Adams Gray	4	1						5	"	Drake. Brothers & Co.
Schr Takin	4							4	.	master
Brig L. Copeland	4	1	12.6		2			19.	6.	J.C. Burnham & Co.
" R.M Carleton	4	1						5	.	master.
" Argus	4							4	"	J.C. Burnham & Co.
" Adela	4	1						5	.	Drake. Brothers & Co.
Bark N.W. Bridge	4	1	8.4	17	Still in port.					
" Jasper	4				ditto					
Steamer Ohio	4							4	.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Pacific	4							4	.	ditto
" Georgia	4							4	.	do.
Bark Rapid	4	1			Still in port					
Sloop Wm Henry	2				fishing smack			2	.	master
Steamer Isabel	4							4	.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Sloop Eliza	2				ditto			2	.	master.
Brig C.C. Holt	4	1			Still in port					
Bark N.W. Blodget	4	1			ditto					
Schr Forest King	4	1			ditto					
Brig Confidence	4							4	.	J.C. Burnham & Co
Schr Faury	4							4	"	Jr. Alvarez & Co.
Brig Elizabeth	4	one man discharged	4	shipped		2.	4.	8	.	master
194 carried over	770	55.	95.2	85.	6	17.	85.2½	1055.	2½	

Statement of Consular fees. Concluded.
Havana.

Names of vessels	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest	Surveys Registering and certificates	Extending protest and recording	Certif^{d} copy. of noted protest	Certif^{d} copy. of extended protest	certificates to Ship's papers and number	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom services rendered
194 Brought forward.	770	55	95.4.	85.	6.	17.	85.2½	1055	2½	
Bark In^{a} Winthrop	4.	1		Still in port.						
Brig P. Soulé	4.				ditto.					
Bark Elizabeth I.	4.	1			ditto.					
" Falmouth	4.				ditto					
Schr. Sea Gull	4.	1.			ditto					
Brig Fornax	4.	1.	25.4.	17.		8.4.	in port			
Steamer Georgia	4.							4.	,	Drake Brothers & Co
" Pacific	4.							4.	,	ditto
" Falcon	4.							4.	,	do.
203 vessels.	$ 806.	59.	121.	102.	6.	25.4	85.2½	$ 1067.	2½	

Recapitulation

Receipts, for deposit of Registers	$	806.
" for notations of Protest	"	59.
" for Surveys and Registering	"	121.
" for extentions of Protest	"	102.
" for certified copies of noted protests	"	6.
" for ditto of extended ditto	"	25 4.
" for certificates to Ship's papers	"	85 2½.
	$	1.204. 6½.
Deduct. Deposit of Registers of 12 vessels still in port, and other charges on some of them, which amt. is not yet received	$	137. 4.
	$	1067. 2½.
add. Deposit of Registers, and mem notation of protest on 12 vessels that arriv^{d} previous to 30th of June, and sail^{d} after that date		49.
		1.116 2½
add 541 Invoice certificates at	$ 2.	1.082 "
169. miscellaneous do. at	$ 2	238 "
49. debenture certificates.	$ 1½	73. 4.
5 Powers of Attorney	" 8½	42. 4.
Total amount received from all sources,	$	2552 2½.

twenty five hundred and fifty two 31/100 Dollars.

Habana December 31st 1850. Duplicate. Jno. T. Moreland acting Consul.

Recd 7 Feb 1.

R Abbot - immediate

Care Room Dept State
Sunday Morning Feb 7
51

My dr Sir

The delicate health of my daughter has induced my dr Smith & his advice & Physicians to try a sea voyage, & hence they have concluded to proceed per N. York to sail for N. Orleans via Havana, where they will spend a short time. If entering Constitue with your practice I should be much obliged by a line with to the acting Consul at that place, as they go unacquainted

Yours Truly

Hon Daniel Webster
Secy State

R. S. Sanderson

Letters Sent & Inst. Misc.

Rec'd 24 Feb.y 51.

Abbott.

Navy Department,
February 19th 1851.

Hon: Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of a letter from M.O. Roberts, Agent of the "U.S. Mail Steam Ship Company", dated 11th instant, together with a copy of the letter from Lieut. Porter therein refered to, in answer to the complaint preferred by the U.S. Consul at Havana, against the contractors on the New York, Chagres & New Orleans Lines, on the 7th January last, which was refered by you to the Postmaster General, and by him communicated to this Department.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully,
Your obed servant

Wm. A. Graham

(Copy)

Office of the United States
Mail Steam Ship Company
New York Feb: 11. 1857

Hon: Wm A. Graham
Secretary of the Navy
Sir

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch of the 6th inst. enclosing copies of various papers, relating to the transfer of the Passengers brought from Chagres to Havana by the Steam Ship "Georgia", Lieut. Porter U.S.N. commander on the 1st of January last, to the Steamer "Pacific", Capt. Jarvis, and the complaints of said Passengers, that they were subjected to inconvenience exposure and detention.

I need not assure you that the difficulty to which these papers allude, is a source of much regret to this Company; but I feel persuaded that it admits of such explanation as will exonerate the Company from censure.

On the return Voyage of the U.S. Mail Steamships "Ohio" Lt. Schenck U.S. Navy commanding, in December, she met with an accident to her machinery at Havana and subsequently on her Voyage to this Port

encountered a succession of severe gales which induced Capt. Schenck to put into Norfolk. This of course threw the Ohio out of the line, retarded her arr-=ival here, and prevented her from being at Havana, on her next outward voyage on her usual day, to receive the Pasen-=gers and mails brought by the Georgia from Chagres for New Orleans.

Capt. Porter, on his arrival at Havana on the 30th december, had not been informed of the accident to the Ohio, but finding there the Steamer Pacific, Capt. Jarvis, - which had been in the service of this Company, and which was then bound to New York from New Orleans, (expecting to be relieved at Havana by the U.S. mail Steamship Falcon), and feeling it his duty to proceed without delay to this Port with the Chagres mails and Pasengers, immediately applied to Capt. Jarvis, requesting him to return to New Orleans, with the Georgia's mails and Pas-=engers for that port. Capt. Jarvis assented, having stipulated with Capt. Porter as to the Terms of the passage and stated that the Pasengers with their baggage could come on board the Pacific as soon as

soon as they pleased. Very soon afterward Capt. Porter was informed by note from Messrs Drake, Brothers & Co., agents of this Company at Havana, that complaints had been laid before the U.S. Consul and the Spanish authorities, about the transfer of the Pasengers to the Pacific, and that he would not be allowed to leave the Port until proper arrangements had been made for the accommodations of the Pasengers. Capt. Porter having at once explained the circumstances to Messrs Drake, Brothers & Co., they made an order upon Capt. Jarvis to receive the Pasengers forth-=with, and Capt. Porter delivered it to Capt Jarvis, who denied that he had refused to receive them, and said they were at lib-=erty, to come on board at once. With this understanding and under the impression that the Pasengers were all on board the Pacific, where he had already put their baggage, and that she would leave Havana for New Orleans as soon as She could take in her coal. Capt. Porter sailed for this Port on the afternoon of the 1st of January.

Down to this period Capt. Porter and Messrs Drake, Brothers & Co., under

the emergency had acted in behalf of the Company, and it was supposed by them that no further delay or inconvenience to Passengers would ensue. But it seems from the statement of the Committee of the Passengers, addressed to the Consul at Havana, that Capt. Porter had no sooner left the Port, than Capt. Jarvis refused to open his Cabins to the Passen=gers or to afford them the necessary acco=mmodations; that he refused also to leave the port, detaining the Passengers for that purpose, until he could exact Terms from Messrs Drake, Brothers & Co. and that he did not actually leave Havana for New Orleans until the 5th January.

For the details and facts in relation to these occurrences, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying letter from Capt. Porter of the 10th February inst..

I cannot express in too strong terms the Company's condemnation of the conduct of Capt Jarvis. It was of course beyond the Knowledge of the Company, or the efforts of its Agents. So far from the absence of power on the part of Messrs Drake, Brothers & Co.

they

They opened a negotiation with Capt. Jarvis, perfected an agreement with him as agents of the Company, and induced him at last to leave for New Orleans.

The despatch of the acting U. S. Consul at Havana, addressed to the Department of State, speaks of "the frequent occurrences of difficulties between the U.S. Mail Steamers and their Papengers at that Port, arising mainly for want of a responsible agent there with discretionary powers to prevent the same, and at the same time to enable the Captains to comply with their orders in the punctual discharge of their duties in carrying the Mails." I am not advised of "the frequent occurrences" of such difficulties arising from any cause. The immediate case to which the Consul alludes, and to which the papers refer, was the result of the accident to the "Ohio" and of a spirit of cupidity, regardless of the interests of the Company and the convenience of Passengers, which could not have been foreseen nor prevented by any responsibility

or discretionary power on the part of agents. If however there is any want of discretionary power, it shall be remedied at once. The agents of the Company at Havana, Messrs Drake, Brothers & Co., of well known character and responsibility, will be fully empowered to act for the Company in any case or any emergency, and, I cannot but hope to the satisfaction of our own Government and the authorities at Havana.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your Obdt. Servants
(Signed) M. A. Roberts
Agent of the
United States Mail Steamship Co.

(Copy)

New York

Feby. 10th. 1857

Marshal O. Roberts Esqr

Agent U. S. Mail Steam ship Comp'y

New York

Sir

My attention having been drawn to some correspondence between our Consul at Havana and the Govern=ment in relation to the Transfer of some Pasengers to the Steamship Pacific in the Month of December. I deem it due to myself and the Company to make the following Statement.

Not having heard of the accident to the Ohio. I sailed from Chagres with a large number of New Orleans Pasengers, and on my arrival at Havana, found no vesel belonging to the Company to take the Pasengers on. The Falcon was expected in four days, but it was necesary to proceed with the Government Mails and I could not wait for her without serious injury to the Jaublic interests. I accordingly called upon the Captain of the Pacific, and asked him if he would change his

destination, and take the Passengers to New Orleans. He replied, That he would do so if he received the same rates of Passage as were received by our Ships, which I told him would be granted by the Company, He also told me the Passengers could come on board with their baggage as soon as they pleased, as I was going to sail immediately, and I conceived it necessary they should do so. About half an hour after this, I received a Letter from the Agents (Messrs Drake & Brothers) informing me that "Complaints had been laid before the Consul and the Spanish Authorities about the transfer of the Passengers, and that they had been instructed to inform me that I must not leave the Port until proper arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the Passengers". I immediately repaired to the Office of Drake & Brothers and stated the circumstances to them, they in consequence wrote an order to Capt. Jarvis to receive the Passengers at once, I took the order to Captain Jarvis, and he said that

"he had never refused to receive them"
and that "They were at liberty to go
on board at once". I sent their bag
=gage on board the Pacific, and when
I left, the Pasengers were all on board,
with the full understanding that the
Pacific was to sail for New Orleans
as soon as she could get her coal
in. It appears however that the
moment we sailed Capt. Jarvis refused
to open his Cabins, or to give them
any accommodation below the deck,
(with the exception of a few Ladies)
and the Pasengers were obliged to
get other accommodations, Capt.
Jarvis also detained his Ships, endea=
=vering to make a better contract with
the Agents, and finally got to sea
after he had made such arrangem=
=ents as he thought suitable, but
after great delay and inconvenience
to the Pasengers, and injury to the Com=
=pany by whoom he agreed to be
employed; I consider the conduct
of Capt Jarvis very reprehensible,
to say the least of it. A man of
strict propriety would at once have
complied with his promise to

sail immediately, and not let me sail with such an impression on my mind, when he knew he was going to drive a better bargain, the moment the Georgia sailed, As far as the Company are concerned the Agents at Havana did all that was necessary to comply with their obligations, and I do not conceive that any thing could have been more liberal than their arrangements. The non arrival of the "Ohio" was owing to an accident likely to happen to any line; a good Ship was procured for the conveyance of the Passengers & Mails, the only misfortune is she was a badly managed one. I did all I could myself to expedite matters, and left Havana under the firm conviction that every thing was arranged to the satisfac=tion of all parties.

Very respectfully

(signed) David D. Porter

Lieut U. S. Navy

Com'd. Georgia Steamship

I would beg leave to state with regard to the sufferings -

encountered by the Passengers,
that there was nothing of the Kind;
though there may have been some
inconvenience. I had the sick placed
on shore myself in a good comfortable
house, and no great suffering can
be incurred by Passengers in a
climate where they choose to
sleep in the open air for comfort
and where an infant might
lie exposed without injury.

(Signed)

D. D. Porter

Rec'd 28 Feb'y 51.

No. abbot.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana February 20th 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster.
Secretary of State.
Washington City.

Sir.

I have seen it stated in a late Charleston paper that an American citizen, named Edward Stiff of Alabama, had been taken up here in a drunken state with a bowie knife and revolver, and sentenced to six years' labor in the chain gang.

It is very true that Mr Stiff was found in the streets of this city with a loaded pistol and knife, which he asserted to have been showing to some Americans on their way to or from California, to induce them to purchase the arms, as he was short of funds. He was conveyed to prison on the first of January, and afterwards tried by the proper Court.

Immediately that I was informed

of the arrest, I called personally on the Captain General and interceded for the prisoner. The Captain General kindly promised to do all in his power to save Mr Stiff from the degradation of a sentence to labor in the Chain-gang for six years, which is the penalty awarded by the laws of this Country to persons found with forbidden arms, and I am happy to state that on the 31st of January the Capt. General wrote me that he was ready to place Mr Stiff at my disposition if the costs of the trial were paid, and I would engage to furnish a vessel for Mr Stiff to quit the islands. Knowing that Mr Stiff had no means in this Country, I laid his case before Americans then residing or sojourning here, who subscribed the sum of 163 ₶, just enough to pay the costs, and the passage in the Brig Adela to Charleston, for which port he sailed on the 13th Instant.

I have been induced to make the

above statement from apprehension that erroneous reports may have reached you, and led you to believe that I did not use my best exertions to favor an American citizen here in distress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect,
Your Mt Obt Servt
Wm Morland
acting Consul

Rec'd 24 Feb?

House of Representatives

W. Abbot

Feb-22. 117

Hon. D. Webster

Sir.

You will please send the enclosed letter to the consul at Havanna or if the station is vacant the recognized agent of the Government. By so doing you will much oblige

Yours respectfully

W Abbot

Hon D. Webster

Enclosure sent to Gen. Worland Acting Consul at Havana &c.

Honble D. Webster

Secretary

13 March. - answ:
Will see him on Saturday at 11 a.m.

Sir:

If you will be good enough to signify at what time it will suit your convenience to see me, I will call to receive your instructions relative to the Consulate at Havana.

I have the honor to be with great respect & esteem

Yr. Obt. Servt

A. J. Owen

Mrs Potter's G. st.
March 13, 1851.

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secty of State.

Rec'd 14 apie. 2 M. Abbot.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana April 7th 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster.
Secretary of State.
Washington City.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a translated copy of a communication which I sent to the Captain General, and of his Excellency's reply thereto, in consequence of an American citizen having been taken up, and imprisoned in a dungeon without being allowed any communication.

I beg leave to draw your attention to the Captain General's answer to my application, by which you will see that he does not allow Consuls to interfere in such cases, stating (which is true) that their Exequatur from Spain only allows them to exercise the functions of Commercial Agents. This has been

stated before to General Campbell, and unless the Government of Spain permits Consuls to protect American citizens so far as to give them an open and fair trial, it may be very oppressive, and grow worse and worse. In the present case, the Captain General did put the individual in communication

The United States Steam Ship Saranac, with Commodore Parker on board, arrived here on the 19th ult.o and sailed for Pensacola on the 3d Instant.

Every thing is quiet here, but there are reports credited by the Captain General that there are some eight or nine hundred men embarking from Florida to invade this island. It is understood however, that they sail unarmed and for Yucatan first.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr Mt Obt Servt.
Mc Morland
acting Consul

Translation.

6

Consulate of the United States
Havana March 27th 1851

Most Excellent Sir

I have just been informed by the friends and relatives of Mr John Saliners, a citizen of the United States and a resident of New York where I understand he has a wife and family, that he has been arrested on the 25th Inst by order of Your Excellency's Government, and put in prison in a state of incommunication, without his friends having any knowledge of the cause of the arrest. I therefore request respectfully of Your Excellency to have the goodness to state to me the cause of the arrest of that individual, so as to have the opportunity of offering some explanations, or of making his defence, if he is accused of having committed any crime.

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's
Very Obt. Servt.
(signed) Jno Morland
acting Consul

To
His Excellency
Dn D. José de la Concha
Govr & Capt General
of the Island of Cuba
&c &c &c

Translation. C

(Seal) Office of the Political Secretary.

Mr John Galiners of whom you treat in your communication of the 27th ult°. is in fact imprisoned in this city, and subject to the Court of the Alcalde Mayor Sr. Don Justo Sandoval, before whom proceedings are carried on against him, as he appears as an accomplice in a crime of falsehood. This being a mere affair of justice, to the Courts of the territory that exercise it in Her Majesty's name belong the prosecution and decision of the cause of the citizen to whom you refer, whose defence by any means that he may think himself entitled to use, will be heard when the opportunity arrives. For this reason I must remind you that the powers committed to foreign Consuls in this Island do not extend to their interfering in affairs of this nature, the Regium Exequatur annexed to the certificate of their appointment prescribing to them the merely commercial limits to which they must confine themselves in their powers.

God preserve you many years.
Havana 3d April 1851.
(signed) José de la Concha.

To
The Commercial Agent
of the United States
in this place.

Rec'd 23. apric.

Hr. Abbot.

U. S. Atty's Office Dists of Ga
Savannah April 19th 1851.

Consular Bureau
Department of State
Washington City

The Hon. Allen
F. Owen of Georgia, recently appointed U. S. Consul at Havana in Cuba has just transmitted to me his official Bond for Approval. His Sureties are undoubtedly good and sufficient and although I have sufficient evidence to convince me personally of this fact, yet their affidavits of their circumstances not having been furnished me, I cannot, without them, formally approve the Bond — Mr Owen has made his arrangements to embark with his family from this City for Havana on the 1st April next and will be detained for some time longer if his Commission does not arrive before that day - This would be impossible if the Commission should not leave Washington until the Bond with the affidavits (returned from a distant part of Georgia) should be there received from me. Under these circumstances, and knowing that the affidavits of the Sureties have been inadvertently

mitted by Mr Owen, My personal relations & intimacy with him induce me to ask for his appointment, that his Commission should be forwarded at once to me. When I have been furnished with satisfactory evidence of his Sureties I will hand it to him & forward the Bond to Washington with my notice of approval

Very Respectfully

Henry Williams

U. S. Atty

Recd 22 April.

Mr Owen's passport was sent yesterday to his address Charleston. S. C.

L. Abbot.

Talbotton Georgia
April 15, 1851.

Sir /

On yesterday I executed in terms of the law my Consular-Bond & forwarded the same to Henry Williams Esq. Dist. Atto. of the U. S. ~~for~~ this district.

I requested Mr Williams to advise you of the execution of the bond & of his Certificate by a telegraphic despatch. If he shall do so & it shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the execution - it will oblige me if you will be good enough to forward the Commission to me at Savannah Georgia, as I may sail from that place in the Isabel instead of Charleston So. Ca.

I had the honor some days ago at Columbus Georgia to write you respecting certain movements &c &c. all I have heard since tends to confirm me in the opinions then expressed as to the intentions of persons & the movements referred to. I have the honor to be with great respect & esteem

Allen F. Owen

The Honble
Daniel Webster
Secty of State of U.S.

Recd 2 May.

No 1 Robert

Talbotton Ga. april 24, 857.

(

(i)

I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 11th inst. in which my attention is "particularly" called to the 1st & 2nd Chaps. of General Instructions to Consuls & Commercial Agents. & I am directed also to communicate to the State department the place of my birth & to state whether I have ever resided in the Island of Cuba.

In a previous communication I had the honor to mention the fact of the execution of my Consular Bond.

I was born in the State of North Carolina. I have never resided in the Island of Cuba.

I have the honor to be with great & high consideration

Your obt Servt

Allen F. Owen

To

The Hon.ble

Daniel Webster

Secy of State.

Rec'd 3 May.

Re abstr.

U. S. Atty's Office Dist. of Ga.
Savannah April 28th 1851

Sir

I transmit the Bond of Allen
Allen S. Owen Consul to Havana, which I
have approved, together with the affida-
vits of his Sureties.

Very Respectfully
Henry Williams
U. S. Dist Atty

To
The Secretary of State
Washington City

Recd 5 May.

Mr. Allen.

Charleston S.C. May 1. 1851.

I shall leave for Havana this morning in the Steamer Isabel.

The Cuban expedition is much talked of in Georgia, & here; and if the authorities of the U. S. do not succeed in arresting the movement it is my opinion a descent upon the Island will be attempted during the present month - perhaps at an early day.

The Atto. of the U.S. for the Dist. of Georgia has taken steps for the arrest of Lopez & Gonzalez, of which he has no doubt informed you.

Should I learn any thing worthy of being communicated between this time & my arrival at Havana it shall be made known to you from that place. I have the honor to be

with great respect & esteem

Your ob. Servt.

Allen F. Owen

Hon Daniel Webster
Secty of State of U.S.

Rec'd 14 May.

R. Abbot.

Consulate of the United States
Havana May 5th 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Sir.

I take the liberty to inform you that I have this day drawn on you a Bill of Exchange for eighty dollars and fifty cents at 30 days after sight, favor of Mr. Anthony McLean, for balance due me for disbursements made on account of your Department from the 6th of August 1850 to this date inclusive, as per account in duplicates which will be handed to you by McLean. If the account meets with your approval, I will respectfully request of you to honor my Bill. Exchange here on the United States is now six per cent against me, which I do not charge in the account. I

have the honor
to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr. Mt. Obt. Servt.
Jno. Morland
acting Consul

Rec'd 14 May.

Havana, May 7, 1851.

Sir,

I had the honor at Charleston to inform you that I should embark on the 1st inst in the steamer Isabel for this place. I arrived here on the morning of the 4th.

Yesterday I paid the customary visit to the Captain General. To day Mr. Morland Esq. the acting Consul of the U. S. at this place addressed a communication in writing to the Captain General requesting permission for me to act as commercial Agent till the arrival of my exequatur.

I have the honor to be
with great respect & esteem
Your obt Servt
A J Owell

To
The Honble Daniel Webster
Secty of State.

Recd 24 May.

R. Abbot.

Commercial Agency
of the United States
Havana May 16, 1851.

Sir,

I had the honor by the U.S. M. Steamer Isabel on the 7th inst. to inform you of my arrival here; & I avail myself of the sailing of the U.S. Mail Steamer, Ohio on tomorrow to inform you that, by permission of the authorities here, I entered on the 12th inst. upon the discharge of my official duties, as Commercial Agent, till my Exequatur shall be received from Spain.

Mr Campbell, late Consul, expecting to return did not make an Inventory of the papers & other effects belonging to this Consulate. With the assistance of Jno. Morland Esq. late acting Consul, I shall, at an early day, make out an inventory, & according to instructions transmit a copy of the same to Your Department.

The U.S. Sloop of War

Decatur, Commander Green arrived here some days since, & reported all well. Having orders from the Department to keep a look out for those who contemplate a descent upon this Island from the United States, he expressed the opinion in which I concurred that it would be better for him to cruise off Cape Antonio, or between that & Yucatan than to remain here awaiting orders from Commodore Parker. He expects to leave within a few days.

General, Persifer F Smith of the Army of the United States is here on his way from California to Texas. He was introduced to the Captain General who received him very courteously.

The papers of this City announced yesterday that information had been received here that the expedition from the U. S. had, been broken up, by the vigilance of the authorities there.

Things are pretty quiet here

and have been from the time I reached the Island. The Island seems to be in a good State of defence, & from what I can see and learn the authorities here entertain no fears, even if a descent should be made; and I may add that I do not think they have grounds to dread such a matter.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Yr. obt. sert
A. F. Owen

Hon Daniel Webster
Secty of State
of the U. S.

Rec'd 29 May. No. Abst.

Commercial Agency
of the United States.
Havana May 21st 1851

Hon.ble Daniel Webster.
Secretary of State.
Washington City

Sir.

On taking charge of the effects of this Consulate, I discovered that the flag of the United States heretofore used by it, is worn out and torn, and therefore unfit for further use. Will you be pleased to order a new flag to be sent out.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr. Mt. Obt. Servt.
A J Olwell

Recd 31 May.

Mr. Hobart.

Treasury Department
May 29th 1837

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th Instant transmitting the official bond of Allen J. Owen Esq appointed Consul for the United States at Havana.

I am respectfully
Your obed't Serv't
Tho Ewing
Secretary of the Treasury

Wm S. Derrick Esq
Acting Secretary of State

Rec'd 6th June. Mr Abbot.

Commercial Agency of the U.S.
Havana May 30, 1851.

Sir,

I had the honor in my communication of the 16th inst. by the U.S. Mail Steamer Ohio, of which a duplicate was sent by the U.S. Mail Steamer Isabel on the 22d, to say that I would at an early day forward a copy of the Inventory, of the papers & effects belonging to this Consulate; and I herewith send a copy.

I recd. to day from the Hon. D. M. Barringer, our Minister to Spain, a letter bearing date 7th inst. in which he informs me that he had recd. from the State Department, my Commission, & that he had applied to the Foreign Office for my Exequatur.

I have the
honor to be
With great respect
Your obt Svt
A J Owen

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secty of State
of the U. S.

Archives of the Consulate of the United States of America at Havana, delivered by John Morland for Robert B. Campbell, late Consul, to Allen F. Owen, his successor.

1. Numerous papers not sorted, but in the same state as were delivered to Robert B. Campbell, by his predecessor J. S. Calhoun.
2. One bundle (A) containing three books with various entries, 1820-21, 1821-22, 1822-23.
3. One ditto (B) Book of arrivals and departures of 1822-23.
4. One ditto (C) 5 books, noting protests 1821-22, 1822-23, 1823-25, 1825-29 & 1829-34.
5. One ditto (D) 5 books - One book of Protests, 1820-21.
   One do. Surveys. 1823-24
   One do - do. 1825-27
   One do - do. 1827-32
   One do - do 1832-34
6. One ditto (E) One book, Protests, 1825 to May 1833.
7. One ditto (F) One book of various entries.
8. One ditto (G) One book, accounts, 1821-24
   One do. ditto., 1822-24.
   One do. ditto. 1826.
9. One ditto. (H) Spanish law Proceedings in the suit of Dª Vicenta Mª Rosa against D. Luis Payn
10. One bundle (I) 2 books, Mr Shaler's letters 1829-34 ~
11. One Book (K) for Protested Bills of Exchange.
12. One Book - Statement of fees from July 1834 to June 1840.
13th. One ditto. ditto. ditto from July 1840 to Decr 1841 continued to 30th of June 1844.
14. One ditto - Return of vessels arriving and departing from 1828 to 1835 ~

15 One book, Return from 1836 to 1838.
16 One do. ditto from 1839 to 1841.
17 One do. Protests from 1833 to 1839
18 One do (unbound) ditto - 1840 to 1841.
19 One do - Surveys & reports - June 1834 to November 1837
20 One do. ditto Nov.r 1837 to December 1841
and continued to 15th March 1845.
21 One do - Noting Protests - 1834 to Sept.r 1837
22 One do. ditto - 1837 to June 1839
23 One do. ditto - 1839 to Dec.r 1841
and continued to 14th Nov.r 1842.
24 One do - Bills of sale of vessels.
25 One do - Records of monies received on account of seamen from 1832 to June 1841.
26 One do - Records, miscellaneous - 1830 to 1837, and continued to 20th June 1849.
27 One do - Inventories of deceased persons 1838 to 1841
28 One do - Protests, depositions, affidavits, orders, 1837 to June 1841, continued to Aug.t 1842.
29 One do - Seamen discharged 1838 to 1839.
30 One do - do destitute, in charge of this Consulate, & seamen arrested 1834 to 1838 —
31 One do - accounts with the United States June 1833 to 1841.
32 One do - Memorandum, discharge, and arrest of seamen, &c, from Nov.r 1839 to Feb. 1841.
33 One do. Various letters from 1826 to 1834, and list of Registers of vessels sold and wrecked 1834. 41 —
34 One portfolio - Communications from the Departm.t of State, & others at the city of Washington from 1834 to 1841.
35 Eight bundles - communications & papers written 1834 to 1841

36. Eight bundles of Communications received from 1834 to 184
37. One bundle containing vouchers, 1834. 36
One do. do. do. 1837. 39
One do. do. do. 1840. 41.
38 One do. sundry accounts & vouchers, 1834. 38.
39. One do. Seamen's permits - 1840. 41
40 One book - copy of letters to the Department of State from December 1841 to Novr 1842.
41 One - ditto - official letters to others.
42. One file of letters from Department of State.
43 One - do. official letters from Capt General from 1841 to 1842.
44. One. do. ditto from other officials in the island from 1841 to Novr 1842.
45 One. do. letters, miscellaneous.
46. One - do - arrivals and departures, including fees.
47 One - do - arrivals and departures, without fees.
One. do - e. guias.
48 One - do - Protests.
49 One - do. Surveys.

Accumulated during the time that Robert B. Campbell, had Charge of the office.

L. One Book - noted protests - from 22d Novr 1842 to 25th May 1845.
M One do - arrivals & clearances of vessels from 21st Novr 1842 to 21 Feb. 1844.
(m) One do - arrivals & clearances of vessels from Feb. 1844 ending Decr 1846, without fees.
N. One do - arrivals & clearances of vessels from Jany 1847 to 30th March 1849.
(q.) One do. arrivals & clearances of vessels from 3d April 1849 to 12th May 1851.
O. One do. noted protests - from 2d June 1845 to 2d Jany 1849 ——

(S) One book - noted protests - from 4th Jany 1849 to 9th May 1851.
P. One book - returns & letters - half blanks.
Q. One Index book.
R One book of accounts - private -
S One book - Letters to Authorities of the island, ending 7th May 1851.
(e) One bundle - containing extended protests from 1842 to 11th May 1851.
(f) One bundle - Proceedings about the wrecked Brig Condor in 1845.
(g) One ditto - containing communications from Departments at Washington, chiefly the State Department, & from various U. S. Consulates to 11th May 18.
(h) One ditto with Consular documents and printed papers.
(i) One - ditto - containing old letters that have come to the care of the Consulate.
(k) One - do - containing copies of letters to the Captain General of the Islands.
(l) One do - containing official letters from the Authorities of the island, chiefly the Capt General to 11th May 1851.
(a) One do - letters from U. S. Consuls 1842. 3. 4.
(b) one Book - Invoice & other certificates to Feby 1849.
(m) One - do - do - ditto. to May 12th 1851.
(o) One do - Returns of fees. commenced 1st Sept 1842 ended August 1847.
(n) One do - Returns. Commenced 1st January 1844 to the 31st Decr 1844.
N. One - do - of ditto from 1st Jany 1845, concluded in 1849 ——
V. One - do of ditto from 13th Novr 1849 to 31st Decr 1850.
W One do. Statement of fees from 1847 to 31st Decr 1850-

Inventory, Continued

(r) One book - arrivals & clearances of vessels with fees, containing changes in crews &c, commenced 3d January 1848 continued to 12th may 185

(t) One - ditto - Official communications to the State & other Departments, to Collectors &c from 21st March 1840 to 11th may 185

T One - ditto - Surveys from 24th Dec.r 1847 to 2d May 185

X Log Book of Brig Russia

Y One book - Registry of marriages.

(a) One do - Records of citizenship.

(c) One bundle of letters from Authorities of the island 1842. 3. 4 & 5 -

Printed Books.

One copy of Elliot's Diplomatic Code - 2 vols.

One copy of Commercial Regulations - 3 vols.

Acts of the Congress of the United States,
Sessions 1829. 30, 1833. 34, 1835. 36, 1836. 37
1837. 38. 1838. 39, 1839. 40 - 1841.

3d Session of the 27th Congress - 2 copies.

2d ditto of the 28th - do.

1st & 2d ditto of the 29th do.

1st & 2d do of the 30th do.

1st do of the 31st do.

History of Congress during the 1st Session, say, term of the Administration of Genl Washington 1789 to 93

Report on Commercial Regulations of the United States with foreign Nations - March 1842.

Report of Superintendant of Coast Survey made in 1844.

Circular of Treasury Department to Collectors - 1835.

Presidents Message with Reports, to 28th Congress.

Report on foreign affairs - 14th April 1842.

do on Com.l Regulations of foreign nations, 27th Dec.r 1842

President's Message to 1st Session of 29th Congress.
Report of Commissioner of the Genl Land office
on 13th December 1847.
Ditto of Solicitor of the Treasury - 30th Jany 1849.
Ditto of Secretary of the Navy, 6th June 1844
Navy Registers - 1842, 49. 50 & 51.
Tariffs of the United States - 1842 & 1846.
Balanzas of trade of the island of Cuba
in Spanish for the years 1845, 1847 & 1849.
Regulations for the Custom houses of this
islands - 17th February 1847.
Police Regulations of the island 1849.
Sanatory ditto of ditto 1848.
Tariff of the island of Cuba — 1847
Report to Surgeon General of U. S. Army
on meteorology in 1843.

Other property.

A Tin cannister containing medical diploma and other papers, the property of the late Dr Munford —
One Brass Consular Seal, and its Screw —
One do Seal of the Commercial Agency.
One flag of the United States - now worn out & useless.
One Wooden Stamp with U. S. Arms.
One Cabinet for the preservation of Records.
One desk for — ditto — ditto.
One iron Chest —
Two old trunks containing papers belonging to William Wells, deceased.

Havana May 12th 1851.

(signed) Jno Moreland

Commercial Agency
of the United States.
Havana May 12th. 1851.

I, Allen F. Owen, Commercial Agent of the United States of America at Havana, do hereby certify that I have this day received from John Morland, late acting Consul for the United States in this city, the archives of the Consulate, and property belonging to the same, as stated in the Inventory written on the two preceding pages of this sheet, and on four pages of the sheet hereto attached. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office at Havana on the day of the date above written —

(Signed) Allen F. Owens.

Seal of the Commercial Agency

Commercial Agency
of the United States.
Havana.

I, Allen F. Owen, Commercial Agent of the United States of America at Havana, do hereby certify that the copy of a certified Inventory written on the seven preceding pages is a true and correct copy of an original and certified Inventory of record in the Archives of this Commercial Agency.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office at Havana, this twenty fourth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy fifth

Allen F Owen

Recd 14th June. Mr Abbot.

Consul Agency of the U.S.
Havana June 7, 1851.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Gulf-Squadron under the command of Commodore Parker have within the past few days been in this port; & that the officers & men are generally well.

The Commodore left for Pensacola in the Saranac on the afternoon of the 5th the Albany, Capt. Hall & the Decatur Commander Green left yesterday morning & the Vixen Lt. Smith Commanding left this morning.

The Commodore & a number of the Officers called on the Capt. General who received them kindly & treated them with much civility.

This City is yet quite healthy & the yellow fever has not yet made its appearance; though the Capt. General informed the Commodore that in one of the Spanish Ships of War on the South of the Island, at or near St. Jago de Cuba there were sixty Cases of it. The Island

seems to be quiet: and there are not,
I believe, any apprehensions of an
invasion. The presses here speak
in high terms of the conduct of the
administration for its vigilance
in respecting the expeditionists.

I have the honor
to be
Hon. Daniel Webster with great respect
Secty of State Yr obt Servt
of the U. S. A J Dallas

Consular, Dept.

Private.

Havana June 7. 1861.

My dear Sir,

At the urgent request of Cristoval Madan Esq. I send herewith his letter addressed to me yesterday with the papers accompanying. He informs me that his case was made known to you, & that you wrote to Mr Calderon in his behalf.

Mr Madan sent for me (he being under arrest at his brothers house in this city) and desired to make affidavit to the Truth of the Contents of the papers here sent; for me to witness it, & affix the seal of my office; alleging that he was an American Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States by naturalization, and entitled to the protection of our Government.

I replied to Mr M— that Mr Campbell, our late Consul, became involved in difficulties with the authorities here for alleged interference in matters that did not pertain to his office; and that I felt it to be my duty to avoid difficulties; & that for these reasons I must decline to comply with his request.

1

He then insisted that I should allow him to make oath to the truth of the contents of the papers, which I permitted, not reducing it to writing, nor affixing the seal of my office - at the same time telling him that I could not see that this would avail him anything.

He said he felt that he had a right to relief at the hands of our government: I replied that it was not for me to decide, but that if he had, his rights were secure in the hands of the President & yourself.

I would like to be advised whether, if a similar case should arise, I pursued the proper course; or whether I should have taken the affidavit in writing affixing the seal of my office; that I may know what you would approve should a similar case arise. I have endeavored to act with prudence & caution in this matter knowing how sensitive the authorities, here, are respecting what they consider an interference on the

part of the Consul.

I have not written to you officially - not deeming it necessary to do so.

With sentiments
of great respect & esteem &c
A F Owen

Hon. Daniel Webster
Washington D. C.

P.S. This being too late for the mail it will be sent in the Office at Charleston.

[illegible] Havana. Private letter to Mr. Webster - dated 7th June 1851

Havana June 6th 1851

Hon Allen F Owen

Sir

I have placed in your hands two statements which comprehend the whole history of my case. Although not yet notified of the last and irrevocable sentence I have ascertained that it is a confirmation of the one given by default in August 1850 excepting that instead of being sent to the Galleys, I am to reside at Cadiz in Spain which place I have been permitted to choose provided I did not fix upon Madrid. I am therefore condemned

1st To reside at Cadiz for a time to be fixed by the Captain General.

2d To pay the damages occasioned by the invasion of Cardenas both to individuals and to the State.

3d. To pay the costs of law charges of the proceedings which thus far, I hear do not go beyond four thousand dollars.

4th To be responsible for the payment of every one of the other parties included in the condemnation "mancomunada y solidariamente"—

Now to appreciate the bearing of this on my property the following facts must be known.

1st My whole estate is in the hands of administrators named by the Government who have exercised exclusively all authority, and retain all funds.

2d My creditors who had installments have not been paid on their becoming due, nor has my family received a support.

3d In order to estimate the damages of the Cardenas expedition separate proceedings were established

and exagerated reports of losses were added together making up something more than 28.000 $, and then the said proceedings or "espediente" were discontinued, while nothing more was said of the damages to the State, a point which it would not be well to start, and which it is not mulikely they would keep in reserve as an elastic instrument to be used at will.

4th The other parties condemned have not much available property; perhaps ten or twelve thousand dollars might be drawn from that source. The number of individuals condemned is about seven.

5 The expresion used of condemning "solidariamente", means that the individual thus condemned is responsible with his property and actually must pay the whole and then claim from his fellow accused.

In my position three great objects must be sought.

1st I must obtain the administration and revenue of my property, control it, pay the debts pending without the expensive course of having each claim brought to court for decision, and in order to supply instantly the means of living to my wife and seven children now in the United States.

2° I must have the estate cleared of the general sequestration and as much as posible free of these charges endeavoring to reduce or limit

at once the maximum of the responsibility, obtaining to pay the same in installments and limiting the attachment to a mortgage.

3d I must endeavor to return to the U.S. avoiding to be injured in my property worth 280 or 300.000$ including 90.000$ appertaining to my children.

I believe I would obtain full redress if the Government of the United States, giving credit and due importance to the statements and documents accompanying this letter, were to resent the contempt and breach of good faith excited by Mr Webster's interception and the unfair withholding of a communication of Mr Calderon calculated to prove my innocence of what has been the subject of pecuniary penalty, viz; the invasion of Cardenas, and were likewise to resist the authority of a Spanish Court to judge of acts committed in the United States and through testimony mysteriously obtained and appreciated at Washington from unknown sources by the Spanish Minister; and were to insist that since the sentence does not condemn me to a punishment but to a change of domicile (which is a tacit acknowledgement of my innocence) there is no right to prevent my returning to the U.S., because as a citizen of that country I cannot be forced to reside elsewhere.

All this is forcible even without questioning the right of issuing the groundless sentence of august 1850 subsequent to my citizenship.

The American Government have been cited by Mr Calderon in his communication of 28 may as verifying my guilt and when that Government has given information

of a contrary nature it is withheld! It is currently said in Havana that the title of American Citizen has been the sole cause of condemnation which the auditor has assigned for his infamous falseness. It is but fair that I should find in my government that protection which I deserve while persecuted in consequence of that title. I am certain that if the Government at Washington take hold of this matter in earnest, acting with decision and promptitude, both property and person may be rescued and redress obtained for so much wanton injustice. Should that not be the case, I must as a father & husband looking to the welfare of my family sacrifice every feeling of my bereaved soul at this trying moment, and leaving as you are aware my two eldest daughters at the North, one in her last moments, the other in an alarming state of health, with my infant children under the care of a sickly and afflicted wife, and allow myself to be borne away to Spain endeavoring to obtain here what I may from the cruel mercy of the authorities in the time previous to my departure.

I request of you to communicate this letter and accompanying documents to the Secretary of State reminding the Secretary that I am to be left to my own efforts any knowledge of this step obtained by the Spanish Minister would place greater obstacles in my way.

here. Should I receive the sentence before the steamer leaves I shall add a copy of it to this communication. With the assurance of my deep regard I remain very respectfully

Your obedient Servt

Crist Madan

Accompanying papers
2 Statements of facts
a copy of all proof or Calderon's letters &
Suarez letter contradicting Calderon
all authenticated.
the first charge of the fiscal in 1850

Whereas I Cristobal Madan a native of this city of Havana and naturalized citizen of the United States of America being duly sworn do hereby testify to the following.

Havana May 31, 1851.

1st ~~That~~ In the Month of august eighteen hundred and fifty I was sentenced with others to ten years to the galleys and to indemnify the damages occasioned to the Government and to individuals by the invasion of Cardenas, and also to the payment of costs of proceedings.

2° ~~That~~ The said sentence given by a military court in default of appearance, was carried into effect by placing all my property and its administration in the hands of trustees who have withheld from me and my family all revenue and denied all interference.

3d ~~That~~ The above sentence has no other basis than four communications from M Calderon de la Barca addressed to the Captain General Count of Coy dated 7th & 23° february and 24th april & 28th may 1850 (Eighteenhundred & fifty), copies of which I annex to this document, as also a copy of my letter to the said Spanish minister dated april 16th; with this explanation that one of said letters being only manifested to me in the portion referring to me, I only copy that portion.

4th ~~That~~ The prosecuting judge or Fiscal

in his first charge clearly states that until my depart
for the United States my conduct had been good, and t
Governor of Matanzas also certifies to the same effe
from which and from the said communications of
Calderon it is fully established that I am only judge
on suspicions of acts committed in the territor
of the United States

5th ~~That~~ I submitted to the present secretary
of State my claims for redress which were not acte
upon during the session of Congress; and just as t
Session expired on or about the seventh of last ma
I received, information ~~from respectable sources~~ in the favorable disposition of the
authorities ~~of the Audiencia de Guerra D.~~ in virtue of which my friend advised m
City that ~~the Audiencia~~ Governor
to come, ~~to that city~~
had decidedly recommended that I should be told
my friends to come immediately to this country
in as much as my sentence had only been passe
owing to the circumstances of the times and could
not help being revoked, ~~in fact~~ it was also informed that the Captain
General had received a petition for my return
and the repeal of said sentence, which petition w
presented by my aged father, and that the sai
Captain General had answered that he desired m
to come, that though he had no legal power, he would
exercise that which he had even to indulgence of m
be.

6th. ~~That~~ Having duly sworn that I had not be
a member of the "Junta to prosecute the political Interests
Cuba nor had any share in any one of its acts dur

or indirectly, nor in the invasion of Cardenas, and having proved as I thought satisfactorily, both by verbal testimony of men of character and by documents submitted to the department, my utter disconnection with Lopez and the said charges, some course, I believe innocence of was adopted which might be the means through of Calderon of informing the present Captain General of the interest naturally felt for me by the Cabinet or some of its members, and of the evidence adduced in my favor at Washington.

~~9th~~ 7th I arrived in this city of Havana on the 17th of March on board the steamer Georgia with my passport of an american citizen given by the Department and immediately appeared before the Captain General and was sent to the Cabaña Castle where I remained from the nineteenth of March to the fourth of April, at which latter date having become sick with dysentery I obtained being transferred to my father's house under bond and with prohibition of leaving it, which I have strictly obeyed.

~~8th~~ 9th In my first interview with the said Captain General Don José de la Concha I stated that having been informed of his favorable disposition towards me I had hastened to Washington and reported the fact so as not to appear unmindful of his kindly feeling, in any communication which might be made regarding my case; that on his enjoining me to be quiet while I was at liberty previously to going to the Castle, I answered

to the purpose that even if I had other than quiet idea
I could not commit the Government or member of
Government who had spoken in my behalf; on which
casion the Captain General showed evidently his displea
and said that any communication coming from
that quarter he would consider an interference and wo
make the most unfavorable impression on his mind

9th ~~Ditto~~ In the next interview with the Captain
General he said that if I had not the means of d
proving the charges and had been induced to pr
sent myself counting upon undue partiali
or favor, he would give me back my passpo
and I might return to the United States
to which I answered that I had no doubt tha
I could prove what was necessary.

10th ~~Ditto~~ The fiscal Don Francisco Xavier Al
doza questioned me while at the Castle in the mo
malicious absurd and illegal manner, dictati
himself or rather editing my answers, assuming in
the questions what was untrue and reporting my ans
as much to his liking as I would allow, availin
of my weakness in this respect, which caused me
sometimes not to insist in correcting little item
which I judged of no import; by which means
answers may appear confused, though there is nothi
in them that can be brought against me even admit
that the investigation had been carried on with

partiality and good sense.

11th ~~That~~ During the said examination I admitted that I had been spoken to by a near relative whom I did not name and one Moldin an obscure unknown person, in the name of Lopez or in favor of Lopez and ~~that~~ every other answer of mine referred to news obtained through the press as to the expedition or conspiracy.

12th ~~That~~ The questions of the said Fiscal instead of referring to the facts which it was alleged I had committed in the North were mainly directed to my citizenship. ~~That~~ To one of them I answered that according to the law of the United States during the year preceding the grant of naturalization I could not consider myself otherwise than as american; that I had applied to the Spanish minister for the passport because it was him or the Spanish Consul whose business it is to give such documents.

13th ~~That~~ Though I have submitted to the Court, I have never said any thing which implied allegiance to the Spanish Queen, or disavowal of the character of american citizen.

14th ~~That~~ During the examination and charges the Fiscal avoided speaking about Mr Calderon's assertion that the american Government was searching "terminos hábiles", or means, to apply to me the law of 1818 and arresting me.

15th ~~That~~ Upon the twenty ~~sixth~~ seventh day of this present month of may I was taken to the barrack of San Ambrosio and there brought forth before

the Military Commission, when the Fiscal read the pro
ceedings while the officer charged with my defense and my
self were away in another part of the building.

16th ~~The~~ The last communication of Mr Calde
ron which has been ~~issued~~ annexed to the proceedings up
to the moment of trial, was the one dated twenty
Eighth of May 1850 Eighteen hundred & fifty; altho
I am fully convinced that the Captain General has
received subsequently some one later date from Mr Calder
which he has not thought proper to pass to the
Military Court; and I farther say that such
unfair withholding of a communication favora
ble to my case, while others from the same source con
stitute the basis of a charge against me, can only
be attributed to an illiberal dislike to me a du
American citizen ——

17th ~~Ibid~~ Don Fran^co Eiras Lieutenant of the
Regiment of the Corona, selected by me out of a number
of subordinate officers whose names were in a list
presented by the Fiscal, produced the defense which
I read, a copy of which I send herewith ~~goes herewith~~.

18th ~~Ibid~~ While reading before the Military
Court the said defense I was interrupted by the Pre
sident of said Court Brig^r Vargas who said that
my military "defensor" or advocate had lost l
his time in establishing the want of proof for the accu
sation and in arguing about the incompetency of the
Courts to take cognizance of acts which had taken plac
in the United States, instead of proving my innocence

He added that political offences were nor or could not be proved; that if the crime attributed to me were proved I should be shot; this he said twice. He said that the views expressed by Mr Calderon were proof, that his communications were not private but official. He accused me of not having applied personally to the Spanish Minister at Washington when I wished for the passport instead of doing so through Mr Suarez; that I was bound to do so as a spanish subject; and when I answered that with reference to my citizenship I referred him to the proceedings he interrupted me as he did continually during the act. He said that I ought not to have solicited proof from individuals at the north but through the Spanish Minister and the fiscal. That also the Captain General had been actuated by great liberality or favor when he allowed Mr Suarez's letter to be annexed to the proceedings

19th The said President of the Military Commission further said to me during the said act of trial that it had been generally said and I must have heard of it, some two years ago that I had been connected with Lopez but had separated on discovering that the plans could not be carried on peaceably: he then further desired me to justify myself of those imputations saying that I ought to have done so through the press, and he desired me to justify myself even now; I took his remarks as insinuating that I should make revelations or a confession or something that might involve allegiance to

the Spanish Queen. He said that he would consider me
the enemy of his country as long as I did not excul
pate myself. He further said that M Calderon's repor
having proved correct in reference to others should be
held equally correct in my case. In answer to this I
began to read a paper where the mistake of this argu
ment made by the fiscal is exposed, when the said
President again interrupted me. I must confess tha
from the moment he said that political offenses were
not or could not be proved I relaxed in my endea
vors to convince him.

20th I do not pretend to give the precise word
nor the order in which the session of the trial took plac
nor the whole of what was said, but have given as hone
full and truthful an account as I am able
to do, to the best of my Knowledge and belief —

21st That although the trial was called a public
there were no citizens present as far as I could te
from the appearance of the few present. I only th
as such a clerk & a boy; which
absence of spectators I attribute either to the fear
of exciting suspicions or because it was not an
nounced as public.

22 The sentence given on said 26th instant
by said Brigadier Vargas & six Lieut Colonels Espinosa, Berr
Letamendi, Melaxthaeon, Prat & Moy as I have heard it re
ed from sources which I hold reliable has confirmed
one of August 1850 with the variation of my being ordered to
Spain instead of the galleys, leaving what affects my

property is the same as before.

2d ~~Has~~ Although the Captain General does in many instances exercise an illegal authority with the consent of the Metropolis by compelling the native Cubans to go to Spain and foreigners to leave the country the Military Courts have not, to my Knowledge avowed acting in defiance of military law. These courts have contended heretofore that their proceedings are brief and peculiar but always held that they were guided by the military ordinances and the common law by which sworn & qualified witnesses are required as also detailed accounts of precise facts. This I know to be the case from the best counsel in the City.

One of Mr. Madan's
Statements - referred
to in his letter to
Mr. Owen - Enclosed

Mr Calderons communications & Mr Madans
letter as they are extant in the proceedings:

Porcion referente á Madan de la comunicacion que con fha
1850
7 de Febrero dirigió el Sor. Calderon al Capitan General.

Nº 1

Madan y Betancourt son en New-York en union con Aguero
el alma de la Junta ó club secreto. El primero, dicen que tiene como
diez mil pesos pertenecientes á la espedicion. A él se le entregó el arma
mento confiscado en la pasada y aseguran que ha vendido todo sin
dar cuenta.

Nº 2.

Estracto de la parte de la comunicacion del Minr Español de 23
de Febrero 1850 referente á otros individuos.

"Mis confidentes me han asegurado que se hallan desunidos y
faltos de recursos, y dos banqueros á quienes aquí y en New-York han
propuesto grandes ventajas y ofrecido como garantía para sacarles los
bienes que dicen confiscarian á los realistas, no han querido dárselo.

Copia de lo referente á Madan en dicha comunicacion.

"Madan, sofogado habanero, que tiene en esta Isla un pro-
ductivo ingenio es el alma del club secreto de New-York. Con él están
unidos Pedro Aguero de Trinidad ó Cuba, Betancourt otro rico haba
nero de Puerto Príncipe y el jóven Victoriano Arrieta.

Nº 3.

De secretaria

Del sugeto Madan solo consta por ahora la notoriedad de
su conducta y de sus actos en los Estados Unidos, envuelto en todas
las intrigas y planes de conspiracion. Cualquiera otro antecedente de
que llegue á haber constancia acerca de él se participará igualmente
para los efectos que convengan. Habana 6 de Marzo de 1850—

Nº 5.

Comunicacion de 2 de Abril 1850 del Sor. Calderon.

Escmo. Sor. ___ De poco tiempo á esta parte han cesado casi de repente estos papeles de anunciar nuevas espediciones contra esta Isla y aun principian á tratar de persuadir que si bien la separacion de España no es dudosa no ha llegado todavia el momento de efectuarla. Esto puede ser nuevo artificio para encubrir algun otro designio y por eso continuo siempre alerta. Dicenme ademas que Lopez y sus secuaces están desanimados, desnudos, desprovistos de medios y en estado de sumo abatimiento, cual no lo han estado hasta aquí. Estas noticias uniformes adquieren mayor probabilidad por las insinuaciones que me ha hecho uno de los sugetos que segun me han informado y he dicho á V.E. era uno de los activos promovedores del plan de emancipacion, y se separó de Lopez por su precipitacion, es decir por no creerle capaz de llevar á buen fin la empresa mas que por desaprobar ésta, Dn Cristobal Madams. Uno de los gefes de la casa de Harmony me escribió hace poco diciendome los deseos de Madan de regresar á su casa, desengañado, á cuidar de sus haciendas y preguntándome si le podia yo conceder pasaporte para que no le molestase contesté que no; pero lo que haria seria enviar á V.E. cualquier súplica que me dirigiese. No tardó en hacerme llegar la carta de que es adjunta copia literal, no tal cual yo queria que fuese sino cual le han permitido escribir su amor propio y el deseo de no inculparse. Yo no sé si á V.E. parecerá lo mismo que á mí que mas vale tenerlos ahí vigilados que aquí irritando y calumniando de tiránico el gobierno de S.M. ___ Ademas haciendo pública la sumision de Madan se quita al partido anexionista el auxilio de su dinero pues me dicen que es acomodado, y de sus consejos pues es de los mas listos. V.E. conociendo

mejor lo que conviene sin embargo, me manifestará si puedo ó no daré Madan el pasaporte que quiere: Cuando reconviniendo á algunos jóvenes por que derrochaban aquí su dinero, perdian su tiempo y estragaban sus costumbres me han respondido que les arredraba la persecucion siempre he afirmado que V.E. á fuer de fuerte nada desea ménos y mas desdeña que perseguir, y que nada le aflige tanto como el verse precisado á castigar. Ese temor de persecuciones es el falso pretesto que dan muchos bullangueros para no regresar á sus casas y con el que obtienen de sus familias los medios de continuar holgazaneando y corrompiendose en este pais. Llamarlos de él seria en sus parientes una prueba de lealtad y hacerlos salir de él un bien.

Nº 6.

Excmo. Sor.: Deseando regresar á la isla de Cuba en este verano con el objeto de atender á mis negocios particulares me detienen los rumores que han llegado á mis oidos de las prevenciones que se han formado de mi conducta en los Estados Unidos y aun de procedimientos intentados por las autoridades de aquella isla.

Satisfecho por lo que he esperimentado yo mismo en anterior época de los buenos sentimientos de V.E. y alentado por la indicacion de mi amigo el Sor. Dr. Leonardo Santos Suarez que me conoce y hace justicia, me apresuro á suplicar á V.E. me conceda un pasaporte con el cual pueda volver sin temor de persecuciones ni molestias que se dirijan contra mi directa ó indirectamente, en el concepto que me mueve á esta solicitud el deseo de vivir en mi pais retirado de escitaciones políticas y ocupado de mis negocios é intereses privados y los de mi familia, para no ser objeto de siniestras interpretaciones prolongando mi permanencia en los Estados Unidos.

En cambio del servicio que V.E. me preste escudando mi inocencia de un modo digno de su ilustracion puedo ofrecer mi-

camente mi sentida, si bien estéril gratitud.

Reitero la espresion de mi respetuosa considera-
cion al suscribirme muy atº S. S. q. b. l. m. de. V. E.
Nevv- York 16 de Abril 1850. (firmado) Cristobal Madan.

Nº 7.

Comunicacion de 28 de Mayo de 1850.

Escmo. Sor. Recibí el oficio de V. E. en el que contestando á la comunicacion que en 24 del anterior tuve la honra de dirigirle relativa al pasaporte solicitado por Dn Cristóbal Madan se servia V. E. dejar á mi discrecion el darlelo ó no bajo ciertas condiciones. Desde entónces he adquirido noticias que corroboran mis sospechas de que ese sugeto no ha dejado de pertenecer á la Junta revolucionaria establecida en Nevv- York de la que como su cuñado D. Sulivan es uno de los principales sostenes. Este gobierno informado de todos sus pasos le considera tan pernicioso y le cree tan activo agente de los planes de invasion que me consta que se ocupa ahora mismo de hallar términos hábiles para aplicarle la ley de 1818 y arrestarle. No le he dado pues ni le daré pasaporte. La falsa aserción de inocencia con que Madan trató sin duda de sorprenderme es una arteria de mala especie á la que para arrancar la máscara á esta gente conviene á mi sentir dar publicidad como lo hago por mi parte en lo que mi posicion permite."

I attest solemnly that what is contained in this sheet of letter paper comprehends all what is adduced as proof against me in the proceedings, and that there are no witneses nor any other proof nor any further communications of Dn Calderon. Havana June 6th 1851.

Cristmadan

Duplicado

Sor D. Cristobal Madan
Habana

New York Abril 22 de 1851

Muy Sor mio: con sorpresa veo V. su falta de
b del corriente que le haya podido hacer uso en los proc-
dimientos adoptados contra Madan en esa Isla de Cuba, ins-
que ha podido inocentemente cumplir en la mayor
sion de la amistad y confianza, que en todos tiempos
de inspiraron las personas a quienes las he dirigido
fuertemente en el objeto de inversion mas honesta. Es
indudable y cierto que en el concepto de que pudiera
haber prevencion contra Madan, y deseo de q. le fa-
mitara volver a su pais, q. antes que le le contrario
se implicando en los rumores de maquinaciones en
ta de esa Isla, hecho publicado y confidencialmente
formando mis ideas sobre el particular, en el mayor
y mas sincero empeño en favor de Madan, con cuyo
y satisfecho, como estaba, estoy de q. no tubiera
tenido parte en las piraticas combinaciones contra es
sola, sino de q. tubiera y deseo, como los de Sem
dor mas fiel y leal del tratado inobservablemente habia
tenido el objeto mas contrario y opuesto.

Verdad es que q. dar mayor fuerza y eficacia a
mi empeño en su favor, recordando la politica to
mada, en q. un hijo electrizado muy alentado de
su Lealtad trataba dispuesto a pasar a la clase de
blancos a cuantos pretendian practicar la diferencia
una acostumbrada al efecto, V. mas defectuosa y
deficiente que pareciera, hice la suposicion, como
suposicion y nada mas de que cualquiera q. pudie-
ran tido los sentimientos de Madan anteriormente so-
bre el particular, debia estar desengañado, y fuera
vacio de mas, en mi concepto q. descubriendo en
una politica de las apariencias o pretensiones
que hubieran podido entablar en contra, sin pre-

sabrir en Remuneracion, ó una Suposicion de mi parte en la mas Remarcada ofensa de la amistad, ó de mayor fuerza y eficacia á mi empeño en favor de Vmd, se hubiera podido usar como un testimonio contra Vmd.

El caso es Realidad y verdad es que si bajo mi juramento, ó bajo mi palabra de honor se me hubiera preguntado si me constaba y sabia que Vmd hubiera tenido parte en las Maquinaciones al principio contra esa Isla, yo no habria podido Responder sino negativamente, habiendo asegurado despues en Jamaica y en Nueva-York cuando llegó la noticia de la muerte y atroz Asesinato de Cardenas, ó tres motivos ó saber de la manera mas honrada bajo en mi modo de ver las cosas, que no solo no habia tenido Vmd parte en ella, sino ó en sus deseos y sus esfuerzos, no hay nada que no hubiera hecho hasta abandonarlo todo á hacer ó contrariarla y frustrarla, como el patriota mas interesado en la Libertad de la Isla de Cuba y como corresponderia á la hidalguia de un Hombre de honor y de conciencia.

Me duele ó. con sigo mismo que se emplee un testimonio de una manera tan contraria á mi verdadera intencion y mi deseo, y si en este punto de mi testimonio claro, distinto y franco pudo dar alguna utilidad ó. Vmd, puede contar en que estoy pronto á darlo de la manera q. se quiera Reconocerlo, ratificando el contenido de esta bajo mi juramento ante el Consul de España en esta Ciudad, ó ante el digno Ministro de S. M. Catolica en este Pais, quedando mientras tanto su afmo

Q. B. S. M.

L. S. Sears

En la Ciudad de New York, del Estado de este nombre en los Unidos de America del Norte á diez y nueve de May. de mil ochocientos cinquenta y uno ante mi el presente Notario, pareció Dn. Leonardo S. Suarez, que certifico conocer perfectamente y me consta que es Socio principal ó Jefe de la Casa de Comercio de esta Ciudad titulada de P. Harmony Nephew &c., y habiendole tomado juramento sobre los Santos Evangelios dijo: que la carta cuyo duplicado presente escrito todo de su puño y letra y con su firma individual acostumbrada, la escribió espontaneamente en obsequio de la verdad y justicia en los particulares á que se refiere y que por lo mismo se confirma y ratifica en todas sus partes bajo la solemnidad de un juramento como el testimonio mas sincero y verdadero de su conciencia, y para que obre los efectos convenientes así lo dijo y firmó ante mi el presente Escribano de que doy fe.

Leonard S. Suarez

En testimonio de lo qual yo tambien el Escribano he firmado la presente de mi mano y la he sellado con el sello de mi oficio el dia mes y años mencionados al principio

Chas A. Rapallo

Escribano Público

Consulado de España.

Certifico que la firma y Sello que anteceden de Don Charles A. Rapallo, Escribano Publico de esta Ciudad, son fieles y Verdaderos

y á que se le dán entera fé y crédito judicial y extrajudicialmente. En fé de que cuanto doy de presente, firmado de mi mano y sellado con el sello de este Consulado, en Nueva York á diez y nueve de Mayo de mil ochocientos Cincuenta y Uno.

Dⁿ. Stoughton
Consul de España

Copy of the Portion referring to "Madan" in the accusation of the Fiscal previous to the Sentence given by default in August 1880.

Dr Cristobal Madan.

Residiendo en el partido de Cimarrones é ingenio nombrado la Rosa de que es propietario pasó á los E. U. en circunstancias de germinar las idéas de anexacion, donde tenia su familia, sin duda por que casado en segundas nupcias con una viuda natural de esa república, donde se educó, le acomodaria mas vivir en ese pais

Madan, se asegura en el documento f153 fué bueno su comportamiento público y privado hasta marcharse, pero puesto en connexiones con el traidor Lopez y su hermano político O= Sullivan amigo del inmediato, se enredó en todas las intrigas y planes de conspiracion hasta llegar á ser en union de Agüero y Betancourt el alma de la junta revolucionaria de N. Y. gozando entre las de su clandestina reunion el mejor crédito, pues obtuvo la confianza de ser depositario de fondos que recibieron de gruesas sumas de pesos para la espedicion primera, circunstancias que se ameritan en el documento oficial de f251 emanado de las comunicaciones de la legacion de S. M. en Washington que inserta en lo pertinente.

Con falsa apariencia de virtud quiso engañar al Ministro de S. M. en el mes de Abril del año que rige y en momentos de agitarse la organizacion de la horda de aventureros, que al mando de Lopez pocos dias despues se puso en movimiento para la invasion de la Isla verificada en Cárdenas haciendo llegar á noticia de S. E. estar desavenido con Lopez y en contrario sentido de lo que se decia respecto de su connivencia, pues movia resortes para significarle al propio tiempo deseo de regresar á su finca en este pais, y cuidar de sus intereses como desengañado de sus yerros á cuyo fin solicitó de dicha autoridad del modo indicado el pasaporte necesario para hacer su

regreso con la seguridad de no molestársele: esto es, demandaba con supercheria un indulto de sus crimenes en medio de dar pábulo á ellos por su comprometimiento con el rebelde Lopez y secuaces; pero hasta en esta demanda fué indiscreto por su manifiesto orgullo en pretender ese documento bajo distinto aspecto: díjosele por dicho Ecmo. Sor. por medio de la persona de quien se valió para esa arteria que no le facilitaba el documento que aspiraba, pero que daria direccion á la primera autoridad de esta Isla cualquiera súplica, que le dirigiese. Con efecto en diez y seis del citado Abril escribió al Sor. Ministro la carta suplicatoria de que es copia el documento f 244, pidiendo el pasaporte para verificar su retorno á esta Isla sin temor de persecuciones que se dirigieran contra él directa ó indirectamente: que le movia á hacer dicha solicitud el deseo de vivir aquí retirado de escitaciones políticas el de ocuparse de sus negocios é intereses privados y de su familia, y para no ser el objeto de siniestras interpretaciones si prolongaba su permanencia en los Estados Unidos dónde le detenian los rumores que llegaron á sus oidos de haberse formado prevenciones de su conducta en esa república y aun de procedimientos intentados por las autoridades de esta Isla.

A la espuesta súplica se contestó por el Ecmo. Sor. Capn. Gral. en diete de Mayo siguiente con el oficio enérgico y lleno de dignidad de ese copia el documento de f 245 diciendole á la legacion, que no veia obstáculo para negarse pasaporte, si en ella no ecsistia alguna real órden ni oficio de antecesores gefes de esta Isla que lo prohibiese, y que en la Habana como en cualquier punto de la Isla y de los dominios españoles podia permanecer y residir tranquilo sin nada que temer ni ser molestado el inocente: que si el interesado lo estuviese en el procedimiento

en que aparecia complicado, la manera mejor de justificarse seria presentarse ante los tribunales, seguro de que le juzgarian con entera justicia.

¿Quién puede dubitar sobre haberse comunicado á Madan la preinserta resolucion? ¿Qué motivo le hubo de retraer desde entónces á acudir á este tribunal para su justificacion? ¿Por qué no ha comparecido al emplazamiento por edictos y pregones públicos? ¿De dónde ó cómo llegaron á sus oidos los rumores que le hacian temer, y de que se intentaban contra él procedimientos cuando en la fecha que entabló su pretension de pasaporte aunque complicado en esta causa era un asunto secreto por el estado de sumario, y hasta transcurrido mas de un mes de la citada pretension no se puso secuestro á sus bienes, que de otro modo esta medida legal le hubiera servido de anuncio? Los verdaderos fundamentos de su zozobra residian en su propia conciencia y remordimientos puesto en contraste la conducta que observara y deseos de continuar aparentando las virtudes leales de que se habia desprendido ántes espontáneamente: así se palpa de lleno en el sentido y estilo ~~destino~~ citada carta, la que justamente halla el ministro muy meritoria y de estimarse como una confesion implícita de su criminalidad, prescindiendose de los demas antecedentes que le designan reo del delito de alta traicion.

El Sor. Ministro que en la comunicacion que transmite el oficio de f 242 en cierta manera era de sentir se accediese al pedimiento de Madan por considerar que valia mas tenerle aquí bien vigilado que en ese pais irritando y calumniando de tiránico el gobierno de L. M. Llegó á variar de sentido y en 28 de Mayo por las noticias que adquirió de haber estado obrando con fingida sumision y arrepentimiento dijo al Escmo. Sor. Capn Gral. segun aparece de la comunicacion de f 273 que no habia dejado Madan de pertenecer á la junta revolucionaria de Nevo- York de la que como su cuñado O- Sullivan era uno de los

principales sostenes, que informados de todos sus pasos le consideraba tan pernicioso y le creia tan notorio agente de los planes de invasion de que tenia constancia se ocupaba en esas circunstancias y que con la falsa asercion de su inocencia habia tratado ántes de sorprenderle.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the portion referring to myself of the fiscal's first acusation previous to the sentence of august 1850 ——

Havana June 6th 1857

Orth Madan

Recd 14th June. Mr Abbott.

Comr. Agency of the U.S.
Havana June 7, 1851.

Sir,

I beg leave to draw your attention to the Official Gazette of this City of the 3d inst. in which you will see the new Police System established by the Captain General of the Island; & to be in force from that date. The City inside of the Walls is by this system divided into two districts, and outside into three. The two districts inside of the Walls are subdivided into 14 wards & the other three into 16 wards. At the head of each district there is a Commissary who will have under his orders as many Celadores as there are wards in his district; and also the necessary number of Constables.

All the Police Officers will henceforth receive pay from the Government, & therefore have no right to charge fees for their services, such as granting Certif-

icates of various kinds &c.

It is expected by the Government that this system will be beneficial to the peace of the City and prevent in a great measure the perpetration of crimes.

I have the honor
to be with great respect
Your Mst ob't Sert
A J Ow[illegible]

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secty of State
of the U. S.

Recd 23d June. Mr Abbott. 6

Havana June 14, 1851.

My dear Sir,

I wrote you on the 7th inst. enclosing, at the urgent solicitation of Cristoval Madan Esq., certain papers, in which reference, to the enclosed, is made

In the communication I had the honor to make at that time, I stated that I had declined to comply with Mr Madan's wishes, therein set forth, because I would not subject myself to the imputation of interfering in matters not pertaining to the office of Consul - saying to him that Mr Campbell, our late Consul at Havana had difficulties with the authorities, because it was alleged that he had so infered: & that I felt it to be my duty to avoid difficulties if in my power to do so. I have the honor to be

Hon Daniel Webster with great respect & esteem
Secty of State U.S. A. J. Owen

P.S. The enclosed is also sent by request of Mr Madan. I did not deem it necessary to make this or my letter of the 7th inst. Official. —

Visto el auto del Sor Brigadier Dn
Carlos de Vargas Plc de la Comision Militar
ejecutiva y permanente de esta Plaza, su fha
2 de Marzo del corriente año, disponiendo que
el capitan Dn Francisco Xavier Mendoza
Fiscal del Mismo dicte audiencia por su
presentacion a Dn Cristobal Madan abrien
do de nuevo la causa en que fue prendado co-
mo profugo y un rebelde, complicado
entre otros en calidad de emisario y acti-
vo agente del Estado unitario de New-York
para promover la insurreccion de esta isla
y la de Puerto Rico y proclamar su in-
dependencia de la metropoli, dirigiendo
sus principales tentativas a subvertir el
orden en la primera de ellas. Visto el
proceso contra dicho acusado por infor-
macion y recoleccion; y habiendose hecho
relacion de todo en el Consejo de guerra
celebrado el dia de la fecha bajo la Presi-
dencia del antenombrado Sor Brigadier, don
de comparecio Madan: oidas la conclu-
sion y dictamen del referido fiscal, la
defensa del Procurador del reo Teniente Dn
Francisco Eiras y las ilustraciones verba
les del Dr Dn Manuel Gonzales del
Valle; asesor interino del Tribunal. El
Consejo en consideracion al origen, cir
cunstancias, y calidad de la acusacion,
no menos que a la naturaleza de los

fundamentos en que tienen motivos los cargos, habida atencion tambien á que [illegible] ha acaecido con [illegible], dirigidos de justificarla, ha condenado [illegible] á Dn Cristobal Madam á la pena [illegible] de ser relegado de esta [illegible] á la Peninsula [illegible] á disposicion de las autoridades y ademas, obligado al pago de las costas procesales que se le impusie-ron por la sentencia recaida en esta causa en 19 de Agosto de 1850. con las costas causadas posteriormente y por su [illegible] Habana 26 de Mayo de 1851. Carlos de Vargas = Joaquin Berri = Francisco Espinosa = Francisco Letamendi = Casimiro de la Moneda = Chacon = Francisco Prat = Francisco Marti =

Consultado el Sor Auditor dice al Capitan General

Como Sor: abierta de nuevo esta causa á peticion de Dn Cristobal Madam por haber sido juzgado en rebeldia en el año proximo pasado y oidas las explicaciones que ha dado en descargo de las acusaciones que contra él se hicieron ha vuelto á pronunciar sentencia el Consejo de guerra de la Comision Militar alzandole la pena

presidial que le fué impuesta entonces, y sustituyendola con la extraordinaria de ser relegado de esta isla y remitido á la Peninsula con las demas estremas que comprende. Conmidero el fallo arreglado á justicia, y soy por tanto de opinion que V. E. se sirva aprobarlo, salvo Vª. Habana 31 de Mayo de 1851 = Escmo Sõr. = Antonio Romero =

Habana 5 de Junio de 1851.

De conformidad con el dictámen que antecede apruebo en todas sus partes la sentencia dictada por el Consejo de Guerra de la Comision Militar que impone á Dn Cristobal Madan la pena extraordinaria de ser relegado de esta isla remitiendosele á la Peninsula donde será vigilado por las autoridades respectivas; y al efecto le señalo la ciudad de Cadiz para que fije su residencia, segun ha solicitado el referido Madan, devolviendose este proceso al fiscal para lo que le es respectivo = José de la Concha.

The preceding is a correct copy of the sentence confirmed me on the 8th inst
Havana June 13. 1851.
Cristobal Madan

Sentence in the case of Cristobal Madan given by the Military Court on the 26th May 1851.

In consequence of the decree of the Brigadier Don Carlos de Vargas President of the Tribunal of the Military executive and permanent Commission of this island dated the 21st March of the present year, ordering Captain Don Francisco Javier Mendoza, Fiscal of the same to give a hearing (audiencia) to Don Cristobal Madan in consequence of his appearance, reopening the cause in which he was condemned as fugitive (profugo) and by default; implicated with others in the character of member and active agent of the Club installed in New York to promote the insurrection of this island and that of Porto Rico, and proclaim its independence of the metropolis, directing their chief efforts to subvert public order in the first of said islands. The proceedings against the said accused being examined through report and compilation: and the whole having been reported at the council of war held on this day presided by the aforesaid Brigadier, where Madan did appear: the charge and opinion of the said Fiscal having been heard, the defense of the attorney for the prisoner Lieut Don Francisco Cirat having been heard also, and the verbal explanations of Dr Don Manuel Gonzales del Valle asesor ad interim of said Tribunal; the Council Considering the Origin, circumstances and nature of the accusation as much as the nature of the grounds which are the motive

of the charges considering his having spontaneously appeared for the purpose of justifying himself, have condemned and do condemn by unanimous votation said Don Cristobal Madan to the extraordinary penalty of being expatriated (relegado *) from this island, being sent to the Peninsula where he will be under surveillance of the authorities; and be sides bound to the payment of the pecuniary penalty imposed by the sentence given in this cause on the 19th of august 1850, with the costs occasioned since and by the hearing of him. Y Havana 26 May 1851. (Signed) Carlos de Vargas = Joaquin Berri = Francisco Espinosa = Francisco Letamendi = Casimiro de la Mueda y Chacon = Francisco Pratt = Francisco Mahi.

The auditor being Consulted by the Captain General gives the following opinion.

Most Excellent Sir = This cause having been reopened at the request of Don Cristobal Madan because he had been judged by default in the preceding year and the exculpations by him given of the accusation against him having been heard, the Council of war of the Military Commission has again pronounced sentence, relieving him of the presidial penalty (appertaining to a prisoners' station) which was imposed on him then and substitut

* The Standard dictionary of the Spanish Academy gives the st of the verb "relegar" thus: 1st Among the ancient Roman to expatriate a roman citizen without depriving him o the rights of one; relegare in exilium aprovandake 2d to exp

ing to it the extraordinary one of being expatriated from this island and sent to the Peninsula with the other items it comprehends. I consider the sentence in conformity to justice and am therefore of opinion that your excellency approve the same saving your better judgement. Havana 31st May 1851 = Most Excellent Sir = Antonio Armero. ==

The Captain General's decree of approbation

Havana June 5th 1851

Conforming with the preceding opinion I approve fully the sentence issued by the Council of war of the Military Commission which imposes on Don Cristobal Madan the extraordinary penalty of being expatriated from this island and sent to the Peninsula where he shall be under vigilance of the respective authorities; and for that purpose I assign the city of Cadiz for him to fix his residence, as the said Madan has solicited. these proceedings to be returned to the Fiscal for what appertains thereto. (Signed) = José de la Concha =

The above is a correct translation of the sentence notified me on the 8th instant

Havana June 13. 1851.

Cris Madan

Recd 23d June. Mr Abbott. C

Havana June 16, 1851.

My dear Sir,

The sentence, to which Mr Madan referred in his letter accompanying the Papers sent a short time since, I now have the honor to enclose.

I did not, for reasons already explained, in my communication of the 7th wish to have any thing to do with the affair of Mr Madan - nor have I had further than to enclose to you some Papers, as I now do these at his urgent solicitation.

I have the honor to be with Most respectfully &c &c

P.S. This letter is not official nor are the others with the Papers of Mr M -

aptain General's decree of approbation ———

Havana June 5th 1851.

Conforming with the preading opinion I approve fully the sentence issued by the Council of War of the Military Commission which imposes on Don Cristobal Madan the extraordinary penalty of being expatriated from this island and sent to the Peninsula where he shall be under vigilance of the respective authorities; and for that purpose I assign the city of Cadiz for him to fix his residence, as the said Madan has solicited: these proceedings to be returned to the fiscal for what appertains thereto.

(signed) José de la Concha.

The above translation I have executed faithfully to the best of my knowledge.

Cris Madan

Translation of the sentence given by the Military Court in the case of Cristobal Madan on the 26 May 1851.

In consequence of the decree of the Brigadier Don Carlos de Vargas President of the Tribunal of the Military executive and permanent Commission of this island dated the 21st of March of the present year, ordering Captain Don Francisco Xavier Mendoza, Fiscal of the same to give a hearing (audiencia) to Don Cristobal Madan in consequence of his appearance, re opening the cause in which he was condemned as fugitive (prófugo) and by default; implicated with others in the character of member and active agent of the Club installed in New York to promote the insurrection of this island and that of Porto Rico, and proclaim its independence of the metropolis directing their chief efforts to subvert public order in the first of said islands. The proceeding against the said accused being examined through report and compilation; and the whole having been reported at the Council of war held on this day presided by the aforesaid Brigadier where Madan did appear: the charge and opinion of the said fiscal having been heard, the defense of the attorney for the prisoner Lieutenant Don Francisco Eiras having been heard also, and the verbal explanations of Don Manuel Gonzalez del Valle asesor ad interim of said Tribunal; the Council considering the origin, circumstances and nature of the accusation, as much as the nature of the grounds which are the motive of the charges, considering his having spontaneously appeared for the purpose of justifying himself have condemned and do condemn, by unanimous votation said Don Cristobal Madan

to the extraordinary penalty of being expatriated (relegado) from this island, being sent to the Peninsula where he will be under surveillance of the authorities: and besides bound to the payment of the pecuniary penalties imposed by the sentence given in this cause on the 19th of August 1850, with the costs occasioned since and by the hearing of him. Havana 26 of May 1851 - (Signed) Carlos de Vargas = Joaquin Berri = Francisco Espinosa = Francisco de Velamendi = Casimiro de la Mula Chacon = Francisco Ratt = Francisco Mahi ——

The auditor being consulted by the Captain General gives the following opinion —

Most Excellent Sir = This cause having been re-opened at the request of Don Cristobal Madan because he had been judged by default in the preceding year, and the exculpations by him given of the accusation against him having been heard, the Council of War of the Military Commission has again pronounced sentence, relieving him of the presidial penalty (appertaining to a prisoner's station N. E.) which was imposed on him then and substituting to the same the extraordinary one of being expatriated from this island and sent to the Peninsula with the other items it comprehends. I consider the sentence in conformity to justice and am therefore of opinion that your excellency approve the same saving your better judgement. Havana 31 May 1851 = Most Excl. Sir = (Signed) Antonio Armero. ——

Then the

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* The Standard dictionary of the Spanish academy gives the sense of the verb "relegar" thus: 1st among the ancient Romans to expatriate a Roman citizen without depriving him of the rights of one; relegare in exilium amandare. 2d To expatriate

Sentencia pronunciada en la causa de D. Cristobal Mad
n. 26 de Mayo de 1851.

Visto el decreto del Sr Brigadier Don Carlos de Ver
gas, Presidente del Tribunal de la Comision M
litar ejecutiva y permanente de esta Isla, se
fecha 21 de Marzo del corriente año, disponiend
que el Capitan Dn Francisco Javier Mendoza,
Fiscal del Mismo diese audiencia por su pre
sentacion á Dn Cristobal Madan abriendo
de nuevo la causa en que fué penado como
prófugo y en rebeldia, complicado entre
otros en calidad de miembro y activo agen
te del Club instalado en New York para
promover la insurreccion de esta isla y la
de Puerto Rico y proclamar su independen
cia de la Metrópoli, dirigiendo sus princi-
pales tentativas á subvertir el orden en la
primera de ellas. Visto el proceso contra dicho
acusado por informacion y recolección, y
habiendose hecho relacion de todo en el Consejo
de guerra celebrado el dia de la fecha bajo la
presidencia del antenombrado Señor brigadier,
donde compareció Madan: oidas la conclusion
y dictamen del referido fiscal, la defensa del
procurador del reo Teniente Don Juan de Eiras
y las ilustraciones verbales del Dr Don Manuel
Gonzales del Valle, asesor interino del Tribunal;
el Consejo en Consideracion al origen, cir-
cunstancias y calidad de la acusacion, no
menos que á la naturaleza de los fundamentos
en que tienen motivo los cargos, habida aten-

con también á que espontáneamente ha ocurrido con designio de justificarse, he condenado y condena por unanimidad de votos á D. Cristobal Madan á la pena estraordinaria de ser relegado de esta ísla remitiéndose á la Península donde será vigilado por las autoridades; y ademas obligado al pago delas penas pecuniarias que se le impusieron por la sentencia recaida en esta causa en 19 de agosto de 1850, con las costas causadas posteriormente y por su audiencia. Habana 26 de Mayo de 1851 = Carlos de Vargas = Joaquin Berri = Francisco Espinosa = Francisco Letamendi = Casimiro de la Muela y Chacon = Franco Prat = Francisco Mahi ———

———

Consultado el Sr Auditor dice al Capn Gal. Certif

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Escmo Sor: Abierta de nuevo esta causa á peticion de Dn Cristobal Madan por haber sido juzgado en rebeldia en el año proximo pasado, y oidas las esculpaciones que ha dado en descargo de las acusaciones, que contra él se hicieron, ha vuelto á pronunciar sentencia el Consejo de guerra de la Comision Militar, alzándole la pena presidial que le fué impuesta entónces, y sustituyendola con la estraordinaria de ser relegado de esta isla y remitido á la Península con los demas estremos que comprende. Considero

el fallo arreglado á justicia y soy por tanto de opinion que V. E. se sirva aprobarlo. Salvo &c. Habana 31 de Mayo de 1851 = Excmo Sor = Antonio Armero.

Habana 5 de Junio de 1851

De conformidad con el dictamen que antecede apruebo en todas sus partes la sentencia dictada por el Consejo de guerra de la comision militar que impone á D. Cristobal Madan la pena estraordinaria de ser relegado de esta isla remitiéndosele á la península donde será vigilado por las autoridades respectivas; y al efecto le señalo la ciudad de Cadiz para que fije su residencia, segun ha solicitado el referido Madan, devolviéndose este proceso al fiscal para lo que le es respectivo. = José de la Concha

Certificate — The above is a true and literal copy of the sentence which was notified to me this morning by the Fiscal Mendoza. Havana June 8th 1851.

Cristobal Madan

No. Abst.

Recd 28 July.

U S Atty's Office
Madison Florida July 5th 1831

Sir.

A Seaman named Peter Donovan, belonging to the Barque Victor, William R Clark. Master of Plymouth, Massachusetts, has been sent to Pensacola by the Consul at Havana charged with mutiny and an assault with intent to kill upon John Rutter first mate of the Barque. Stabbing the mate in the thigh. The occurrence took place at sea, nine days out from Baltimore. No witnesses have been recognised to appear for the trial of this seaman, he has been committed to Jail upon the testimony taken before the Consul. I recommend either his removal to some other district, his discharge from imprisonment, or that the witness John Rutter, Geage Bates & William Blodget be recognised to appear at his trial in this District.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Ger B Cale
U S Atty N Dt Flda

Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Recd 23 July. M. Abbot

Commercial Agency
of the United States
Havana July 16th 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster.
Secretary of State
Washington city.

Sir.

On the 28th day of May last, the Bark Macedonia of Portland, David C. Loring master, was lost while taking in a cargo of molasses at an outport of this island, called the "Arcos de Canasi". The crew consisting of nine men (the master included) arrived here on the 14th ult.o. and I succeeded in finding employment for seven of them. The other, named Edwin W. Chapin, an American seaman, was sent at the expense of the Government of the United States to Wilmington in the Brig Annawon, Capt. Almy, and I wrote to the Collector of that port

requesting him to furnish Capt
Almy with the proper documents
to enable him to recover from the
Treasury Department ten dollars
for the passage of that seaman
as agreed upon with Capt Almy.
I ought to have written you at the
proper time the foregoing inform-
-ation, but I wrote it by mistake
to the Secretary of the Treasury.
I hope that you will have the good-
ness to overlook the involuntary
neglect.

I now am sorry to be under
the necessity of reporting the
total loss of another American
vessel. The Brig Petrel of East-
port (Me) Edward Mabee master,
on her voyage from Santa Cruz
in this island to New York via
Trinidad de Cuba, with a cargo
of sugar, molasses, honey, and
cedar, was wrecked upon the
Long reef on the South side of the
isle of Pines on the 29th ult. The
master and his crew arrived

here on the 12th Inst. Their names will appear at foot. They have arrived in a distressed condition, and I shall have to pay for the board, supplies of clothing &c at the isle of Pines, and for their passages to this city; also for board and some other supplies in this city, all of which will appear in my account with the Treasury Department. For the wages due the seamen, I received from the master fifty dollars, and 68¾ cents, nett proceeds of a few pieces of cedar saved off the wreck, to pay them a pro rata share, but I have retained the amount to cover as far as it goes, the expenses incurred by them.

To save further expense, I have deemed it best to send three of this crew to Savannah, and two to Philadelphia at the expense of the Government of the United States, and have requested the Collectors of those ports to furnish

the Captains of the vessels that took them, the requisite certificate to enable them to recover the amount for the passages of the seamen. For the other two men, I expect to find employment here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr Mt Obt Servt
A J Ogden

Names of the seamen of wrecked Brig Petrel
Edward Mabee master.
O C Pease 1st mate.
Stephen B Mitchel 2d mate. sent to the port of Philadelphia pr Brig Isabella Reed.
James Gorman
Wm Eldridge
James Walton } sent to Savannah in the Schr Sea Gull.
Wm Testemacher sent in the Isabella Reed.
John Lillies unprotected.

Rec'd 23 July. N. Abbot.

Commercial Agency
of the United States,
Havana July 16, 1851

Sir,

There has been for some days past in this City rumors of a rising at Puerta Principe The accounts are various; but for the only published information that I have seen I beg to draw your attention to the Official Gazette of this City of to day's date forwarded to your Department by the Str. Cherokee via New York.

I have the honor
Hon Daniel Webster to be Sir,
Secty of State with great respect
of U.S. Yr Mst Obt Svt
A. J. Olwell

Mr Swank
I think it would be well to publish the Gazette
& have the Spanish part translated
Ans that this matter is all over
A.C.

Extract
from the Gaceta de la Habana
of July 16. 1851.

Military Department.

The Most excellent Governor and Captain General, has been pleased to order the publi:cation, in the "Gazette" of a summary of the Despatches he has received from the most Excellent Governor, and Commandant general of the Central Department, relative to the appearance of two armed and mounted parties within the Jurisdiction of Puerto-Principe, one of which has crossed the boundaries and passed over to the districts of de las Tunas.

Under date of the 5th, the Commandant General says, that in consequence of information he had received, of a project for raising such parties, he had taken proper measures to pursue them; one of them, about 20 strong, having been followed at nine o'clock at night to the Plain of Guanamaquin, by Don Manuel Perominga, an officer of Cavalry, in the regiment of the Queen's Lancers N.o 2, with his command: when the insurgents were completely put to flight, throwing away, from that moment, the arms and ammunitions with which they were provided,

and which consisted of two guns, one a double barrel, a half blunderbuss, two pistols, two long knives, seven flasks of powder, a bag of balls, a dye or mould for casting balls, and a pouch filled with cartridges; They also apprehended D. Joaquin Iglüero and Sanchez, it being confidently known that, among the party, there were two individuals, named D Waldo and D John Arteaga, recently arrived from the United States. Several papers were taken from the person of the aforesaid Iglüero. Three horses, belonging to the same party were also seized. The Commandant general remarks, in conclusion, that, at no point of the Department under his charge, was any part taken in this revolutionary movement, all the inhabitants continuing to be occupied with their ordinary occupations and trades.

In another Despatch dated on the 9th, from the city of Puerto Principe, at half past ten o'clock at night, he encloses a copy of a communication addressed to him by the Lieutenant Governor de Las Tunas, dated the 8th. The latter states, that, when he was apprised by

the Commandant General, of the existence of an armed party, he had already been informed of the fact by a teamster, from whom, the same party had stolen victuals and other effects which he was carrying to various merchants in that neighbourhood; that happening to be at his residence, at early morn, on the same day, the 6th, he heard the stamping of horses and mules, which was followed by six or eight discharges of fire arms, when, about twenty men, passed, at full gallop, in front of his very house. The Lieutenant Governor challenged them, but they were so frightened, that, all they did was to fire two volleys in the direction of the window, where that officer had shown himself, while they pursued their flight towards the open country, where they disappeared, without leaving a trace of the course they had taken. The said Lieutenant Governor remarks, that, from the firing of the insurgents, resulted the death of one horse, and the wounding of two others. that such was the state of disorder, in which they entered the village, that they abandoned both their arms, their

supplies, four horses, and a portion of their effects, two of them being taken prisoners, one wounded, and the other with a dislocated wrist. The Commandant General, in transmitting a copy of the aforesaid despatch, says that he has given orders, for one of the troops of horse, stationed on the road, De Las Tunas, to hasten in pursuit of those fugitives, who are already completely routed.

In a communication, dated the 10th, The Governor, Commandant General, states that public tranquillity continues undisturbed, without any change having been effected in that usual state of things, by a few imprudent youths, who are instigated by Emissaries recently arrived from the United States. His Excellency adds, that they have already been greatly undeceived, as all those will be, who may dream of exciting insurrections in this quiet country, on discovering their want of power, and the confidence and security of the government which, without making an unnecessary display of its strength and other resources, has, by the mere aid of twenty horsemen, last broken up the meagre plans of a few deluded individuals, who, after so many years of labor in circulating proclamations, and after employing every imaginable means of seduction, in the sphere where they exercised any influence, in order to stimulate the young men of Puerto Principe have not succeeded in retaining a single man, the government having been informed before hand of their doings, by the very men whom they had sought to seduce. - Pedro Estaban. Havana July 15. 18

GACETA DE LA HABANA.

PERIODICO OFICIAL DEL GOBIERNO.

N. 174. Miércoles 16 de Julio de 1851.—El Triunfo de la Santa Cruz y Ntra. Sra. del Cármen.—Jub. en Sta. Teresa.—*Circular en la Merced.* P.ª 1.ª

PARTE OFICIAL.

GOBIERNO Y CAPITANIA GENERAL
DE LA SIEMPRE FIEL ISLA DE CUBA.

Secretaría Política.

Con motivo del fallecimiento del Inspector del Cuerpo de Policía de esta ciudad, en el Departamento Oriental, Teniente Coronel D. Cristóbal Tenorio, el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Capitan General se ha servido nombrar en su reemplazo al Teniente Coronel graduado, capitan del Regimiento de Isabel II D. José Inse. Y de órden de S. E. se publica en la Gaceta oficial para general inteligencia.

Habana 11 de Julio de 1851.—*Fulgencio Salas.*

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador y Capitan General conformándose con lo propuesto por la Comision Superior de Policía Urbana se ha servido disponer que desde esta fecha se cierren todas las ciudadelas á las 10 de la noche, y que al efecto nombre sus dueños ó administradores, una persona de confianza que además de cuidar bajo su responsabilidad que se ponga á la puerta un farol capaz de iluminar el patio lo bastante para que desde la calle pueda verse lo que pasa dentro de él, segun está prevenido por el artículo 110 del Bando de Gobernacion y Policía vigente, conserve en su poder la llave para abrir á los vecinos de ellas en los casos necesarios, tomando conocimiento de los que entren y salgan, á fin de poder dárselo oportunamente á la Autoridad si lo reclamase, é impedir el abrigo ú ocultacion de personas extrañas.

Lo que de órden S. E. se hace saber al público para general inteligencia.

Habana 14 de Julio de 1851.—*Fulgencio Salas.*

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador y Capitan General se ha servido disponer se inserte en tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial la siguiente comunicacion que con fecha 4 del actual, le ha sido dirigida por el Teniente Gobernador de Cárdenas.

Excmo. Sr.: En las diligencias instruidas á consecuencia de haberse sorprendido un juego prohibido á la veinte y una de villar en el del Salon del Teatro de este pueblo, y habiendo resultado penados con sujecion á la Real pragmática de la materia, el dueño de la casa D. José García en cien ducados de multa ó veinte dias de cárcel en su defecto y los jugadores D. José Sanchez y D. Juan Haulad en cincuenta ó diez dias de prision en su caso con miras de que esta determinacion tenga la publicacion de costumbre dirijo á V. E. el presente, para que se digne dar las órdenes oportunas á fin de que por la Gaceta oficial de esa Capital y en tres números consecutivos tenga efecto la consabida publicacion, y fecho que sea devolverme las resultas certificadas para que surtan sus debidos efectos en las referidas diligencias."

Habana 14 de Julio de 1851.—*Fulgencio Salas.*

Secretaría Militar.

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Capitan General se ha servido disponer se inserte en la Gaceta el resúmen de los partes que ha recibido del Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Comandante general del Departamento del Centro sobre la aparicion de dos partidas armadas y montadas en la jurisdiccion de Puerto-Príncipe, habiendo trasladado una de ellas á la de las Tunas.

Con fecha del 5 dice el Sr. Comandante general que en virtud de las noticias que tenia del proyecto de levantar dichas partidas, tomó las disposiciones convenientes para perseguirlas, habiendo sido alcanzada una de ellas de la fuerza como de unos veinte hombres á las nueve de la noche, en la Sabana de Guanamaquin por el alférez del regimiento de caballería de la Reina 2.º de Lanceros D. Manuel Peromingo con la seccion que mandaba, y se pronunciaron los sublevados en decidida fuga arrojando desde luego las armas y municiones de que iban provistos consistiendo en dos escopetas, una de dos cañones, un trabuco de bronce; dos pistolas, dos machetes, siete frascos de pólvora, un saco de balas, un troquel ó molde para construir estas, una cananacon cartuchos y mistos habiéndose aprehendido á D. Joaquin Agüero y Sanchez, sabiéndose por confidencias que entre los individuos de dicha partida se hallan D. Waldo y D. Juan Arteaga, recien llegados de los Estados-Unidos. Al referido Agüero se le han ocupado varios papeles. Tambien se aprehendieron tres caballos pertenecientes á la misma partida. Concluye el Sr. Comandante General diciendo que ningun punto del Departamento de su cargo ha tomado parte en ese movimiento revolucionario manteniéndose todos sus habitantes ocupados en sus ordinarias profesiones y faenas.

En otro parte fechado en la ciudad de Puerto-Príncipe á las 10½ de la noche del dia nueve traslada el que con la del ocho le dirigió el Teniente Gobernador de las Tunas. Dice este gefe que cuando recibió el aviso del Sr. Comandante general de la existencia de una partida armada, ya tenia noticia de ella por un arriero á quien la misma partida habia robado algunos víveres y otros efectos que conducia para varios comerciantes de aquel punto: que en la madrugada del mismo dia 8 hallándose en la casa de su morada sintió pasos de caballos y silvidos, oyendo en seguida como seis ú ocho disparos y pasar á galope unos veinte hombres por delante de la misma casa. El Teniente Gobernador los interrogó, mas estaban tan pavorosos que no hicieron otra cosa sino disparar dos trabucazos, mas dirigiéndolos á la ventana por la cual se asomó dicho gefe marchando en seguida á escape á la sabána de la que desaparecieron instantáneamente, sin que se supiera el rumbo que tomaron. Dice el mismo Teniente Gobernador, que de los disparos que hicieron los partidarios resultó la muerte de un caballo y haberse herido dos de ellos. Tal era el desórden con que entraron en el pueblo, abandonándo ademas armas, equipages, cuatro caballos y porcion de efectos, habiendo sido capturados dos individuos, uno herido y el otro extropeado de una muñeca. El Sr. Comandante general al trascribir el citado parte manifiesta habia dado órden para que una de las partidas de tropas que se hallan situadas en el camino de las Tunas se adelantase en persecucion de esos fugitivos, que ya iban en completa derrota.

En comunicacion del dia diez dá parte el Señor Gobernador comandante general que la tranquilidad pública continúa inalterable sin que hayan podido sacarla de esa situacion habitual unos cuantos jóvenes incautos instigados por emisarios recientemente venidos de los Estados-Unidos. Añade S. E. que ya han experimentado un desengaño grande, como lo experimentarán cuantos sueñen en promover desórdenes en este tranquilo pais al conocer su impotencia y la confianza y la seguridad del Gobierno, que sin necesidad de hacer alarde de su fuerza y de sus demas recursos solo le han bastado veinte caballos para desbaratar los estériles planes de esos pocos ilusos que despues de tantos años de trabajos, esparciendo proclamas y empleando todos los medios de seduccion imaginables en el círculo en que podian obrar para excitar á la juventud de Puerto-Príncipe, no han conseguido que se les reuna un solo hombre ántes bien le han informado de todos sus pasos los mismos con quienes ejercian sus imprudentes seducciones.

Habana 15 de Julio de 1851.—*Pedro Estéban.*

El director de la compañía dramática española de esta ciudad D. José Robreño, con escrito de 23 de Mayo último puso á disposicion del Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Capitan general la cantidad de $436 1½ rs. producto íntegro de una funcion dedicada por dicha compañía para socorro de los soldados que han quedado inútiles á resultas de heridas recibidas en la gloriosa defensa de Cárdenas, incluyéndose en dicha suma $213 3½ rs. que correspondian al Sr. empresario del teatro de Tacon D. Francisco Marty y Torrens, el cual tambien la ha cedido para ese objeto; y como solo existen los soldados del regimiento de Leon Juan Sabater y Enrique Gomez y el de Lanceros José G. Feijoo en el caso para el cual se destina la expresada cantidad, se ha distribuido entre los tres citados individuos, correspondiendo á cada uno $145 3 rs. 6 mrs.

Lo que de órden de S. E. se publica en la Gaceta de Gobierno para noticia del público y satisfaccion de la citada compañía dramática.

Habana 14 de Julio de 1851.—*Pedro Estéban.*

Secretaría del Real Acuerdo de la Audiencia Pretorial de la Habana

CIRCULAR.—El Real Acuerdo de esta Audiencia Pretorial se ha servido proveer el auto que dice así:

Sres.:—Regente. Carbonell. Valenzuela. Buelta. Escosura. Ochoa. Osés.

"En la siempre fidelísima ciudad de la Habana á 12 de Junio de 1851 reunidos en acuerdo ordinario los señores Regente y Oidores anotados al márgen se dió cuenta del expediente instruido á instancia de doña Lugarda y doña Micaela Valdes Albertini en que solicitan se adopte providencia conveniente á impedir extravíos de las partidas de costas, y de hacer llegar á conocimiento de los interesados en las tasaciones el estado de estas, de conformidad con lo representado por el señor Fiscal acordaron que los Escribanos de Cámara y los públicos y de número del territorio de esta Audiencia publiquen de oficio al fin de cada año en la Gaceta de Gobierno ó en el periódico oficial del lugar mas inmediato á cada juzgado una noticia de las partidas de costas exhibidas en las escribanías y no satisfechas á los interesados con expresion del nombre de estos y del pleito ó causa en que se devengaren y si la exhibicion es parcial ó total. Y que se publique y circule á los jueces del territorio para el debido cumplimiento poniéndose préviamente en conocimiento del Sr. Gobernador Presidente. Y lo rubricaron dichos señores de que yo el presente Secretario certifico.—Rubricado por los señores.—Regente.—Carbonell.—Valenzuela.—Buelta.—Escosura.—Ochoa.—Osés.—Antonio María del Rio.—Es copia.—*Antonio María del Rio*, secretario.

Real Junta de Fomento.

Habiéndose presentado dos proposiciones para la compra de las doscientas acciones de á *cien pesos* cada una, que tiene la Junta en la empresa del camino de hierro de Caibarien, se ha acordado su publicacion por el término de 30 dias, á fin de cederlas al que ofrezca mayores ventajas, reputándose como tales no solo los plazos mas cortos de las exhibiciones, sino la mayor seguridad en el pago ó garantías equivalentes, á juicio de una comision compuesta de los Sres. conde de Pozos-Dulces, D. José Joaquin Carrera, síndico, contador y secretario, la cual calificará las proposiciones que se presenten y las someterá á la aprobacion de la Junta. Las dos que se han hecho son: en la primera se ofrece comprar las doscientas acciones pagándolas de por mitad en dos años bajo la responsabilidad de las mismas acciones ó de fincas que se hipotequen; y en la segunda abonar 10,000 pesos á los 12 meses; 5,000 á los 18 y el resto á los 24 todos de la entrega prestándose la correspondiente garantía á satisfaccion de la corporacion.—Habana 2 de Julio de 1851.—*José María Velazquez, secretario.*

Contaduría general de Ejército.

Estando dispuesto por el Excmo. Sr. Intendente General de Ejército el pagamento del segundo trimestre de este año, de la renta decimal que ha de hacerse á los partícipes de ella, se servirán ocurrir por sí ó por sus apoderados á esta Contaduría general desde esta fecha para el percibo de sus cuotas.—Habana 12 de Julio de 1851.—P. O. del S. C. G, *Alda.*

Para los dias 18 y 19 del presente mes se ha dispuesto el pago de las pensiones de montepio á las viudas y huérfanos que residen en esta capital. Y se avisa á los partícipes ó á sus apoderados á fin de que concurran á esta oficina de mi cargo á percibir las cantidades que les correspondan.

Habana 15 de Julio de 1851.—*Ventades.*

Inspeccion de presidios de la Isla de Cuba.

Debiendo procederse por remate á la adquisicion de esquifaciones para los presidiarios de esta Isla, ha dispuesto el Sr. Coronel Inspector, se convoquen licitadores por medio de la Gaceta oficial para que con arreglo al pliego de condiciones y muestras que estarán de manifiesto en su morada, calle de la Lamparilla n. 1, recaiga en el que mayores ventajas ofreciere, debiendo hacer sus proposiciones en pliego cerrado que se recibirán desde este dia de 10 á 11 de la mañana. Habana 15 de Julio de 1851.—El Secretario, Félix Ramos. 2

Contaduría general de Rentas Marítimas.

Para el 16 del actual se han de rematar en el almacen de averías 29 churlas de canela. Habana Julio 15 de 1851.—El C. I., Arrastía.

PARTE JUDICIAL.

DE OFICIO.

En la causa criminal seguida contra el chino Manuel de Jesus Baldaza, conocido por José de Jesus ó Juan Volcan, de estatura regular, envuelto en carnes, de 25 á 30 años de edad, ojos saltones, frente regular, nariz chata, boca chica, colorado, cabeza un poco grande, pasa suelta, vestido con camisa blanca y calzon de listado rayado de colorado, por haberse robado á los negritos Clemencia Garro é Hilario Valdes, el dia 15 de Abril último de la casa de la morena María del Cármen Rodriguez, madre de este último, que vive en la calle del Sol entre la de los Oficios y San Pedro; está mandado por el Sr. Alcalde moyor 5.º y por ante D. Francisco Valerio, se haga saber á cualquiera persona en cuyo poder esté el negrito Hilario Valdes, de 3 años de edad, gordito, colorado, nariz chata, boca chica y la cabeza un poco grande ó sepa su paradero, lo presente inmediatamente al actuario ó dé noticias de él, bajo el concepto que de no verificarlo se procederá contra ella conforme á las leyes por la ocultacion en que incurrieren. 2—O

EDICTOS.

Don José Ayuso, capitan de infantería y teniente gobernador de esta ciudad y su jurisdiccion por S. M. &c.

Por esta mi tercera carta de edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo á D. Manuel Valle, natural y vecino de S. José de las Lajas, de estado soltero, para que en el término de 9 dias se presente en la cárcel de esta ciudad á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa formada por el homicidio de D. Nicolas Ramos, cierto y seguro de que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará justicia, y de no se le declarará rebelde y contumaz, haciéndosele las notificaciones en los estrados del tribunal. Santa María del Rosario, Julio 10 de 1851.—Ayuso.—Por mandado del Sr. Teniente Gobernador.—José Miguel Barroso. E—·

Don Cárlos Delgado de Parejo, Alcalde mayor 4.º interino de esta ciudad y su jurisdiccion &c.

Por esta mi primera carta de edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo á D. Antonio Buelta, D. José Gonzalez y D. Secundino Perez, para que dentro de 9 dias contados desde esta fecha se presenten en la Real Cárcel de esta ciudad á descargarse de la culpa que les resulta en la causa criminal formada por la herida inferida á D. Antonio Suarez; en el concepto de que si así lo hicieren, se les oirá y administrará justicia, y caso contrario se las declarará rebeldes y cantumaces é incursos en las penas de la ley. Y así lo tengo mandado en la referida causa. Habana y Julio 10 de 1851.—Delgado.—Por mandado del Sr. Alcalde mayor.—Francisco Pimentel.—Es copia del que libro y mando publicar por la Gaceta: fecha ut supra.—Francisco Pimentel. E—O

Por esta mi 2.ª carta de edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo á D. José Villaser, natural de Cataluña, para que en el término de 9 dias, contados desde esta fecha, se presente en la cárcel pública á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la sumaria instruida contra él y otros por heridas á D. Ramon Miges, en la noche del 22 del mes último á las nueve de ella, seguro de que si así lo hiciere se le administrará justicia, y de no se declarará rebelde y contumaz é incurso en las penas de la ley, y por bastante los estrados del tribunal para los demas trámites del juicio, Que así lo he dispuesto en los indicados autos. Habana Julio 14 de 1851.—Delgado.—Por mandado de S. S.: Br. Bernardo del Junco.—Es copia fecha ut supra.—Br. Bernardo del Junco. E 2—O

D. Vicente de la Torre de Trassierra, Alcalde mayor quinto de esta ciudad y su jurisdiccion por S. M. &c. &c.

Por esta mi segunda carta de edicto y pregon, cito, llamo y emplazo al negro Felipe de la Cruz, con una cicatriz sobre la nariz, y usa la ropa muy ajustada, de oficio albañil, alto y envuelto en carnes, para que se presente en la cárcel pública de esta ciudad en el término de 9 dias á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en las diligencias sumarias sobre descubrir el autor del hurto de un caballo de la propiedad de D. José Bonocio, seguro de que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará cumplida justicia, y de no se le tendrá por rebelde y contumaz y por bastante los estrados del juzgado é incurso en las penas de la ley. Que así lo tengo mandado en dichos autos. Habana y Julio 6 de 1851.—Trassierra.—Por mandado de S. Sria.—Gabriel de Salinas. Y para su publicacion en 3 números consecutivos libro la presente. Habana y Julio 11 de 1851.—Gabriel de Salinas. E 3—O

Por esta mi 3.ª carta de edicto cito, llamo y emplazo á D. Francisco Freisa, para que en el término de 9 dias se presente en la cárcel pública de esta ciudad á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa que contra él y D. Joaquin Calleiro se sigue por la venta fraudulenta del negro Domingo, carabalí, perteneciente al depósito judicial de esclavos, seguro de que si así lo hiciere se le administrará justicia y apercibido en caso contrario de las penas de la ley. Que así lo tengo mandado en dicha causa. Habana y Julio 11 de 1851.—Trassierra.—Por mandado de S. S. y por D. Jorge Diaz y García, Gabriel de Salinas. E—2

AUTOS.

En decreto de 11 del actual, proveido por el Excmo. Sr. Capitan general, con consulta del Ilmo. Sr. Auditor de guerra, en los autos promovidos por D. Cayetano Laguillema contra el capitan D. Cirilo Betancurt en cobro de pesos, está mandado hacer saber por este órden al citado capitan Betancurt, el mandamiento de ejecucion que á la letra dice: "Delegado del Excmo. Sr. Alguacil mayor, requerid al capitan D. Cirilo Betancurt, para que en el acto de y pague á D. Cayetano Laguillema la cantidad de 2730$ que le demanda, y si no lo verificare trabad ejecucion en todos y cualesquiera bienes del citado capitan Betancurt por la expuesta cantidad su décima y costas en la forma ordinaria, dejándola abierta á riesgo y ventura del acreedor. Que así lo tengo mandado con consulta del Ilmo. Sr. Auditor de guerra á instancia de la parte que juró la deuda y pidió el presente. Habana y Junio 6 de 1851.—Concha.—Por mandado de S. E.—Lorenzo de Larrazábal. Y á fin de que tenga efecto dicha publicacion en tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta libro la presente cumpliendo con lo mandado. Habana y Julio 14 de 1851.—Lorenzo de Larrazábal. A—·

Por disposicion del Sr. Alcalde mayor 4.º D. Joaquin Vigil de Quiñones, á consecuencia del incidente al concurso de D. Pablo de la Milera, formado para la calificacion y graduacion de los créditos, está mandado que por tres números consecutivos se notifique á los acreedores la sentencia que á la letra dice.—Habana y Mayo 2 de 1851.—Vistos estos autos formados como incidente al concurso de D. Pablo de la Milera para tratar de la calificacion y graduacion de los créditos, y examinadas las razones alegadas por D. Pedro Uziberéa, D. Ramon Plá, el Síndico de los acreedores y la representacion deudora en el artículo suscitado por el primero sobre preferencia de su crédito, con cuanto mas ha sido digno de la consideracion judicial, definitivamente juzgando se declaran: que con el precio de la venta del ingenio San Pablo, celebrada á favor de D. Ramon Plá y D. Jaime Font, y demas documentos presentados por el primero deben pagarse los créditos preferentes de acreedor de mejor derecho en el órden y términos siguientes.—En primer lugar á la Real Hacienda los derechos de alcabala que causó la enagenacion del ingenio San Pablo á bien á los compradores Font y Plá si acreditaren en debida forma tener pagada aquella suma por cuenta del precio de la venta.—En segundo lugar las costas de este incidente y las de los autos principales del concurso previa regulacion, exceptuándose aquellas en que haya recaido condenacion especial. En tercer lugar los 10,739$ 6 rs. que Font y Plá, segun el recibo de fojas 84 de este incidente reconocido á la 88 vuelta, pagaron al señor marques de la Real Proclamacion por réditos que le adeudaba la Milera, vencidos hasta el 1.º de Enero de 1841, procedentes del censo reconocido á su favor en el propio ingenio.—En cuarto lugar, al referido señor marques los 2,106$ de los tributos corridos desde aquella fecha hasta el año de 1844 en que se consumó la venta de la finca ó bien á los compradores siempre y cuando justificasen tenerlos pagados de cuenta de su valor.—En quinto lugar, á D. Pedro de Uziberéa los 4,701$ por su trabajo de albañilería en las fábricas del citado ingenio San Pablo, segun escritura otorgada en Matanzas en 2 de Setiembre de 1839, cuya compulsa obra á fojas 178 de este cuaderno.—En sexto lugar, á los referidos Font y Plá los 7,668$ que pagaron al Ldo. D. José María Madrigal por resultas de los contratos que celebró con Milera para la refaccion de la finca segun las escrituras públicas que al efecto se otorgaron, cuya suma recibió de los compradores el Ldo. Madrigal, como lo dice en el documento de fojas 85 reconocido judicialmente á la fojas 88, quedando por lo tanto en su mismo lugar y grado.—En sétimo lugar, á los precitados Plá y Font los 4,000$ que enteraron al Ldo. Madrigal y éste pagó á D. Valentin Martinez, sobrino y compañía, como fiador principal pagador de la Milera, segun el tenor de dicha escritura.—En octavo lugar, á Font y Plá los 10,360$ que segun el recibo de fojas 86 reconocido á la 89, pagaron á D. José Miguel Fernandez, de cuya suma era acreedor de la Milera con hipoteca en el ingenio aunque ya chancelada, dejándolos Fernandez en su mismo lugar y grado.—En noveno lugar, á los mismos Plá y Font 2224$ 4 rs. que abonaron á D. Antonio Alvarez segun escritura que á su favor otorgó Milera ante el escribano D. Gabriel Ramirez en 24 de Diciembre de 1840, fojas 277 vuelta de los principales.—En décimo lugar, á los ya precitados Plá y Font 8768 4 rs., á saber: 3208$ que pagaron al acreedor Ldo. D. Manuel Galdós y 556$ 4 rs. entregados al deudor la Milera, segun se espresa en la propia escritura de fojas 277 vuelta.—En undécimo lugar, á los repetidos Font y Plá 8,000$ satisfechos á D. Pedro Forcade, acreedor de Milera por mayor suma, segun la escritura otorgada ante el escribano D. Cayetano Ponton, en 12 de Setiembre de 1837, fojas 4 de su expediente particular con hipoteca de los terrenos del Altamisal, quedando por consiguiente subrogados en el lugar de Forcade.—En duodécimo lugar, á D. Ramon Ponce 493$ por saldo de sus cuentas segun pagaré de 17 de Junio de 1839, fojas 177 de este incidente otorgado por Milera á favor de D. Bernardo García y devuelto por este á Ponce, cuya suma se dice provenir de su trabajo de carpintería en las fábricas del ingenio.—En décimo tercio lugar, á la sucesion del subteniente D. Miguel Ceballos 2,218$ 7 rs. constantes del pagaré de fojas 191, de las dos terceras partes que por él pagó de costas en el pleito á que se contrae el recibo de fojas 193.—En décimo cuarto y último lugar y á prorata, los demas acreedores inscritos en la lista de fojas 6 que no han ocurrido á calificar sus créditos á pesar de las providencias y apercibimientos que con este fin dictó oportunamente este juzgado siempre que los justifiquen; entendiéndose que las costas causadas en los expedientes de cobranzas deberán cubrirse en la oportunidad y lugar señalados á los respectivos créditos. Hágase saber á D. Ramon Plá y D. Jaime Font ó su representacion legítima que dentro de ocho dias presenten las cuentas de refaccion del ingenio San Pablo, desde 24 de Diciembre de 1840, fecha de la escritura, hasta el 20 del mismo mes de 1842 en que se pasó la venta segun los documentos de fojas 188 y 277 vuelta de los principales, de las cuales se instruirá al Síndico y sucesion de la Milera, formándose con ellas cuaderno separado y sin perjuicio practique el escribano con citacion de partes la oportuna liquidacion del precio de la venta del ingenio San Pablo para venir en conocimiento de las cantidades que como de legítimo abono son de admitirse en data á los compradores en el órden gradual en que se han colocado los créditos; notificándose esta sentencia á todos los interesados en persona y en tres números de la Gaceta oficial y Diario de la Marina, cuyas publicaciones certificará el escribano. Habana y Julio 11 de 1851.—Pedro Vidal Rodriguez. A—2

INSOLVENTES

Por disposicion del Sr. Alcalde ordinario de primera eleccion de esta villa, con la consulta del asesor titular y por ante nos los de asistencia encargados de la escribanía del Ldo. D. Joaquin Lescano, á consecuencia de los autos tesamentarios de Da. Josefa de Orta, está mandado se inserte en tres números de la Gaceta oficial el auto del tenor siguiente.—Guanabacoa y Julio 11 de 1851.—Visto: en rebeldía de los demas herederos, se aprueba el informativo de insolvencia ministrado por Da. Rosalía Rivero, á quien se asistirá como pobre de solemnidad con la debida reserva, y publicándose por tres números de la Gaceta oficial.—Lima.—Pagés.—Miguel Palmero.—Joaquin Fernandez. Y para su insercion libramos el presente cumpliendo con lo mandado. Guanabacoa y Julio 11 de 1851.—Miguel Palmero. Joaquin Hernandez. A 3—I

A consecuencia de los autos del intestado de Da. María Paula Garcia, se ha proveido por el Sr. Alcalde mayor cuarto, y por ante mí, el auto siguiente:—Habana y Julio 14 de 1851.—Vistos: Declárase intestado el fallecimiento de Da. María Paula Garcia, vecina que fué del partido de Macuriges, y por sus herederos á lo que con arreglo á derecho deban serlo; publíquese esta disposicion por tres números de la Gaceta oficial, y líbrese órden al capitan de partido para la faccion de inventarios y remitirá á la mayor posible brevedad.—Delgado.—Francisco de Castro. Y para su cumplimiento libro la presente. Habana y Julio 14 de 1851.—Francisco de Castro. A 2—I

REMATES.

Se ha dispuesto por el Sr. Alcalde mayor D. Martin Galiano y por ante el Br. D. Bernardo del Junco, que el dia 29 del corriente á la hora de costumbre y en las puertas del juzgado se verifique el remate de una casa de mamposteria y azotea situada en el tercer distrito barrio de San Lázaro, calle de San José núm. 64, retasada en 3,080$ á real; para que el que quiera hacerle proposicion ocurra á la escribanía á instruirse. R—2

A consecuencia de las diligencias que sigue Da. Ana Ines de Galvez contra D. Miguel y Da. Victoria Noayes sobre pesos, acordado su pago en juicio de paz, ha señalado el Sr. Alcalde de 1.ª eleccion, ante D. Ursulo Dobal, como escribano de asistencia, el dia 17 del corriente, para que á las once de la mañana tenga efecto en las puertas del juzgado, el remate de una casa tienda con sus enseres para posada y fonda, situada en el partido de Hoyo-Colorado, tasado todo en 2340$ 6 rs. R—2

A consecuencia de juicio de paz celebrado en el juzgado del Sr. Alcalde ordinario de segunda eleccion, y por ante D. Félix Lancie, está señalado el dia 21 del que cursa á las once de su mañana en las puertas de dicho juzgado, situado en la calle del Teniente-Rey n. 12, para el remate de una casa en la calle de Crespo n. 22, tasada en 9284$ 6½ rs.; de otra casa en la misma calle de Crespo á los números 23 y 25, tasada en 890$ ½ real; de una ciudadela en la propi calle, n. 15, tasada en 10369$ ½ de rl., de varios cuartos colgadizos lindando con dicha ciudadela, números 17 y 19, tasados en 2883$ 4 rs.; de otra casa situada en la calle del Refugio n. 49, tasada en 5171$ ½ rl., y de un corte de otras dos casas en la misma calle que ocupan el lugar de los números 45 y 47, tasado en 756$ 7½ reales. R—3

Por auto proveido por el Sr. Alcalde mayor cuarto interino, y por ante D. Francisco Pimentel, á consecuencia de la testamentaria de D. Francisco Perez Gomez, se ha señalado el dia 17 del corriente en las puertas del juzgado, para el cuarto pregon y remate de una casa situada en el barrio de Jesus María, calle de Apodaca n. 70, tasada en 914$ 3 rs. R—2

Por decreto proveido por Sr. Teniente Gobernador del pueblo de Cárdenas, con la consulta del asesor titular, y por ante D. Cárlos Acosta y Espou, á consecuencia del intestado de D. Juan de Leon Robayna, vecino que fué del partido de Macuriges, se ha dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial se anuncie al publico la adjudicacion propuesta por la viuda albacea Da. María del Pilar Reyes de todos los bienes quedados al fallecimiento de aquel, consistentes en una casa ubicada en la ciudad de Matanzas, de tabla y teja, en la calle travisa de Compostela, avaluada en 317$; un sitio compuesto de 4 caballerías de tierra en el citado partido de Macuriges, con sus fábricas, animales y 4 siervos de ámbos sexos y edades, justipreciado en 4028$ 4 rs., por los dos tercios de la tasacion y 50$ mas, entendiéndose que los 4 negros se los adjudica por el integro precio que se les ha dado: que los haberes que resulten en favor de Da. Josefa de Leon Robayna, y de los hijos de la otra hermana ya difunta Da. María Bernarda despues de tenerse presente los capitales aportados é introducidos al matrimonio por cada conyuge y los gananciales por cuenta de lo cual hace la citada viuda la adjudicacion los abonará pagando lo que fuere á la Da. Josefa y á la sobrina mayor de edad Da. María de la Concepcion Leocadia Curbelo la mitad al contado y la otra mitad 6 meses despues: asegurando con hipoteca expresa en la finca adjudicada á los referidos hijos menores de edad de D. Cayetano Curbelo y Da. María Bernarda de Leon, con obligacion de enterarles llegado que sea cualquiera de los casos de la ley y de abonarles miéntras tanto un 6 por 100 anual por razon de sus pupilares; á fin de que el que quiera mejorar dichas proposiciones ocurra á verificarlo en el preciso y perentorio término de 9 dias contados desde el último anuncio. R—3

A consecuencia de la testamentaria de Da. Catalina Delorme, ha dispuesto el Sr. Alcalde mayor cuarto interino D. Cárlos Delgado y Parejo, y por ante D. Francisco Pimental, se anuncie por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta que D. Juan Bautista Placé ofrece por los negros Pedro congo y Juana criolla, tasados en 750$, los dos tercios de su tasacion y 30$ al contado; para que si hay quien quiera mejorarla ocurra á verificarlo ante el actuario dentro de quinto dia despues del último anuncio. R—

Por auto proveido por el Sr. Alcalde mayor segundo D. Martin Galiano Enriquez de Navarra, y por ante D. Francisco Valerio, á consecuencia de la testamentaria de Da. Agustina Diez de Bonilla, está mandado se publique la proposicion que ha hecho su viudo el Dr. D. Agustin Fernandez de adjudicarse todos los bienes quedados al fallecimiento de aquella, consistentes en una casa calle de la Merced n. 100, tasada en 2825$ 5 rs.; otra en la calle de Aguiar n. 71, justipreciada en 9006$ ½ rl.; un sitio compuesto de 2 caballerías y 32 cordeles de tierra, situado en la hermeja, tasado en 1628$; un negro nombrado Félix, cuartado en 400$; otro Gregorio tasado en 500; José de Jesus en 400; un mulato Miguel en 306; una negra Altagracia en 350; otra Merced cuartada en 200$, y Vicente avaluado en 600$; várias prendas de oro y plata en 667$ 4 rs.; y el ajuar y menage de casa en 860 ps. 4 rs.; por el precio de sus respectivas tasaciones; á fin de que el que quiera mejorar la proposicion ocurra á verificarlo dentro de quinto dia despues del último anuncio. R—

DE OFICIO.

Por disposicion de la Intendencia de ejército, y por ante el Ldo. D. Marcelino de Allo, se anuncia al público haberse señalado la junta de almonedas del dia 19 del corriente, para los remates siguientes:—Cuatro caballerías de tierra de las haciendas Santa Cruz de los Pinos, tasadas en 1300$, se hacen cargo de ellas reconociendo en cada una 350$ á un 5 por 100.—Un mulato como de 26 años, de oficio calesero y servicial á la mano, tasado en 600$, y tiene la propoposicion de 455$ al contado.—Una casa en Puentes-Grandes de madera, con varios efectos de bodega, tasado todo en 1931$ 5 rs. para que el que quiera mejorar ocurra á la escribanía mayor del juzgado. R—O

Por disposicion del Sr. Intendente de ejército, con consulta del Sr. Asesor general, y por ante el Ldo. D. Marcelino de Allo, está señalada la junta de almonedas del dia 19 del corriente para el remate de una casa situada en la calle del Campanario Viejo n. 2, avaluada en 5641$ 6 rs. El que quiera hacer postura ocurra á la escribanía mayor de Real Hacienda. R—O

CONVOCATORIAS.

Juzgado de la Tenencia de Gobierno de Cárdenas.—Habiendo sido inútiles cuantas diligencias se han practicado para la citacion de D. José Izquierdo, vecino de Palmillas, residente en la capital, para que comparezca en este tribunal al juicio de paz que le propone la representacion de los herederos de don José Diaz Llerena, citesele por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial, para que al segundo dia hábil despues del último anuncio lo verifique, apercibido en su defecto de lo que haya lugar. Cárdenas 15 de Julio de 1851.—Hector. C—·

Por disposicion del Excmo. Sr. Intendente de Ejército en comision, proveido con la consulta del Sr. Asesor general, y por ante el Ldo. D. Marcelino de Allo, en los autos de la testamentaría concursada de Da. Rosa María del Rey, se ha dispuesto que la citacion hecha á los acreedores para la junta que ha de celebrarse el dia 17 del corriente, sea con el apercibimiento de estar y pasar por lo que acuerde la mayoría de los concurrentes cualquiera que sea su número. C—·

Por decreto de 11 del corriente, proveido por el Excmo. Sr. Capitan general, con consulta del Ilmo. Sr. Auditor de guerra, y por ante D. Lorenzo de Larrazabal, en los autos promovidos por D. Cayetano Laguillema contra el capitan D. Cirilo Betancourt en cobro de pesos, está mandado que se haga saber al citado capitan Betancourt en tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta, que comparezca en la escribanía del juzgado al tercer dia hábil despues del último anuncio para de allí pasar al estudio de S. Sria. Ilma. á evacuar el reconocimiento dispuesto, apercibido de lo que haya lugar. C—·

Alcaldía ordinaria de primera eleccion de la Habana.—Habana y Julio 15 de 1851.—Hágase saber á D. Ignacio de Cárdenas y O-Farrill, por medio de la Gaceta oficial en tres números consecutivos, que en esta fecha y mediante su rebeldía ameritada con las convocatorias que se le hicieron, se le ha condenado á pagar dentro de tercero dia los 8$ que segun pagaré adeuda á D. José Gonzalez, y 3$ 7 rs. que importa el papel sellado que se ha consumido en la demanda y anuncios con inclusion del presente.—Pedroso. C—·

Alcaldía ordinaria de primero eleccion de la Habana.—Habana y Julio 15 de 1851.—Con lo informado por el ministro encargado de la citacion que debe hacérse á D. José Roig, para el juicio de paz que le propone D. Manuel de Castro Palomino y Morales, convóquese por tres números de la Gaceta oficial, para que á las once de su mañana posterior al último anuncio de ella, concurra con su hombre bueno á celebrar dicho acto, apercibido de darlo por evacuado en su rebeldía, ó imponerle 5$ de multa.—Pedroso. C—·

En el concurso del Teniente coronel D. Domingo de Ugarte, ha dispuesto el Excmo. Sr. Intendente de Ejército, con la consulta del Sr. Asesor y por ante el Ldo. D. Marcelino de Allo, se citen á todos los acreedores para una junta que tendrá efecto el 18 del corriente á las once de la mañana en la morada del referido Sr. Asesor con objeto de que acuerden lo conveniente, apercibidos los que faltaren de estar y pasar por lo que acordaren los concurrentes. C—·

Real Tribunal de Comercio.—Por auto proveido por el Real Tribunal de Comercio de esta plaza, se manda convocar por el término de 8 dias á las personas que tengan que deducir alguna reclamacion por razon de su oficio, contra el corredor de número que fué de esta plaza D. Rafael Sentenat, para que lo verifiquen dentro de dicha dilacion y por conducto de esta escribanía. Habana 14 de Julio de 1851.—Fernando de Castro. C—·

Por decreto proveido por el Sr. Teniente Gobernador político y militar de la villa de San Antonio y su jurisdiccion, con consulta del asesor titular, y por ante D. Antonio de Porto, á consecuencia de la testamentaria de D. Juan Luis Alfonso, está dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos se convoque al heredero D. José Luis Alfonso, para que dentro de 15 dias despues del primer anuncio confiera su poder instruido y expensado á procurador de número de aquella villa, á fin de que intervenga en los trámites del presente juicio de familia, en el concepto que de no verificarlo en dicho término se le nombrará defensor de oficio con quien se entiendan aquellos, procediéndose con su citacion y audiencia á lo que sea competente. C—2

DE OFICIO.

A consecuencia de los autos del intestado de Da. Francisca Cepero, se declara haber fallecido intestado la citada Da. Francisca Cepero, vecina de la Habana, y por sus herederos á los que en derecho deban sucederla, los que se manda se presenten en el término de 9 dias á deducir las acciones que les asistan, apercibidos de su perjuicio. C—I

El Sr. Alcalde mayor cuarto ha dispuesto por ante el Br. D. Juan de Dios Pastoriza, en los autos criminales que de oficio se siguen contra D. Miguel Caso ó D. Manuel de la Cuetara para averiguar la procedencia de un caballo moro mosque

objeto el Excmo. Sr. D. Francisco Armero el sábado último por parte de su digno sucesor, gefes y oficiales del Apostadero.

Al salir S. E. de la comandancia general para embarcarse halló esperándole los botes de la escuadra con sus comandantes y oficiales formados en dos columnas desde la Machina hasta el vapor *Pizarro* y embarcado en la falúa con el Excmo. Sr. D. José María de Bustillo y otros Sres. que le acompañaban fué conducido á dicho vapor por entre los botes al tiempo que las tripulaciones de los buques, repartidos en las vergas, daban los vivas de honor y hacia el saludo al cañon la hermosa fragata *Esperanza*. Ya á bordo emprendió su salida el *Pizarro*, siguiéndole de cerca el *Blasco de Garay*, A unas 8ó 10 millas del puerto á barlovento del Morro esperaban los bergantines *Pelayo* y *Habanero*, que habian salido por la mañana, y al ver próxima la insignia de teniente general subordinado que llevaba el *Pizarro* cargaron y arriaron sus velas, haciendo tambien saludo al cañon y luego á la voz al darse los costados.

A estas demostraciones, dispuestas por el nuevo Gefe del Apostadero, fiel intérprete de las grandes y justificadas simpatías de que el Sr. Armero goza en la marina, siguió la despedida de los Generales, Sres. Gefes y comandantes abordo del *Pizarro*, pronunciando el Sr. de Bustillo un breve discurso que fué una tan sencilla como verídica expresion de los sentimientos de adhesion que á todos merecia un gefe á quien tanto debe la Real Armada. El Sr. Armero contestó inmediatamente en los términos mas dignos despues de manifestar su vivo anhelo por el engrandecimiento del Cuerpo, al cual en vano podria aspirarse sin el rígido cumplimiento de los deberes respectivos y los esfuerzos de todos á ese importante fin encaminados, el general Armero dijo con verdadera emocion que recordaria siempre con especial placer el empeño con que los gefes y oficiales del Apostadero se habian esmerado por contribuir á la realizacion de sus deseos, razon bastante para que le fueran tambien inolvidables las personas. Pasó luego el Excmo. Sr. D. José Bustillo al *Blasco de Garay* con las personas de su comitiva y que á la despedida habian concurrido y ese vapor volvió al puerto con los bergantines *Pelayo y Habanero*, siguiendo á Nueva-York el *Pizarro*.

Tales demostraciones son para nosotros altamenre satisfactorias. Aparte los merecimientos del distinguido gefe que acaba de dejar el Apostadero la estrecha union de todos los de la Marina es en sí misma un elemento importante para el progreso de la armada y los que esto deseamos con ardor no podemos ménos de felicitarnos al verlo tan palpablemente demostrado.

NOTICIAS NACIONALES.

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Ilmo. Sr.: Visto un expediente instruido en esa Direccion general con motivo de haberse detenido en la Aduana de Irun el despacho de 300 varas de un tejido de algodon con mezcla de seda que presentó D. Juan Pablo Saiglan Bagueres; y considerando:

1.° Que si bien tienen mas de la tercera parte de algodon, no llega á los siete octavos, y se cuentan unas veces 20 y otras 19 hilos en la cuarta parte de la pulgada española, siendo por lo mismo imposible asegurar que en todas las partes del tejido no haya mas que 19 hilos, límite establecido para la prohibicion:

2.° Que esta diferencia puede muy bien consistir en la variedad del grueso de los hilos, que necesariamente se observa en ellos:

Y 3.° Que hay motivo para dispensar equidad con el introductor, he resuelto, de conformidad con el parecer de esa Direccion general, que se consideren los tejidos en cuestion comprendidos, como mezclas, en la partida 37 del Arancel de Algodones, adeudando los derechos que la misma establece, con relevacion del comiso.

Lo comunico á V. I. para su conocimiento y fines oportunos. Dios guarde á V. I. muchos años. Madrid 22 de Mayo de 1851.—Bravo Murillo.—Sr. Director general de Aduanas y Aranceles.

Madrid 4 de Junio.

En el gobierno civil de la Coruña se ha celebrado una junta por muchas personas de lo mas notable de aquel pais; el objeto de la reunion era acordar los medios mas conducentes para la inmediata [illegible] cion de las cuatro carreteras de Santiago á Orense, de Santiago á Lugo, del Ferrol á Betanzos y de la Coruña á Carballo. Suscitóse la cuestion de arbitrar medios para subvenir á los gastos para llevar á cabo las obras, y la junta acordó abrir un empréstito de ocho millones, divididos en acciones de á dos mil reales, que devengarán un interes de 9 por 100. Nombróse ademas una comision á cuyo cargo correrá el activar todo lo concerniente á la realizacion de tan útil proyecto.

Tambien se ha dado en la Coruña un notable impulso al importante cultivo de la morera. Hé aquí el *documento publicado por el gobernador de la provincia.*

"D. Francisco Javier y D. Ramon de Mugartegui, vecinos de Pontevedra, han escrito y presentado al gobierno de S. M. una obra acerca de las ventajas del cultivo de la morera y cria del gusano de seda en Galicia, y de su producto, comparado con el de los cereales, los buenos resultados que ha dado ya en Galicia su plantacion, exige la medida de difundir estas ventajas en todas las provincias de ella, pues estan prontos dichos señores á facilitar á todos los ayuntamientos el número de estacas que les convenga tomar á razon de doce reales vellon el ciento, obligándose ademas á entregarles grátis en el plazo de dos años el número de puas de morera blanca y otras variedades para injertar las de multi-caulis, habiendo acreditado la experiencia la utilidad de estos injertos. Convencida la Reina [Q. D. G.] de cuan interesante es la propagacion de la cria de la morera y de la seda, no solo á las provincias de Galicia, sino á las de Oviedo, Santander y las Vascongadas, se ha dignado aceptar la referida propuesta en favor de todos los ayuntamientos de las provincias citadas; y siendo una de ellas la que se halla confiada á mi administracion, recomiendo á los ayuntamientos se apresuren á utilizar este beneficio con las condiciones y en los términos referidos; en la inteligencia de que el pedido que hagan no podrá bajar de mil estacas, cuyo importe será de ciento veinte reales vellon, ni exceder de setécientos sin especial autorizacion, pudiendo en aquel concepto incluirse su coste y el de los indispensables que ocasione la conduccion en el presupuesto municipal ó en las cuentas, si hubiese partida disponible en el año presente. Coruña 25 de Mayo de 1851.—Bartolomé Hermida."

Barcelona 26 de Mayo.

Dentro de breves dias el público de esta ciudad tendrá lugar de examinar una nueva obra que ofrece bastante curiosidad, y que es debida al acierto é inteligencia del señor D. Hemenegildo Carriera que la ha producido. Consiste en una catedral de madera de grandes dimensiones, cuya capacidad permite albergar mas de doce personas. Creemos con algunos inteligentes que los adornos góticos que en dicha obra se notan, asi como los dorados y pinturas que tiene, son de buen gusto. En el expresado templo se ve un público compuesto de gentes de diversas naciones y que estan presenciando una gran ceremonia religiosa. Parece que al autor le habrá costado mucho tiempo de trabajos continuos el poder dar cima con la perfeccion que se requiere á una obra de tamaña importancia. Desde luego no podemos ménos de felicitarle, asi por su feliz idea como por su buen desempeño, y no dudamos que verá compensados sus afanes por la asistencia y aplausos del público. [*Pap. Nacionales*]

NOTICIAS EXTRANGERAS.

AUSTRIA.

La *Correspondencia* de Viena dice saber por buen conducto que el nuevo empréstito austriaco de que se habla hace algun tiempo, no pasará de la suma de 60 millones de florines. El importe de este empréstito está destinado exclusivamente á retirar el papel moneda del Estado; y el empréstito se efectuará en el extrangero de donde se hicieron ya varias ofertas. En cuanto á los réditos solo corren aun rumores in ciertos; pero se asegura que por cantidades al contante contra bonos de seis meses de término se dará el 5 por 100, y mas tarde solo el 4½.

Se dice, pero no me atreveré á confirmarlo, que se ha manifestado cierta frialdad en Olmutz entre la diplomacia rusa y la austriaca; y se añade que á la Rusia, segura en lo sucesivo de dominar la política prusiana, no le agrada la actitud imperiosa que quiere atribuirse el Austria en Alemania. En fin, segun las noticias que corren aquí, parece que la Rusia apoya la diplomacia prusiana y quiere fortificar la posicion dudosa que ocupa la Prusia actualmente en el seno de la Confederacion. Estas noticias me las han dado personas colocadas en posicion elevada, pero no por eso responderé del hecho.

PRUSIA.

Inauguracion de la estátua de Federico el Grande.

Esta ceremonia se verificó en Berlin el 31 de Mayo. Desde las ocho de la mañana la guardia real de á pié y á caballo cubria la plaza del palacio y el espacio que se extendia desde allí á la calle de los Tilos. La tropa se hallaba de gran uniforme, y de todas partes habian acudido espectadores desde el amanecer para tomar asiento ya en las alturas reservadas ó ya en las calles cuya circulacion estaba permitida. El número de las tropas reunidas en la capital no ha sido tan considerable como se habia creido y anunciado, pues no excedia de 18,000 hombres.

La tropa permaneció largo tiempo sobre las armas. Un brillante estado mayor circulaba por entre los regimientos, hasta que se oyeron tres cañonazos á las once como señal del principio de la ceremonia. Los oficiales generales, los ministros, los consejeros, los gefes y consejeros de varias administraciones, los miembros del clero católico y protestante, diferentes autoridades civiles, el cuerpo municipal, los diputados de ciudades y provincias, los gremios de ártes y oficios de Berlin, y en fin M. Rauch que hizo la estátua y los artistas que le ayudaron, salieron sucesivamente del palacio para colocarse alrededor del monumento, cubierto con una especie de dosel que le ocultaba enteramente.

El rey, á las once y media, acompañado de un brillante estado mayor, entró en la plaza. S. M. estaba á caballo. La música dejó de tocar á una señal del rey y el presidente del consejo se adelantó y leyo un discurso.

En él decia que ya hacia once años que se habia principiado el monumento de Federico II. Que el difunto rey habia muerto poco tiempo despues.

El rey ordenó en seguida que se descubriese la estatua. El dosel desapareció como por encanto, y la estatua ecuestre de bronce apareció á los rayos del sol. El inmenso gentío prorumpió en entusiastas aclamaciones; el coro de la catedral entonó el cántico: *Y ahora demos todos gracias á Dios;* al paso que veinte y un cañonazos anunciaban á la ciudad que la estatua se habia descubierto.

El rey, permaneciendo á caballo, entró en la plaza y dirigió algunas palabras á las diputaciones. El *Monitor* no ha dado ese discurso, pues el estruendo del cañon impidió el que pudiera oirse. El rey dió la mano al viejo estatuario M. Rauch, dándole ademas una prueba de su grande satisfaccion, y á eso de las doce principió el desfile.

A las dos todo estaba concluido, [illegible] ocurrir el mas mínimo incidente.

Hé aquí una rápida descripcion del monumento:

El basamento es de granito, y sobre él se levanta un inmenso pedestal con una cornisa encima. En el medio se halla otro pedestal que sostiene la estatua ecuestre de Federico, rodeada de otras cuatro estatuas tambien ecuestres de igual número de generales, compañeros de armas del gran rey, pero se hallan mas bajas, á fin de que domine la de Federico.

Esas estatuas son las del duque Fernando de Brunswick, la del príncipe de Prusia, y las de los generales Seidlitz y Ziethen. Los caballos están hollando varios trofeos de armas y cañones, y los ginetes indican la energía y el valor.

Tres de las fachadas laterales del gran pedestal están adornadas con bajos relieves representando varios grupos de generales y hombres de guerra, y la cuarta ha sido consagrada á los sabios y á las artes de la época del gran rey. Entre los primeros se distingue por un lado á Winterfel, Kleist, Diekan, el príncipe Eugenio de Wurtemberg y Tanenzien; del otro se ve al príncipe Leopoldo de Dessau, Schwerin, Wedell, Wurtemberg, Golz y Gessler. Sobre el [illegible] recho se halla igualmente un grupo de generales, sobresaliendo dos figuras á caballo, que son las del mariscal Keith y la del margrave de Brandebourg. En el lado reservado á los hombres doctos y á los artistas, se distinguen Kant, Lessing, el jurisconsulto Carmer, los ministros y diplomáticos Fink de Finkeinsten, Schlabrendorf y Graun, etc.

Los ángulos del pedestal superior están adornados de figuras simbólicas de la justicia, del valor, de la ciencia y de la moderacion. Los espacios comprendidos entre esas figuras están ocupados por bajos relieves que representan varios episodios de la historia de Federico, alegorías y alusiones á diferentes talentos, entre los que no se ha olvidado el de la flauta.

La estatua colosal ecuestre de Federico que corona el todo, es una obra magistral. El caballo perfectamente hecho, marcha al paso. El rey sostiene la brida con la mano izquierda, y la derecha la apoya en la cadera, con el baston con pico de cuervo suspendido á la muñeca. El traje del rey es el que llevaba de costumbre, con la sola diferencia que el estatuario, para producir mas efecto, le ha envuelto en parte en una capa de armiño. La cabeza del rey filósofo respira vida y expresion

Todo el monumento tiene 42 pies de alto, y la estatua de bronce 17.

La inscripcion principal puesta en el zócalo dice en aleman;

A FEDERICO EL GRANDE, FEDERICO GUILLERMO III 1840. ACABADO BAJO FEDERICO GUILLERMO IV EN 1850.

Hé aquí el discurso que pronunció el rey al pié del monumento erigido en honor de Federico el Grande:

"Saludo con mi espada esas banderas y esos estandartes que fueron dados en parte al ejército por el mismo gran rey, y en parte por sus predecesores; pero que todos, antiguos y nuevos, se han hallado y han figurado en sus propias victorias ó en las de mi querido é inmortal padre y rey."

S. M., dirigiéndose en seguida á las diputaciones del ejército y saludándolas militarmente, les dijo:

"Saludo con mi espada á los delegados enviados aquí por todos los cuerpos del ejército, al que felicito con motivo de esta solemne fiesta dada en su honor. el gran rey inspiró la vida y el alma á la bella creacion de su padre, y, gracias á Dios, mi ejército aun es digno de que se llame hoy el ejército del gran rey: pues siempre ha conservado el valor, la disciplina, el honor y la fidelidad. Suplico al Todopoderoso se digne bendecir el presente y el porvenir del ejército, para la salvacion de la Prusia y por el honor del nombre aleman.

ALEMANIA.

Francfort sobre el Mein 2 de Junio.

Nada hay de importante á la órden del dia. La disolucion de la comision federal es un hecho consumado al que solo faltan algunas formalidades. Las últimas sesiones de la comision tuvieron por objeto la marina alemana; y cuando ménos, se puede decir que ha tenido el mérito de hacer continuar el estado provisional que pesa sobre esa creacion de tres años á esta parte. La cesacion de ese estado provisional hubiera sido la ruina de nuestra marina.

El *Globo* de Lóndres, en uno de sus últimos números, hace sobresalir la importancia del tratado de comercio ajustado entre Zollverein y la Cerdeña, al paso que los órganos austriacos declaman contra ese comercio, y eso no parece de mal agüero. Si la mayor parte de la Alemania ha obtenido en Turin las mismas ventajas que fueron concedidas á la Inglaterra, á la Bélgica y á la Francia, en ese caso es un gran progreso que hacemos en nuestra política comercial. [*C. de U.*]

MEJICO.

Veracruz 13 de Junio.

Crédito público.—Segun dicen de Méjico, el Sr. Piña y Cuevas ha tenido una conferencia con los principales acreedores de la deuda interior, sobre el nuevo arreglo que se proyecta formar, al que manifestaron los interesados su conformidad á condicion de que se le cubra la parte que debian recibir en dinero con nuevos bonos á precio de plaza. Tambien se habló mucho en la conferencia sobre si seria ó no productivo el derecho de consumo cuya plantificacion se ha iniciado en el congreso.

Idem 19 de idem.

Hacienda.—El gobierno ha decretado la formacion de una junta consultiva de hacienda que se compondrá de los individuos siguientes: tesorero general mas antiguo, administrador de contribuciones directas, director de rentas estancadas D. Manuel E. Gorostiza, Ldo. D. J. Pavon, como letrado nombrado por el gobierno, dos vocales de la junta de crédito público, un representante del comercio, mineria é industrias fabril y agrícola, los cuales serán nombrados por los cuerpos que representan estos intereses. El presidente nato de la junta será el ministro de hacienda.

Buques de guerra mejicanos.—"Uno de los nuevos buques, dice un periódico de Méjico, construidos para el gobierno mejicano, fué echado al agua en N. York el dia 9 de Mayo. Es una goleta de cien toneladas Los otros tres serán lanzados en algunas semanas.

Idem 24 de idem.

Se ha concedido en ámbas cámaras la autorizacion pedida por el gobierno para disponer del último esto de la indemnizacion.

—Ha sido aprobado en la cámara de diputados un dictámen que concluye del modo siguiente:

"Se aprueba el acuerdo del Senado, modificado en los términos siguientes: Al fin del art. 14 del acta de reformas, se pondrán estas palabras: "Pero la cámara iniciadora del proyecto de ley podrá insistir en él una sola vez, en cuyo caso la revisora volverá á examinarlo; y si de nuevo lo reprobare, se tendrá por desechado."

"En todos los casos de reprobacion y de insistencia, basta la mayoría absoluta de votos, salvo lo prevenido para las reformas constitucionales por el art. 28 de esta acta."

—Habiendo renunciado D. Pedro Echeverría el cargo de senador por el estado de Veracruz, ha sido llamado el suplente Sr. D. M. Carpio

—Se ha dado primera lectura en la cámara de senadores á un dictámen de las comisiones de hacienda que consulta se apruebe el acuerdo de la de diputados sobre el establecimiento del derecho de consumo.

Reconocimientos.—Se ha mandado practicar oficialmente el de los rios Mescala, Chinpas, Santiago Telotlan, Tecoluta y Moctezuma, para saber de positivo hasta que punto son navegables. El reconocimiento debe hacerse por dos ingenieros que nombrará el gobierno.

VARIEDADES.

El *Boletin* oficial de Gerona publica un estado de la poblacion de aquella provincia correspondiente al año de 1851, del cual resultan existen en la misma 29,662 varones menores de 18 años; 9,897 varones de 18 á 25 años; 44,174 mayores de 25 años; 81,851 hembras, que forman un total de 165,584 habitantes.

—El dia 11 de Mayo á las once de la noche en el momento en que la iglesia de Fraice (Francia) estaba llena de fieles que asistian á las devociones del Mes de María, un rayo cayó sobre uno de los ángulos de ella, rompiendo en mil pedazos la piedra enorme de la cornisa; desde allí, el fluido eléctrico pasando por el agugero de la cerradura de la gran puerta de entrada, penetró en una galería donde estaban los órganos, donde quitó un zapato á un hombre sin hacerle daño ninguno. Despues de haber dado la vuelta al rededor del órgano sin causar en él daño alguno, el fluido descendió á lo largo de uno de los pilares que lo sostenian, y en este trayecto mató á una persona de la parroquia que se hallaba apoyada contra este pilar. El rayo continuando su camino á través de la nave principal, hirió á tres personas que se hallaban en uno de los bancos mas próximos al coro; una de estas murió en el acto. El rayo, tomando en seguida una direccion ascensional, salió por el techo por encima del coro prendiendo fuego al edificio.

En la iglesia reinaba la mayor confusion, y ha habido muchas personas contusas. Cuando todo el mundo huia despavorido á los gritos de ¡*fuego*! un jóven de unos diez y siete años permanecia inmóvil en su banco sumido al parecer en una profunda meditacion Algunas personas le avisaron del peligro, pero no tardaron en conocer que se dirigian á un cadáver. El rayo habia muerto á este jóven sin que pudiera dar un grito y sin que lo notasen las personas que estaban á su lado, no dejando señal alguna sobre su cuerpo.

El incendio se pudo contener pronto gracias al arrojo de los habitantes de Fraice.

Un marido pescando.—La imaginacion de los autores dramáticos ha recurrido con demasiada frecuencia á la vida real para que esta á veces no parezca expiar tambien á los autores dramáticos. Una pequeña fonda de Asnieres, sumamente frecuentada cuando hace buen tiempo, ha sido teatro últimamente de una escena que parece tomada de un *vaudeville* titulado: "*El primer raspon en el contrato.*"

M. D..... comerciante retirado, casado recientemente con una jóven bonita, amable y rica, no se consideraba aun completamente feliz, tan cierto es que no hay dicha completa en este mundo. M. D..... bajo su aire plácido y apacible, ocultaba una pasion que no era inspirada por su muger, pero que no por eso dejaba de ser muy lícita; era la pasion de la pesca.

Ocultábala, porque mirándola su muger con horror, se lo habia declarado así antes de su matrimonio, á lo cual M. D..... en su calidad de futuro, contestó protestando su aversion á semejante egercicio, si es permitido llamar así la pesca con cordel.

M. D..... habia tenido demasiada confianza en sus fuerzas al tratar de ahogar su pasion acuática en la devoradora pasion que le condujo al matrimonio. Durante algun tiempo resistió á los avios de pesca que la casualidad le presentaba. Finalmente, un dia encontró á un antiguo amigo suyo con el cual habia ido multitud de veces á Asnieres provisto de cordel y anzuelos.

Este despertó en él tan elocuentemente sus recuerdos, combatió tan victoriosamente sus escrúpulos, que ambos concertaron el siguiente plan. M. D.... debia pretestar un viage corto á Orleans para arreglar algunos asuntos, pero en vez de tomar el ferro-carril, no haria mas que dirigirse simplemente á casa de su amigo desde donde, armados como en otro tiempo partirian ambos para Asnieres. Por la noche iria á dormir en casa de su amigo, y el lúnes regresaria al lado de su esposa como si volviera de Orleans.

Como se dijo se hizo, y colocados nuestros dos amigos el domingo pasado en la orilla de la isla mas cercana al puente de Asnieres, tendian magestuosamente sus cordeles en el agua, cuando lanzando de repente M. D..... una mirada á la orilla opuesta, prorumpió en una exclamacion y dejó caer el cordel de sus manos. Vió á su muger que se paseaba de bracero con un individuo. Su amigo mordiéndose los labios, fingió no conocer á Mme. D.... Pero M. D.... estaba bien cierto de que era ella, y la pasion que le inspiraba su muger, postergada por un momento, imperó sobre la de la pesca. Con gran disgusto del amigo, preciso fué buscar una barca en que volver á atravesar el Sena.

Cuando llegaron á la orilla, Mme. D..... y el caballero que la acompañaba acababa de entrar en la pequeña fonda de que hemos hablado pidiendo en seguida un pequeño gabinete que tuviese vista al rio. M. D....hace que le indiquen el gabinete en cuestion, y en un estado de agitacion dificil de comprender en un aficionado á la pesca, se presenta de improviso.

Comenzó gritando con todos sus pulmones, y quién sabe hasta dónde hubiera llegado su arrebato, si su muger no le hubiese calmado con una palabra sola.

—Marido mio, presento á V. mi hermano que ha llegado ayer de Inglaterra y á quien V. no conocia aun. Ahora, ¿me hará V. el favor de decirme desde cuando Asnieres ha tomado el nombre de Orleans?

Fácil será comprender la confusion de M. D.... y mucho mas á causa del gran número de personas extrañas que habian acudido á presenciar aquella escena. Pero pasado el primer momento, tomó alegremente la cosa, contó todo lo que habia pasado y confesó su falta considerándose muy feliz de que su muger no tuviese como él otra pasion distinta de la del matrimonio. En seguida almorzaron todos alegremente.

Salida oportuna.—Mme. B. A.... tuvo el domingo pasado algunas personas convidadas á comer en su casa de campo.

Despues de la comida en que reinó una inverosímil escasez, fueron todos á dar una vuelta por el jardin.

—¡Qué aire tan puro se respira aquí—dijo la dueña de la casa.

—Lástima es que no podamos vivir de él, contestó una de las convidadas

Ferro-carriles en Alemania.—Algunos de los ferro-carriles en Alemania aparecen prósperos en sus negocios. Segun un anuncio que tenemos á la vista, el ferro-carril de Magdeburgo á Leipzic, camino de 15 millas solas, dió un dividendo de 12,5 por ciento. El de Magdeburgo y Halberstadt, pagó 8 por ciento; el de la Alta Silesia fué 5.8, el de Borm y Colonia, 5 por ciento; Breslaw y Freiburgo, 4 por ciento; el de Berlin y Stettin, 5,5 por ciento; Berlin y Hamburgo, 4.5 por ciento; el de la Baja Silesia con sus ramales, 3,5; Berlin y Antalt, 4 por ciento; Stettin y Lingart, 3,5. El dividendo mas pequeño fué de 2 por ciento, y lo produjo el ferro-carril de Turingia.

Los ferro-carriles alemanes abiertos al tráfico son como sigue:

Paises.	Millas.
Líneas de Prusia	395
Id. de Austria	200
Hanoverianas	54,25
Hesse Cassel	37
Holstein	21
Brunswick	13
Baviera	77
Sajonia	57
Baden	37
Wurtemberg	27
Meclemburgo	24.25
Hesse Darmstadt	11,25

Hay otros de ménos importancia. La extension total es de 964 millas alemanas ó geográficas.

Gasómetros de goma elástica.—Mr. J. L. Hancock de Lóndres, acaba de fabricar cuatro gasometros portátiles de goma elástica, los cuales se destinan á la ciudad de Méjico. Los recipientes en cuestion son unos sacos cilíndricos, de doce pies de diámetro y quince de altura, hechos de lona doble revestido con una capa de goma elástica disolviendo la última substancia. Aros de hierro de tres octavos de pulgada están colocados de trecho en trecho á la distancia de un pie, á fin de que los sacos conserven la figura cilíndrica; de manera que cuando se empaquetan los gasómetros representan un disco de doce pies de diámetro, con solo unas cuantas pulgadas de grueso, y en esta forma son enviados á su destino. El costo de cada gasómetro es de 55 libras esterlinas, ó de 8 peniques por pie cúbico de su contenido, suma sumamente menor que la que causaria el costo de un estanque y de un gasómetro de hierro.

Medio de prevenir la humedad en las paredes.—Un corresponsal del *Builder* ha publicado en ese periódico un método para impedir la humedad en las paredes. Consiste aquel en la aplicacion exterior de una jabonadura con agua caliente, y cuando esta se seca, se rocia la pared con una disolucion de alumbre. Segun el articulista, el agua que cae sobre la pared se escurre, como por el lomo de un pato, sin producir el menor efecto en misma.

—Hé aquí la renta anual de algunos propietarios ingleses, en propiedades territoriales solamente, expresada en francos; por ser de un periódico frances; del que copiamos estas noticias:

El duque de Northumberland, 3.500,000 francos; el duque de Devonshire, 3.000,000; el duque de Rutland, 2.500,000; el duque de Bedford, 2.500,000; el duque de Buckingham, 2.000,000; el duque de Nolfolk, 2.000,000; el duque de Malborough, 2.000,000; el duque de Buccleugh, 1.800,000; el marques de Herford, 1.800,000; el marques de Stafford, 1.700,000; el conde de Grosvenor, 1.700,000; el conde de William Fitz, 1.700,000; el duque de Bridgewater, 1.600,000; el marques de Lansdowne, 1.400,000; el marques de Downshire, 1.400,000; el duque de Portland, 1.300,000; el marques de Sligo, 1.100,000. Vese, pues, que solamente entre dichos diez y siete propietarios reunen una renta de treinta y tres millones. En Irlanda cuatro lores poseen entre todos, segun una estadística algo antigua, 1.872000 francos de renta.

CIENCIAS, LITERATURA Y AMENIDADES

EXPOSICION DE LONDRES.

El número progresivo de los que acuden á ver la exposicion se aumenta cada dia mas. De 15 á 20 mil personas diarias se ha elevado el número hasta 60,000. A medida que llega esta multitud, se distribuye con el mayor órden en las diversas secciones. Para conservar el órden, el comité ejecutivo ha juzgado á propósito dividir la Exposicion en diversos distritos, cada uno bajo las órdenes de un director con cierto número de ayudantes. Reclamando cada objeto una atencion especial, es sometido primero á los directores, que deben dar inmediatamente las órdenes necesarias, si es posible para que todo esté en órden. En el caso en que los directores no tengan los medios de accion convenientes, deben dirijirse al director general, el capitan de ingenieros Owen. Los deberes de los directores de distrito son: 1.° hacer cada dia la inspeccion completa de su distrito respectivo: 2.° velar porque los artículos expuestos lo estén en buen órden y en perfécta limpieza: velar por que los números de los artículos correspondan á los que se indican en el catálogo; 3.° velar porque cada artículo no sea admitido sin el prévio asentimiento de las autoridades competentes; 4.° velar porque los mostradores y vidrieras se tengan con la mayor limpieza: 5.° tendrán un registro de todos los accidentes y de todos los daños causados, sea en el edificio, sea en los artículos expuestos: 6.° harán conocer todas las goteras que se declaren en las vidrieras de la bóveda de su distrito; 7.° tendrán un libro abierto para asentar en él las reclamaciones de los exponentes ó del público: 8.° se asegurarán de la presencia de todos sus subordinados y de su asiduidad en el servicio.

Lo que atrae en el dia la curiosidad es la exposicion de Rusia, su galerías se llenan y los preliminares están casi terminados.

El 16 debe haber grande afluencia en Birmingham. Los miembros extrangeros del jurado, los comisarios extrangeros de la exposicion, los miembros de la comision real, el comité ejecutivo y el mayor de la exposicion, visitarán las grandes manufacturas de Birminghan, y un gran banquete terminará esta inspeccion. Birmingham, que ha provisto el cristal y el hierro de que se compone el Palacio de Cristal, tenia derecho á esta visita, y no será quizá mas que el preludio de otras escursiones con el objeto de ver mas de cerca las manufacturas inglesas.

La Exposicion estará aun abierta durante cuatro meses. Los productos de las entradas percibidas ya, han cubierto los gastos, de manera que al terminarse no cabe duda que habrá una crecida suma en las cajas del tesoro. Seria muy dichoso que los comisarios pudiesen ofrecer como regalo á la nacion el magnífico edificio de la Exposicion; se necesitarian para ello 75,000 libras esterlinas, y con el excedente se tendrian fondos de reserva para atender á los gastos de reparacion; fundando ademas algunos premios para los diversos ramos de la industria. (C. de U.)

GACETIN LOCAL.

FUNCION DE GRACIA.—En la noche de mañana jueves, tendrá efecto en nuestro gran toatro la funcion de gracia del conocido actor dramático D. Pablo de Miranda, funcion que se compondrá de la representacion del drama de gran espectáculo en cuatro actos y un prológo, escrito en frances por el célebre Buchardy, y traducido por D. Mariano Godoy, titulado "La hermana del carretero." Esperamos que esta funcion sea acojida con el mayor interés.

—SOCIEDAD DEL PILAR.—Grandes son los preparativos que se hacen por la junta Directiva de esta floreciente sociedad para la próxima funcion dramáticas señalada como una de las buenas funciones del corriente mes, y grande tambien el entusiasmo que se nota entre muchas hermosas señoritas del barrio del Horcon.

—MARIANAO.—Dícese que en la poética gl[illegible] este risueño paraiso de las temporadas, tendr[illegible] el domingo próximo un baile, que ofrecerá los [illegible] teresantes alicientes á las bellas amigas de los [illegible] tos recreos de nuestras poblaciones inmediatas.

—GUANABACOA.—Para los dias 25 y 26 del co[illegible] se preparan algunas diversiones interesantes en [illegible] tuta villa de los baños y las lomas cuyo nombre [illegible] beza estas líneas. Dichas fiestas serán co[illegible] das á Santiago y Santa Ana, segun c[illegible] bre de todos los años, ofreciendo como una [illegible] mas interesantes novedades las divertidas pele[illegible] gallos de que hablamos en uno de nuestros pro[illegible] pasados números.

—BAÑOS.—Los que se encuentran situados e[illegible] riberas de San Lázaro están muy favorecidos al [illegible] sente por nuestras bellas amigas del agua salada [illegible] los deliciosos paseos matinales. Dichos baños [illegible] probando muy bien, segun el voto de varias facu[illegible] vos apreciables en esta ciudad, y se espera que [illegible] siendo visitados hasta el mes de Noviembre, m[illegible] que precisamente las aguas del mar adquieren un [illegible] peramento mucho mas saludable que el que al pre[illegible] te tienen.

—FERRO-CARRIL.—Por los carros de la em[illegible] sa de este nombre, han partido para la vecina villa de San Antonio de los baños personas de esta ciu[illegible] con objeto de difrutar de algunas diversiones que se proyectan en dicho punto y que no sea o[illegible] que sobresalientes funciones dramaticas en el teatro Franco, y magnificos bailes en los salones principa[illegible] de la poblacion. Esta noticia que debemos á una [illegible] ra respetable, nos place de una manera indecible, [illegible] resados por el contento de todos aquellos á [illegible] pueda halagar y prometer momentos de solaz.

—SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.—Una persona á [illegible] damos el mas entero crédito, nos asegura que [illegible] de poco se realizará el proyecto de la fabricacion [illegible] una nueva torre, en la iglesia de la fiel ciudad [illegible] nombre encabeza estas líneas, Con esta inte[illegible] noticia se nos dan otras altamente satisfactorias [illegible] los amigos de la prosperidad de dicha ciudad, [illegible] pondremos en conocimiento de nuestros lectore[illegible] luego como se nos asegure su pronta realizacion.

—BAILE.—Se nos dice que el dia 20 del co[illegible] mes se prepara en uno de los barrios de extra[illegible] un suntuoso baile en celebridad del santo de una [illegible] mosa Tránsito verdadera entusiasta del honesto [illegible] de la danza. Tan luego como adquiramos [illegible] circunstanciadas de esta notable diversion, las p[illegible] mos en conocimiento de nuestros lectores.

—SANTA TERESA.—Hoy miércoles debe efec[illegible] en la iglesia del monasterio de este nombre la [illegible] que anualmente se consagra á la Santísima V[illegible] del Cármen y de la cual hemos hablado en algu[illegible] nuestros próximos pasados números.

—MISAS CANTADAS.—Hoy miércoles las habrá [illegible] Tercera Orden de San Francisco consagrada á [illegible] Nicolas de Bari, en la Merced la del circular [illegible] las 7 y en Santa Teresa á Nuestra Señora del [illegible] men.

—FLORES.—Son abundantes y hermosas las [illegible] bajan diariamente de nuestros jardines ó pequeño[illegible] raises inmediatos á los depósitos establecidos en [illegible] ciudad y que se ven favorecidos diariamente por [illegible] tras hermosas amigas de las azucenas, jazmines, [illegible] llas y rosas matizadas por nuestra eterna prim[illegible]

—DANZAS Y DIBUJOS.—Se nos ha informado [illegible] dentro de breves dias, se dará á luz una coleccion [illegible] danzas y dibujos, bajo la direccion del apreciable [illegible] von D. M. V. quien cree obtener un resultado [illegible] factorio de su trabajo debido al entusiasmo de m[illegible] lindas señoritas que aparecen como suscritoras á [illegible] publicacion. Plácenos esta noticia interesante [illegible] nuestras bellas pianistas y bordadoras elegantes.

—FALLECIMIENTO.—Segun vemos en la Prens[illegible] ayer ha fallecido en esta ciudad el Sr. D. Mariano [illegible] saleta, persona generalmente conocida y apreciada. [illegible] entierro se verificó el lúnes por la tarde con un [illegible] y numeroso acompañamiento. Séale leve la tier[illegible]

COMUNICADO.

En los dias de la Señorita Da. María del Cármen S[illegible]

[illegible]

No cual en otros dias,
En tu presente aurora
Plácida, halagadora,
La lira pulso, amiga en tu loor:
Que el alma atribulada
Con pena torcedora
Quiere cantar, y llora
Tu grande y justo y sin igual dolor.

¡Cómo si el luto advierte
En tu dulce semblante,
Esta amiga constante
No ha de tener de luto el corazon?
Juntas siempre lloramos
Tus penas y las mias....
Juntas en estos dias
Lloremos en endechas tu afliccion.

Irreparable pérdida,
Cara amiga sufriste,
Naturaleza triste
A tus ojos se viste de pavor.
Ni la flor tiene aroma;
Ni los campos verdura;
Ni radiante fulgura
En su igneo carro el fecundante Sol (*)

A quien cual tu padece
Mi querida Carmela,
Solamente consuela
La conmovida voz de la amistad.
En la tuya consuelo
Hallé constantemente
Tu aliviaste clemente
De mis horribles penas la crueldad!

Déjame pues pagarte
Mi querida Carmela....
¿Verdad que te consuela
De mi amistad la conmovida voz?
Juntas siempre lloramos
Tus penas y las mias....
Juntas en estos dias
Lloremos y elevémonos á Dios!

J. S.

En los dias de mi querida madre la Sra. Doña María del Cármen Llanes de Ansley directora del colegio de Santa Cristina.

SONETO.

Llegó la aurora de tu bello dia
Risueña con sus luces de colores,
Y gozosos los pájaros cantores
Te saludan alegres á porfia.
Yo arranco alegre de la lira mia
Un dulce canto, solo en tus loores,
Envidiando á los buenos trovadores
Sus laudes que brotan poesia.
Goza feliz tu placentera aurora
Derramando hermosura por do quiera,
Y al lado de una madre que te adora.
Oye la voz de mi cancion sincera.
Que por ti ruega á Dios á cada hora
Te depare una vida placentera.

José Ansley y Llanes.

En los dias de la Señorita Doña Cármen Raices.

SONETO.

Vertiendo perlas de color brillante,
Lució tu aurora en el rosado Oriente;
Despidiendo la luz resplandeciente
Que bañó el mundo de ilusion radiante.
Gozando el pecho tu amistad constante,
La lira expresa con su son ardiente,
Todo el cariño que en el alma siente,
Todo el placer del alma delirante.
Vive feliz en brazos del reposo,
Sin que marchite tu preciosa vida
El hado con su dardo ponzoñoso:
Disfruta de la paz engrandecida,
Miéntras que ruego al Todopoderoso
Que goce siempre tu amistad querida.

Quirina Moreno.

Habana 15 de Julio.

APUNTACIONES ASTRONÓMICAS.—Sale el sol á las 5 h. 16 m. mañana y se pone á las 6 h. 45

GEFE DE DIA.—El teniente coronel D. Juan Antonio Villaos Facultativo militar de semana.—Dr. D. Domingo Gomban y Llopis vive en la Cabaña.

REAL CASA DE BENEFICENCIA.—Diputado en el presente mes.—El Sr. D. Ramon de Montalvo y Calvo.

CASA DE MATERNIDAD.—Diputado en el presente mes.—El Excmo. Sr. Conde de Bainoa.

MEDICO.—El Dr. D. José de la Luz Hernandez.

DIPUTADAS DE IDEM.—La Excma. Sra. doña María de la Paz Ayllon de Pinazo y la Sra. doña Josefa Tirry de Diago.

FACULTATIVOS DE SEMANA.—En la Habana.—Ldos. D. Eugenio Gonzalez y don Juan Bautista Frasquieria.

EN GUADALUPE Y PEÑALVER.—Ldos. D. Luis José Márques y don Mariano Palenzuela.

EN JESUS MARIA Y CHAVEZ.—Ldos. D. Tomás Lazo de la Vega y don Juan Pablo Urenña.

COLON Y SAN LAZARO.—Dres. D. Marcos Renourrel y D. Rafael Valdes.

ARESTO.—Diputados en el presente mes.—Mercado de Cristina.—El Sr. D. José Manuel Espelius.—En el del Santo Cristo.—Excmo. Sr. D. Ignacio Crespo y Ponce de Leon.—En el de Tacon.—Sr. D. Francisco Chacon y Calvo.—En el de Colon.—Excmo. Sr. D. Vicente Gonzalez Larrinaga.—En ámbos rastros.—Sr. D. Benifacio de la Cuesta.—De Cárcel.—Sr. D. José Manuel Espelius.——Y la Inspeccion de Actas, el mismo Sr. Espelius.

BASURA.—Hoy recogen los carros las de las calles de E. á O.

OBSERVACIONES METEOROLOGICAS.

Habana 14 de Julio de 1851.

Horas de las observaciones	Barómetro de nivel constante de Fortin.	Termómetro centígrado.	Higrómetro de Saussure	TERMOMETRÓGRAFO DE RUTHERFORD. Máximun cent.	Minimun cent.
	m. mm.				
6 de la mañana.....	0.758	27°	67°		
	m. mm.				
4 de la tarde.....	0.757,5	29°	66°		
	m. mm.				
9 de la noche.....	0.759,6	28°,8	65°,5		

ANEMÓMETRO DE HERRERA.

Horas de las observaciones	Rumbo.	Fuerza en ks. sobre 1 metro cuadrado.	Velocidad en métros por segundos sexagesimales	Pluviómetro métrico.	Horas de las lluvias.
6 de la mañana.....	S.E.	1.267,5	0.975		
4 de la tarde.....	N.E.	1.267,5	0.975		
9 de la noche.....	S.E.	1.267,5	0.975		

Horas de las observaciones	Estado del cielo.	Truenos sin relámpagos.	Relámpagos sin truenos.	OBSERVACIONES.
6 de la mañana.....	con nubes			
4 de la tarde.....	nublado			
9 de la noche.....	nublado		a las 9 al S. E.	

En el Depósito de la fábrica de clavos situado en el muelle de los vapores de Matanzas se encuentran todas clases de clavos existentes.

INTERESANTE A LOS HACENDADOS.

En la fábrica de clavos se ha montado un aparato centrífugo para purgar azúcar que trabaja desde las 6 de la mañana á la una de la tarde, cada vez que llegue un hacendado á inspeccionarlo.

Escusado es hacer una relacion de las ventajas que promete el nuevo aparato para la purga del azúcar cuando las personas que gusten pueden juzgarlo por sí mismas y conocerlas en el momento que vean ejecutar la operacion.

Debiendo recibirse dentro de pocos dias un corto número de ellos, pueden las personas que gusten obtenerlos acercarse á la morada de D. Domingo de Goicouría, calle de S. Ignacio n. 116.

REAL SOCIEDAD ECONOMICA.

Seccion de Industria y Comercio.

Esta tarde á las 5½ celebra junta ordinaria en el edificio de la Corporacion. Habana y Julio 16 de 1851.—José M. de la Paz Crejon, Secretario.

NOTICIA DE LA SALIDA Y ENTRADA DE CORREOS en esta capital que ha de observarse desde 1° de Junio próximo

Correo general.

Sale miércoles y sábados por el ferro-carril, entra lúnes y juéves en el tren de pasageros.—Hasta las cinco de la mañana se reciben cartas en esta Administracion general, y pasada esta hora quedan para el siguiente.

Alvarez, Santo Domingo, Segua la Grande, Cifuentes, Quemado de los Güines, Esperanza, Villa Clara, San Juan de los Remedios, Cartagena, Cienfuegos, Camarones, Palmira, Arimao, Trinidad, Santi Spiritus, Ciego de Avila, Moron, Puerto-Principe, Nuevitas, Baga, San Miguel, Santa Cruz, Sibanicú, Guáimaro, Tunas, Cauto del Embarcadero, Bayamo, Holguin, Jibara, Manzanillo, Guisa, Jiguaní, Palma Soriano, Cuba, Mayarí, Sagua, Cobre, Saltadero, Baracoa.

Correo diario.

Sale y entra por el ferro-carril á la hora en que lo verifican los trenes de sus diferentes líneas: recibiéndose cartas hasta las cinco de la mañana.

Bejucal, San Felipe, Quivican, Surgidero de Batabanó, Batabanó. Guara, Melena, Güines, San Nicolás, Bermeja, Nueva Paz, Bolondron, Reyes, Sabanilla, Alacranes. Güira. Matanzas, Limonar, Coliseo, Laguuillas, Macuriges, Isabel, Bemba, Jaqueicito, Quintana, Perico, Roque, Nueva Bermeja, Palmillas, Macagua, Cimarrones, Cárdenas, Júcaro, San Anton, Recreo, Sabanilla de la Palma, Altamisal, Laguna Grande, Banagüises, Aguada del Cura, Santiago, Cano, San Antonio, Seiba del Agua, Guansjay, Mariel, Alquizar, Puerta de la Güira, Cañas, Artemisa, Candelaria, San Cristóbal, Palacios, San Diego de los Baños, Consolacion, Pinar del Rio.

Desde esta capital á San Diego hay establecido correo diario en los meses de temporada de Baños; y los domingos una vez á la semana en los que no lo son.

De Pinar del Rio sale los juéves á las doce del dia y entra los domingos á las siete y media de la mañana, el Correo de San Juan y Martinez, Guanes, Mantua, y Baja.

Salen por el ferro-carril mártes, juéves y sábados y entran lúnes juéves y sábados.

Callajabos, San Salvador, Guamutas y Corralillo.

Salen por el ferro-carril los mártes y sábados y entran los domingos y miércoles.

Quiebra-Hacha, Cabañas, Bahía-Honda, San Diego de Nuñez y Pozas.

Segundo correo á Matanzas.

Sale á la una de la tarde por la posta y entra á las siete de la mañana.

Regla, Guanabacoa, Bacuranao, Jaruco, Bainoa, Aguacate, Compostizo, Seiba Mocha, Matanzas, Tapaste y Madruga, salen mártes, juéves y sábados y entran lúnes, miércoles y viérnes.

NOTAS.—El vapor Almendares de la costa del Norte lleva la correspondencia para Nuevitas y Puerto-Príncipe.

Por el camino de hierro se envia la correspondencia de esta capital al surgidero de Batabanó, que conducen los vapores de la costa del Sur para Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, Manzanillo y Cuba.

Las cartas del Buzon de Villanueva, en el paradero del camino de hierro, se traen todos los dias á las nueve de la noche, á esta Administracion general para darles su debida direccion.—Habana 24 de Mayo de 1851.—El administrador general, Vasallo nia se han recibido varios números de estas impor tantes publicaciones: „Depósito da publicaciones", calle de O-Reilly n. 103.

Se avisa á todos los señores sacerdotes que quieran aplicar el santo sacrificio de la misa por el alma de María Rita Sanchez, ocurran el juéves 17 del corriente en el convento de N. P. San Juan de Dios, donde serán gratificados con la limosna de 12 reales fuertes, rezándole un responso á la conclusion de 6 a 9. 4

El que suscribe, único dueño de las cuatro platerías y joyerías nombradas EL LENTE, LA CUCHARA, EL SOLITARIO y EL ADEREZO, establecidas en diferentes puntos de esta ciudad, sin asociacion de ninguna especie ni tener efectos en comision, declara que nada debe sin exceptuar plaza ni la mas ínfima cantidad, porque hasta los oficiales y dependientes empleados en dichos sus establecimientos son pagados todas las semanas los unos y mensualmente los otros. Habana y Julio 5 de 1851.—Antonio Marengo. 5

LIBROS E IMPRESOS.

LA ESPAÑA.—Por el vapor Hibernia se han recibido varios números de este interesante periódico: „Depósito de publicaciones", calle de O-Reilly n. 103. 10

Carta Geo-topográfica del Departamento Occidental.—Por D. E. Pichardo.—Concluida la 2.ª hoja, podrán los Sres. suscritores ocurrir á la imprenta de D. Manuel Soler y Gelada, calle de la Muralla n. 83, para tomar sus ejemplares con la memoria justificativa que le acompaña. Cerrada la suscricion, se fiallará de venta á 6$ cada una de las dos hojas, tomando ámbas, y á media onza una sola. 10

CURACION PRONTA Y RADICAL

DE LAS ESTRECHECES DEL CANAL DE LA URETRA,

Por medio de un método nuevo, poco doloroso y que escluye toda cauterizacion y escarificacion, por el Dr. D. Cárlos J F. Carron du Villards.

Esta memoria se distribuye grátis en casa del autor; calle del Obispo n. 101.

Basta para conseguirla pedirla por medio de carta.

LA ILUSTRACION, Semanario pintoresco, La Semana, Museo de las familias, Biblioteca Universal (Secciones, histórica y amena). Por el vapor de S. M. Hiber-

DEPOSITO DE PUBLICACIONES.

CALLE DE O-REILLY NUMERO 103.

Depósito Central para toda la América de los periódicos, *La Ilustracion, Semanario Pintoresco, Biblioteca Universal ilustrada, Agricultor Español, Novedades &c. &c. &c.*

Como únicos corresponsales y agentes esclusivos del Establecimiento tipográfico del Sr. D. Angel Fernandez de los Rios, director propietario de los periódicos arriba citados, hallámonos en el caso de poner en conocimiento del público, á fin de evitar toda clase de reclamaciones, las siguientes advertencias.

Ni el Sr. Fernandez de los Rios director y editor de los periódicos ya nombrados, ni los propietarios de este „Depósito" serán en manera alguna responsables a las faltas ó entorpecimientos, que en el servicio de aquellos puedan experimentar los que á ellos se hayan suscrito en establecimientos pertenecientes á especuladores, que por su propia cuenta tengan abierta suscricion á dichos periódicos.—Asi en el interior de la Isla, como en todos los otros demas puntos de América, tendrán solo derecho á dirijirnos sus reclamaciones, ó exigir el cumplimiento de cualesquiera condicion aquellos que se hayan suscrito en casa de nuestros Agentes ó puntos de suscricion, que abajo estampamos —A los mismos deberán del mismo modo dirigirse todos los que gusten hacer algun pedido, ya de las obras pertenecientes al establecimiento del Sr. Fernandez de los Rios, ya de las de él del Sr. D. Francisco de Paula Mellado.

Para los fines, que en el párrafo anterior dejamos indicados expresamos á continuacion los puntos de suscricion y agentes de nuestro establecimiento así en el Interior como en otras várias principales ciudades de ámbas Américas.

Puerto-Principe.—Redaccion de El Fanal.
Cuba.—D. Juan Rafucas.
Matanzas.—Sres. Olmo, hermanos.
Trinidad.—D. Pascual Matiol.
Cienfuegos.—D. M. Dumas Chancel.
Villa-Clara.—D. A. Suñol.
Sancti-Spiritu.—D. Francisco Medina.
Remedios.—D. M. Vigil.
Cárdenas.—D. Juan Ferrin.
Sagua la Grande.—D. V. Arias.
New-Orleans.—D. U. Aleman, Director de La Union.
New-York.—Redaccion de La Crónica.
Méjico.—D. I. Devaux, Gabinete de lectura
Veracruz.—D. José Pujol y Estlier.
Jalapa.—D. J. N. César.
Caracas.—D. C. Gonzalez.
Puerto-Rico.—D. A. Diez.
Buenos-Aires.—D. S. Garay, &c. &c. &c. 5

UNA HABANERA.—Novela original por *Felicia* se halla de venta en el despacho de esta imprenta.

HISTORIA DE SANTO DOMINGO

desde su descubrimiento hasta nuestros dias, por D. Antonio del Monte y Tejada.

PROSPECTO.—Cuando algunos amigos me han preguntado cual es el objeto que me guiaba al escribir la historia de Santo Domingo, les he contestado interrogándoles de esta manera: ¿conocen Vds. la historia de esa tierra que está á cuatro pasos de la Isla de Cuba? ¿La conocen los otros pueblos del mundo que tienen ménos motivos para estudiarla? Esta pregunta ha dejado perplejos á la mayor parte de los que así me reconvenian y no era para ménos, ni ignoraba yo que este efecto resultára. Mas se me replicó "como hay tantas historias de "América que tratan de Santo Domingo y hay algunas muy "especiales á la Isla, ese trabajo podria tocar algunos inconvenientes que fueron escollos para triunfar de su objeto." Cabalmente les dige, lo que otros llaman inconvenientes para escribir la historia de ciertos pueblos, son los motivos que me impulsaron á tomar la pluma en esta, porque esos inconvenientes los traen á mi modo de ver los errores que sembraron los que á la distancia de 1,200 leguas ó juzgaron de causas y efectos que no podian alcanzar ó no tuvieron el impulso feliz ó la paciencia necesaria para meditar toda una vida sobre cada uno de esos hechos, que deben llegar á nuestro oido desde la infancia para aclararlos ó iluminarlos con el estudio, la meditacion y la experiencia.

Esas obras, de bastante mérite en cuanto al cúmulo de datos de que pudieron disponer algunos hombres de talento y cuyo estilo en algunas está fuera de disputa, no fueron preparadas con tanto árte en su lógica que no se adviertan contradicciones ó inverosimilitudes: sus cuadros están bosquejados con algun desaliento, porque ni llegaron á sus oidos esas tradiciones de la palabra, alma de la historia, ni vieron con sus ojos esos espectáculos de una naturaleza espléndida; difícil de estudiarla cuando no se tienen á la vista los objetos que la embellecen en relacion muy inmediata: sus personages adolecen de cierto aire fabuloso ó se hallan descoloridos ó desanimados por rasgos muy pobres ó exagerados; y en resúmen nos presentan una historia trunca ó desacordada que ni puede producir el fin moral que se propuso el historiador ni la viva representacion de las escenas que se describian.

Estos cuadros aislados de las personas ó hechos no ha sido la manera mas adecuada de tratar la historia. Parece muy obvio que el historiador de un pueblo observe el estado de los conocimientos generales y la índole de los personages, para no atribuir á estos lo que pertenece á la época. Para juzgar con utilidad y acierto los hechos históricos, es necesario transportarse á su siglo y conocer intima y profundamente hasta los mas delicados resortes que hacian mover la sociedad en que acaecieron. Por no haberse tomado esta pena alguno de los historiadores, que juzgaron las generaciones pasadas por la suya, avanzaron cada uno fallos y pronósticos tan absurdos como peligrosos. Es imposible triunfar en este género de escritos, si el pensamiento que los anima, no se empapa en el espíritu de los sucesos. Si este concierto se olvida, todo será heterogéneo y el instinto humano dudará de lo que se le quiera inculcar. La imparcialidad y la crítica velan sobre la historia como en una atalaya puesta por la justicia y la razon para escapar de las inducciones particulares y de toda mira que no se dirija hácia el único blanco de la historia, hácia la verdad. Con este espíritu podrán sus lecciones servir como de un suave bálsamo sobre los males y miserias de la humanidad.

Pero si estas razones pudieron calmar algun tanto la ansiedad de algunos de mis amigos, todavia reconocí en otros alguna exigencia de mas; este interes de su parte era laudable, preciso era que le satisfaciera, en fin, eran domisicanos. La historia de Santo Domingo, prosegui, no lleva hoy tan solo por objeto la correccion de errores ú opiniones sobre los hechos pasados ó sobre las causas ó efectos á que se atribuyeron, sino tambien entrar en las épocas posteriores, en las que aun no se ha escrito, ó si se ha hecho fué con pasion ó con espíritu mezquino, confundiendo los sucesos y atribuyéndolos á causas que no tenian la menor relacion ni atingencia con los últimos acontecimientos.

Por otra parte si la Isla de Santo Domingo habia sido un emporio de riquezas para los primeros descubridores, ¿de donde viene ese silencio que parece que los capitales y las poblaciones como que huyen de su suelo? ¿Por ventura serán las causas tales que merezcan ese desvio, cuando aun no comienza la conquista que desaparecen los descubridores hácia el continente y dejan vírgenes sus bosques, sus minas, sus fértiles llanuras, y adica y potente se conserva hoy silenciosa en medio del inaudito aelanto de los pueblos que la rodean, como un secreto inexplicable y misterioso? Todos estos motivos, y, mas que todo el pencamiento de presentar á mi pais bajo un aspecto mas grave y en que se le debe considerar por los hombres políticos é industriosos, para que pueda sacarse de él en su estado actual todo el partido que reclaman las luces y adelantos de la época, son los motivos que hasta ahora guiaron mi pluma para escribir la historia de Santo Domingo.

No sé si estas miras y razones podrán satisfacer la curiosidad pública, como creo satisfacieron á algunos de mis paisanos; pero cuando veo que se despuebian las gentes de este y del otro hemisferio para buscar oro en California, y muchos capitalistas europeos ó del Norte de América, se contentan hoy con un corto interés, en el empleo de sus capitales, en otras empresas lucrativas, menores que los pingües productos que allí pudieran disfrutar, con la ayuda de la barutura de medios para auxiliar la industria, me hace esperar se excite aquella y se acaben de abrir los ojos por los particulares y por los gobiernos, para entrar en nuevas relaciones de comercio que, dando impulso á aquel pais, les abra un nuevo minero de prosperidades.

Algo mas diré: todo lo demas que á la obra pertenece, toca á mi responsabilidad; pero si reclamára la indulgencia pública no seria tan solo por la cortedad de mis fuerzas sino por la grandeza y gravedad del asunto. Es verdad que he dedicado á escribirla algunos años, despues que consulté todo los datosques pudieron venir á mis manos, sin que escusase fatiga en el exámen escrupuloso de las obras de muchos autores que han escrito sobre los asuntos de América. Si he escusado algunos hechos de poca importancia, ha sido con especial intento, para hacerla mas amena ó por despojarla de aquel viso de que adolecian las de los antiguos escritores. He seguido en esta parte el trillo marcado por los mejores modelos y que como Muñoz llevan el hilo atado al fin de la historia que describian. Por desgracia nos la legó este trunca y ha sido una de las causas que mas me han impulsado á escribirla, porque las otras que existen, aunque de bastante mérito, ó no alcanzan á las épocas á que vamos á describir, ó son traducidas de autores extrangeros, y nadie ignora cuanto pierden las originales con las traducciones. Nada diremos en cuanto á su método: no queremos despojar al lector del poco interes que ella pudiera producirle, le reservamos este aliciente para no desflorarle ántes de la lectura de la obra.

Al concluir este prospecto solo nos queda un disgusto, y es, que la oscuridad de la historia en cierto punto y el atraso de las ártes en las pasadas épocas, nos escasee de recursos para permitirme presentar los cuadros tan llenos de claridad y luz como yo desease, ó aglomerar vistas, retratos y planos que pudieran servir de base á su mas fácil inteligencia; pero no obstante ofrecemos al público con esta obra tres planos, uno del derrotero del primer viage del Almirante á la Española, otro general de la Isla en tiempo de los Caciques, con las demarcaciones de sus territorios y de las situaciones de las primeras fortalezas españolas y de algunas poblaciones indias y por último el del estado de la Isla en la época mas posterior de fines del siglo 18 y principios del 19. En estos otros trabajos especiales he puesto el cuidado que exige una noticia histórica de esta clase, arreglándolos á las mejores fuentes y á las mas exactas observaciones. He procurado tambien ecompañar á ella los escudos de las ciudades que se establecieron en toda la extension de la Isla, los retratos de algunos personages dignos de memoria, y los croquis de las ciudades y puertos que han podido venir á mis manos; con cuyas muestras espero que el público reconocerá el esmero que he puesto en hacerla digna de su benevolencia y atencion.

LA CONJURACION DE MEJICO, novela histórica, original de D. Patricio de la Escosura, con magníficos grabados en madera.—Se ha recibido la obra completa, y se halla de venta en el despacho de esta imprenta.

En el despacho de esta imprenta se halla de venta lo siguiente:—

Bandos de buen gobierno.
Reglamento general para el régimen ecónomico y administrativo del ramo de sanidad de Isla de Cuba.
Instrucciones de Aduanas.
Aranceles de idem.
Reglamentode cimarrones.
Idem de la Universidad.
Plan de estudios.
Reglamento de facultativos de sanidad militar.
Reglamento de Milicias rurales de Fernando 7.°
Reglamento de Milicias disciplinadas de infantería y caballería.
Reglamento de medicina y cirujia.
Reglamento de medicamentos secretos.
Reglamento de diezmos.
Idem de propios y arbitrios.
Idem de aprendices.
Idem de minas.
Formularios para mayordomos de fábricas.
Reglamento para el Juzgado de bienes de difuntos.
Ordenanzas municipales.
Reglamento de papel sellado.
Alcabalaorio de la Isla.
Ley sobre retiros.
Cédula de espósitos.
Estados para capitanes de partido.
Cédulas de inventos.
Dibujo lineal por Foxá.
Sínodo diocesano.
Acuerdos de la Junta directiva
Censo de poblacion, ó cuadro estadístico formado de órden del Escmo. Sr. O'Donnell.
Diccionario de Escriche, 3.° edicion corregida y aumentada
Reglamento para el oprendizage de artes y oficios.
Hojas estadísticas para jueces pedáneos.
Licencias de esclavos.
Tablas auxiliares, para ajustar prontamente el importe de las partidas de azúcar á los precios corrientes. Con las de las taras y envases. Véndese en el despacho de esta imprenta, libreria de Charlain y de Sans, tabaquería del Gas, Plaza de Armas, y tiendas de papel, la Cruz Verde, y Principal plaza del Vapor.—Precio 2 rs. fuertes.
Nuevo Formulario Magistral precedido de algunas consideraciones sobre el arte de recetar, por M. A. Bouchardat, traducido por el Dr. D. JoséMaría Velazquez, dos ts. en 4.°
Datos y Observaciones sobre la Industria Minera, con una descripcion característica de los Minerales útiles por D. Josquiu Ezquerra del Bayo.
Liell, Elementos de Geología traducido del ingles por D. Joaquin Ezquerra del Bayo.

PARTE ECONOMICA.

VENTAS DE FINCAS.

Se vende la casita n. 13, calle de la Merced, inmediata á la esquina de la plaza, en 1500$: calle de Cuba n. 94, impondrán de 9 á 10 y de 12 á 4 de la tarde.

Se vende la casa n. 4 calle de Compostela, en 2900$ libres para el vendedor, de cuya cantidad se rebajarán 900$ de imposicion: calle de Escobar n. 178, entre las de la Reina y la Salud.

Para realizar una testamentaría y á precios mas cómodos que los que se vendian en el primer anuncio, se venden las 4 casas de mamposteria y tejas, situadas la primera en la calle del Palomar n. 111, la segunda calle Real de Jesus María n. 121, la tercera en la calle del Aguila esquina á la calzada de Vives n. 42, la cuarta contigua á esta n. 44, y el solar frente á las dos últimas, las que se realizan juntas ó separadas: en la calle de la Reina n. 26 impondrán.

Se vende una casa situada en la calle de la Estrella n. 24, con sala, 4 cuartos, pozo y hermoso patio, toda de mamposteria y tejas, está alquilada y en ella hay un establecimiento, gana 26$ al mes, solo reconoce 100 de imposicion al 5 por 100 anual, el terreno es redimible, y se da en 2400$ libres para el vendedor: impondrán en la calle de S. Miguel n. 112½.

Se vende la casa n. 87, calle del Campanario Viejo de Gusdalupe, inmediata á la que hace esquina á la de San Rafael, de azotea y fabricada á la moderna, sin gravámen alguno, en 3600$ libres para el vendedor: en la calle de la Estrella n. 44 impondrán. 3

Se venden tres casas, una en la calle de la Obrapia n. 106, otra en la del Campanario Viejo n. 216, y otra en la cerrada de los Sitios de S. José n. 115, y en la del Empedrado n. 23 impondrán. 7

Se vende ó arrienda una estancia de labor de una caballería y cordeles de terreno, con buenas fábricas y arboleda, á dos leguas de esta ciudad por el camino de Güines, paraje que llaman Rio-Hondo: calle de Dragones núm. 54.

Se vende la casa n. 61, calle del Sol, con entrada de carruage, caballerizas para dos bestias, con tres cuartos bajos y dos hermosos altos: en la misma ó en la calle de la Habana n. 146 impondrán. 2

El marques del Real Tesoro deseoso de redondear todos sus negocios, vende su ingenio La Vega, en Pto. Escondido, con mas de 70 caballerias de tierra, cruzadas por el rio y varios arroyos, con bastante monte y maderas, todas las fábricas necesarias, máquina de vapor y trapiche de bueyes, 4 medios trenes, alambique, tejar, un potrero cercado como de 10 caballerias, otro como de 3 otro de 12, con la mitad de la cerca de Piedra, carneros, cochinos, yeguas, vacas, de 10 á 12 caballerias de caña, buen almacen en el embarcadero, y dos casas para cualquier establecimiento, con su pozo, 125 negros, 80 yuntas de bueyes, 20 carretas, 8 pozos en los puntos convenientes, para que beba la boyada cuando está léjos del rio.—Todo se da por las dos terceras partes de su tasacion, ó en 12,000 onzas de oro, pagando el importe con 1500 de contado é igual cantidad todos los años, ó por octavas partes, el importe de los dos tercios de su tasacion. En el contado se recibe la cancelacion de créditos pasivos hasta 12,000$, de los que impondrá el vendedor en su casa calle de Ricla n. 36 á cualquiera hora. 2

Se vende la casa número 57, situada en la calzada del Monte, frente al Campo Militar, la cual es espaciosa y brinda cuantas comodidades son apetecibles, construida todo costo y con excelentes maderas: en la misma impondrán. 45

BUEN NEGOCIO.—Se enagenan cinco casas en el mas saludable punto del pueblo de Puentes-Grandes, entre ellas una muy nueva, de buena mampostería y tejas, á propósito para una persona de gusto que quiera hacer una quinta de recreo y utilidad, pues le es anexo un cuarto ó mas de caballeria de tierra superior, bajo cercas de piedra, con varios árboles frutales y un pozo abierto que con poco costo se concluye; su localidad le proporciona la vista mas agradable, puesto que domina mucha parte del campo y el horizonte, exenta de aires húmedos por estar en la parte mas elevada de aquel pueblo y libre de todo gravámen. Las otras cuatro son de maderas, bien construidas y capaces, teniendo una un costado de mamposteria, y haciendo otra esquina á dos caminos, en la que hubo siempre establecimiento público de víveres, conserva su famoso armazon, siendo el punto el mas acreditado de esta línea para dicha clase de tiendas: el terreno de ésas pagan censo moderado; todas se dan por solo el valor de la primera que es el de 13,000$, á pagar 4,000 de contado y 500 anuales, prestándose las seguridades necesarias. El que compre le resultan las ventajas de acabar de pagar en 16 años y sacar el dinero para los plazos y el interes con usura de capital exhibido de sus alquileres; pues solo la citada primera ha ganado en las temporadas de cuatro ó cidco meses hasta 40 onzas, y las demas de 12 á 15 y la de esquina onza y media mensual. Tambien se permutan por una grande en la ciudad, bien situada ó por negros jóvenes de campo, ó se alquilan segun se convenga con el dueño de estas. En la del núm. 35, calle del Rayo darán razon y en la de San Ignacio núm. 79 primer entresuelo, desde las nueve de la mañana hasta la una del dia en los hábiles de trabajo. 45

Se vende una casa situada en la calle de la Reina esquina á la de Manrique n. 85, tiene 16 varas de frente por 34 de fondo; impondrán en la calle de Dragones n. 102, por las mañanas hasta las 8 y todas las tardes. 8

VENTAS DE ESCLAVOS.

Se vende en 500$ libres para el vendedor, una negra como de 40 años, regular lavandera y planchadora, sana y sin tachas: calle de los Oficios n. 10. 3

Se vende una negra como de 20 años, buena sirvienta, entiende de peinar señoras y de costura y asear una casa con esmero, es regular lavandera y planchadora, coartada en 300$ y unos derechos atrasados, libres en los de ahora calle de S. Miguel n. 112½.

Se vende una negra jóven, buena lavandera y planchadora, con principios de cocina, por su ajuste calle de la Obrapia n. 98. 2

Se venden 8 negros de campo, mitad varones y hembras, jóvenes, sanos y fuertes, 1 negra lavandera, planchadora y cocinera, 1 negrito de 11 años, 1 mulatico de 7, 1 costurera mas que regular de hombre y muger, de 18, 1 mulata de 16 y una negra de 16, con muy buenos principios de todo: calzada de Galeano n. 118 impondrán. 2

Se venden tres negros, uno calesero, zapatero y excelente servicial de mano, humilde, fiel y callado; otro general de campo y peon de albañil, y una negra excelente cocinera, costurera, lava y plancha, entendida sirvienta á la mano, sabe peinar señoras; ámbos sanos y sin tachas: calle de Manrique n. 98 esquina á la de S. José.

Se vende una negrita de 11 á 12 años, muy viva é inteligente para todo, por su ajuste; calle de San Ignacio núm. 8.

Se vende un negro jóven de muy buena figura, excelente calesero de una y dos bestias, por su ajuste; en la calzada Real del Horcon, tienda de ropas 2.° Gallo.

Se vende un mulato jóven, buen servicial de mano, general sastre, sano y sin tachas: calle de San Ignacio n. 95 impondrán. 4

Se venden tres negritas muy bonitas y á escoger, de 13, 8 y 4 años de edad cada una, sanas y sin tachas, por su ajuste: calle de Compostela n. 166. 3

DE ANIMALES.

Se vende una burra recien parida y de abundante leche: impondrán en la caballeriza de D. Pedro Amador, por el frente á la botica del Peñon. 3

Se vende un caballo dorado de trote limpio, acabado de enseñar á volantero, muy manso y bonito, de tierra adentro, de 6 años y 6½ cuartas, muy sano, y propio para silla, por su marcha suave: calle de S. Miguel n. 112½ esquina á la Lealtad. 6

SANGUIJUELAS GRANDES, superiores y de inmejorable calidad, se han recibido por la fragata española Nueva Manolita procedente de Cádiz; las que se expenden por mayor y menor á precios sumamente cómodos; en el almacen de D. Diego Benitez, plaza de S. Francisco n. 71. 5

Se vende un caballo color bayo, cabos negros, crin y cola, de 5 años enteros, de 6 cuartas largas, muy bonito, sano y sin resabios, de volante y silla, se da barato por no necesitarse, tambien se venden vários para tren y que están en potrero: calle de S. Miguel n. 112½ esquina á la Lealtad.

Se venden dos caballos color moro, de hermosas estampas: calzada del Cerro n. 114.

DE CARRUAGES.

Se vende un quitrin de medio uso, forrado de seda y de maderas escogidas y en muy buen estado: tambien una pareja de mulas volanteras, mansas y sin resabios, de lo mas hermoso que puede verse en su clase: calle de la Habana n. 189. 3

Se vende un quitrin de medio uso, arreos de pareja ó trio, varios caballos volanteros, sanos y sin resabios, ademas tabaco en rama y vegueros elaborados en la Vuelta de abajo: calle de los Angeles núm. 5. 7

En la calle Real de la Salud n. 13 se hallan de venta un surtido de carruages acabados de construir, de última moda y de todos colores, y algunos de medio uso, de modo que cualquiera que necesite de ellos, que ocurra á dicha casa, hechos y con la equidad que se dan, si se proporcionan en el precio, respondiendo por el tiempo que se trate. 5

Se vende un hermoso coche de última moda y sin estrenar, vestido con esquisito esmero, mandado construir expresamente á uno de los mejores carruagistas de Europa; on la calle de la Obrapia n. 4, de 8 á 2 de la tarde informará.

Se vende con mucha equidad un quitrin de mas de medio uso, propio para el campo ó para alquiler en esta ciudad, por su solidez; y tabien una casa en el barrio del Horcon, de mamposteria, propia para temporada, en ménos de su valor: calle del Aguacate n. 57 impondrán.

Se vende un quitrin de medio uso, muy fuerte y en precio equitativo: calle de Aguiar n. 89. 4

Se vende un quitrin de última moda y de excelentes maderas, hecho expresamente, que ha rodado poco y se dará con equidad: calle del Aguila n. 176. 3

DE ALHAJAS, MUEBLES &c.

Se vende una escalera de piedra de San Miguel con 32 escalones, de 2 vs. 2 pulgadas, pulidos de asperon que parece mármol, con su barandaje de caoba, cuyo valor es de 18 onzas, y tratándose de poner otra se da en el ínfimo precio de doce onzas de oro; calle de Ricla n. 50.

A LOS SEÑORES HACENDADOS.

Una gran partida de cortes de carretas para ingenio de las mejores maderas de los acreditados cortes de Bahia-Honda, perfectamente trabajados, se venderán sueltos tambien CAMONES, MAZAS y RAYOS, y tambien se entregarán hechas si conviniese. En el almacen de maderas sito el primero de la alameda saliendo por la puerta de Monserrate, y en el de igual clase, sito en el Puente de Chavez.

Heno de Amberes, de Hamburgo y del Norte, muy fresco y acabado de llegar, se vende por mayor y menor en el almacen de maderas situado el primero en la alameda saliendo por la puerta del Monserrate, y en el de igual clase sito en el Puente de Chavez, en los mismos hay unas preciosas macetas de Italia para flores. 2

INTERESANTE AL PUBLICO.

Realizacion de la factura siguiente á precios sumamente baratos.

Cortes de vestidos de muselina de fondo de colores, tales como ante, rosa, flor de romero y azul con listas de hilo pasado, claritos y propias de verano á 1$ uno. Gró de seda de cuadros escoceses con matices lindos, vale 14 rs. y seda á 11 rs. Panue los de seda de 5 cuartos en cuadro, de pintas preciosas á 12 rs. uno, camisitas de muselina clarin bordadas y con lazo á 1$ una. Muselinas francesas de muy bonitas pintas á escoger en una partida á peseta sencilla vara: id. mucho mas finas y de preciosas pintas á 2½ rs. v.; telas reales de union muy finas fondo blanco y pinitos de colores muy bonitos y no destiñen, al bajo precio de 1 rl. v.; holanes batistas de hilo puro muy finos, de pintos de todos colores, á 3 rs. v.; id. riquisimos de los acabados de recibir, de hermosas listas de todos colores propio de vestidos de verano, á 4 rs. v.; muselina de la India blanca de 2 vs. de ancho y fina, á 2½ rs. v.; id. clarin fina con 11 vs. y 5 cuartas de ancho, á 15 rs. pieza y 8 rs. corte; estopillas clarines blancas, lisas, con 7½ vs. á 7 rs. pieza; holan batista blanco, enrollado fino y de hilo á 8 rs. vara; holanes escoceses de bonitas pintas á 1 real vara; punto de bobinet liso á peseta sencilla vara; idem de confitico blanco de dos varas de ancho lo mas de moda para velos á 9 reales v.; tarlatana de todos colores de 2 varas de ancho á 1½ real vara; id. id. blanca muy fina á 2 rs. v.; platillas de hilo legítimas de lo mas fino que viene y de 40 vs. á 10$ pieza; grano de oro de 40 varas, de hilo, propio de camisas y sayuelas, á 10$ pieza; tela de rosa blanca de hilo puro de mas de vara de ancho, muy finas y apropósito para buenas camisas y sayuelas con 20 vs. á 10, 11 y 12$ pieza; carreteles de hilo de pabo colorado de la fábrica de Taylor con 300 yardas á 4 rs. dna.; raso para zapatos de todos colores y anchos á 9 rs. v.; arreagados de todos colores con 11 vs. á 7½ rs. pza.; cortinas ó pabellones grabados de todos colores con 3½ vs. de largo y apropósito para adornos interiores á 12 rs. el par; listado de todos colores entre ancho á 1 rl. vara; id. ancho á 1 real vara; id. legítimo de hilo puro de todas pintas con 48 vs. á 9½$ pza. y peseta vara; platilla de algodon á ¼ real vara; gante crudo alonado de 1½ vara de ancho apropósito para buenas fundas de catre á 2 rs. vara; toallas de hilo adamascadas con franjas de todos colores á 5½$ dna. y 4 rs. una; holanda de cuartos de hilo para chupas y paletoes á 1½ rs.; driles crudo y aplomado de hilo puro y superior calidad á 2½ rs. vara; id. de los mismos con leve mareo á peseta vara; medias de holan muy finas lisas y caladas para señoras á 2½ rs. par; y para no cansar, ricas mantas de burato de China con bordados chinescos y elegantes cajas de palo de rosa; chales de seda de cuadros escoceses; id. de raso, plos de granadina, v

y de la persona que la costea. Sabemos que será con toda magnificencia, y que predicará el conocido cuanto sábio orador Pbro. D. Hermenegildo Coll de Valdemia.

D. Ramon Martinez pone en conocimiento del público y de sus amigos, que ha establecido nuevamente su tren de aguardiente, teniendo su depósito de pipas en la azucarería calle de Santa Teresa plaza del Santo Cristo, donde ofrece servir con la mayor puntualidad á las personas que lo ocupen, tanto para la plaza, cuanto para exportar; para cuyo cumplimiento tiene los elementos necesarios; y pudiendo el que lo solicite dejar un aviso á cualquier hora del dia en la plaza de San Francisco esquina á la calle de la Amargura, establecimiento de D. José Perez Blanco. 2

La muy acreditada marca de tabacos titulada Manuel Amores y Cp., se ha trasladado á la calle Real de la Salud n. 69, donde continúa elaborándose la mas esquisita rama de la Vuelta-Abajo, y se dará cumplimiento exacto, á cuantos pedidos se hagan. 2

D. José Fernandez Aparicio, dueño de la Subcolecturía situada en la calle de la Florida n. 1, avisa al público que en la calle de la Maloja esquina á la de los Angeles n. 23, ha puesto un depósito de billetes. 3

D. José Gabriel de Almeyda, tasador de fincas rurales de esta capital, con expreso título del Excmo. Ayuntamiento de ella, especial de los del número de Real Hacienda y Superintendencia general, y primero del juzgado de bienes de difuntos, hace presente al público hallarse enteramente restablecido de sus pasadas dolencias, y expedito para ejercer sus tareas. 3

Los señores sacerdotes que quieran aplicar el santo sacrificio de la misa por el alma del Sr. Auditor honorario de Marina D. Agustin Crespo, pueden ocurrir á la T. O. de Ntro. Padre San Francisco, el 17 del presente, donde se le gratificará con 12 rs. ftes., rezándole un responso á la conclusion. 3

El Ldo. D. José de Selgas y Alonso, profesor en medicina operatoria, discípulo del Real Colegio de San Cárlos de Madrid, sigue ocupándose ventajosamente en el tratamiento de las enfermedades de cirugia crónicas, de cuyos felices resultados en algunos casos casi desesperados, puede exhibir algunos atestados si lo creyere necesario; hace algun tiempo que se ha dedicado con esmero en el tratamiento de las hernias inguinales, cuya molestia es bien notoria á los que padecen ese molesto achaque, obteniendo ventajas positivas á beneficio de la aplicacion metódica de la resina de vocuge, incorporada con otras sustancias convenientes, y á beneficio de un sencillo régimen terapéutico, en algunos sugetos de circuntancias favorables, se ha conseguido el deseado efecto; y cuando se hayan confirmado los casos, se anunciarán oportunamente para el beneficio público. Un profundo estudio sobre las enfermedades sifilíticas, le constituyen en ventajosa posicion y actitud para tratar esas dolencias con la pericia necesaria; así como las diferentes dolencias que afligen al bello sexo, por su organizacion especial.

La ciencia teórico práctica adquirida en los hospitales y los colegios de Madrid y mas de 14 años que lleva de ejercicio en esa honrosa carrera, son los auxiliares con que cuenta para ofrecer al respetable público habanero sus servicios en todo lo que abraza el vasto campo de la ciencia de curar. Vive en la calle de la Amistad n. 126 extramuros. Habana 12 de Julio de 1851.—Ldo. José de Selgas y Alonso. 3

POMADA DE LECCIA.

Con privilegio exclusivo por la inspeccion de estudios de las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico y aprobada por el Excmo. Sr. Vice-Real Protector de Instruccion pública.

Curacion rápida de las enfermedades siguientes.

Dolores reumáticos y todos los demas que reconozcan por causa del vicio reumático, entre los cuales se numeran la *Pleurodinia*, paralisis parciales que dan motivo á *cojos y tullidos* y algunas veces á calambres que ocasionan embaramiento de los miembros como el *Torticolis* y vixquera.

Esta pomada maravillosa, cuyo expendio acaba de permitir la Instruccion de Estudios con aprobacion del Excmo. Sr. Vice-Real Protector de Inspeccion pública, es uno de esos descubrimientos asombrosos que forman época en el árte de curar.

Despreciando los medios á que con frecuencia ocurre el charlatanismo Leccia, despues de seis meses que reside en la Habana, no ha querido ser deudor de su buen éxito sino á una multitud de hechos auténticos y observados por los hombres mas competentes del pais en vez de exhibir como hubiera podido hacerlo los numerosos certificados que ha recogido en las principales ciudades de Francia, Antillas francesas y Puerto-Rico, ha guardado silencio y poniendo su remedio en manos de facultativos, cuyo saber y honradez hace mucho tiempo que son apreciados en este pais, ha esperado con paciencia los resultados de sus experimentos, seguro como estaba de ser juzgado con rigorosa imparcialidad.

Hoy puede romperse ese silencio, se hicieron los experimentos con arreglo á estos mismos experimentos, informaron á la Inspeccion de Estudios médicos que al intento se nombraron y aquel ilustrado cuerpo cuya justa severidad conoce todo el público, calificó de muy provechosa la pomada, permitiendo su expendio con aprobacion del Gobierno.

Leccia cree inútil exponer aquí la série de trabajos, por medio de los cuales ha llegado á verificar su precioso descubrimiento que está llamado á prestar muy grandes servicios á la humanidad doliente. Esto no interesaria mucho al público; lo importante para aquellos que sufren, es el hallarse en aptitud de reconocer irrefragablemente la bondad del medicamento que ahora se les propone: en tal virtud nada mas á propio para formar una conviccion, que los numerosos y auténticos certificados emanados exclusivamente de médicos acreditados y honrados 5 de los mismos enfermos que se han curado.

Así pues no hay mas que echar una ojeada sobre esos certificados, que tiene el honor de presentar á los ilustrados habitantes de la Habana y se verá que segun el dictámen de los facultativos, el medicamento de Leccia es superior á todos los remedios conocidos para hacer cesar casi instantáneamente toda especie de dolores en las enfermedades indicadas.

Lo mas digno de notarse y de lo cual puede cualquiera convencerse, es, que con el empleo de la pomada de Leccia, no es al dia siguiente de sus aplicaciones, no es al cabo de algunas horas, sino al instante mismo cuando se manifiesta un alivio extraordinario.

Leccia espera que conforme el dictámen de los médicos, cuyos numerosos y satisfactorios atestados pueden verse en la instruccion que acompaña á la pomada; el ilustrado público de esta ciudad apreciará su descubrimiento, y que muchos enfermos que hasta el presente no han experimentado alivio, recobrarán su reposo y su salud; usando este medicamento.

Cada cajita de la pomada de Leccia está acompañada de las instrucciones necesarias del modo de usarla y ademas va forrada con una cubierta de papel, la cual lleva la firma del autor y recomendamos á los compradores los examinen bien para evitar la falsificacion ó fraude que se tratase de hacer de esta medicina.

Las personas que deseen extensos pormenores sobre esta pomada maravillosa, pueden acercarse á la calle de la Lamparilla n. 59, entre las de Villegas y Bernaza de 12 á 3 de la tarde, donde el autor tendrá una satisfaccion en proporcionarlos.

Los agentes encargados de la venta de esta pomada por mayor y menor, están en la botica de S. José, del Dr. D. Luis Le-Riverend, calle de Aguiar n. 42 esquina á la de Lamparilla, y en la botica del Dr. D. Francisco de Paula Suarez calle de Mercaderes.—En Matanzas, botica de D. Ezequiel de la Calle, en la calle del Medio esquina á la del Dos de Mayo. 31

El hotel de LA UNION se ha trasladado á la calle de O-Reilly n. 110, donde la dueña ofrece al público y á sus constantes favorecedores el mismo buen servicio que tanto lo ha distinguido en su antigua morada de la calle de los Oficios n. 66.

Consultas públicas y gratuitas para las enfermedades de los ojos y todas las demas afecciones quirúrgicas.

El Dr. Carron du Villards, del mismo modo que el año pasado, consagrará dos dias de la semana al servicio de los pobres, dando consultas públicas y gratuitas el domingo y el juéves de cada semana, de las diez de la mañana al medio dia: en la calle del Empedrado núm. 59, esquina á la de Compostela.

Los que quieran tener derecho á estas consultas gratuitas, deberán proveerse de un atestado que acredite su pobreza, firmado por el párroco y comisario de su barrio. 6

D. José Agustin Grau dueño de la subcolecturía situada en el callejon de la Samaritana n. 5, avisa al público que en la calle del Sol n. 19, ha puesto un depósito de billetes. Tambien se alquila el alto de dicha casa. 11

D. MIGUEL R. VIETA
CIRUJANO DENTISTA

Vive en la calle del Obispo núm. 80, última cuadra para el Monserrate.—En su elaboratorio ofrece, sin pomposos anuncios hacer por medio de sus inmejorables instrumentos y su mucha práctica, las operaciones por dificultosas que sean, garantizando sus obras, así como los acreditados específicos que posee para los males de la dentadura y curarla radicalmente. 278

Winthrop House.—Boston. Mass.—Los que suscriben tienen el honor de participar á sus amigos, y al público en general que se han hecho cargo de la precitada nueva y cómoda casa, que ha sido reedificada y aumentada durante el año pasado: de modo que hoy cuenta con 220 cuartos inclusas 36 salas con sus correspondientes habitaciones.

Los muebles son de un todo nuevos, y trabajados expresamente bajo la inmediata inspeccion de los nuevos dueños con el fin de hacerlos á propósito para sus huéspedes.

La localidad de la casa es inmejorable pues está situada entre las calles de Head place, Boylston y Tremont: teniendo en frente el „Common" con una vista tan hermosa como pintoresca.

La despensa está provista de todo lo mejor con el auxilio de los mas inteligentes en el arte de la cocina; la mesa en consecuencia competirá con las mejores en esta plaza, sirviéndose la comida al gusto Europeo, ó de cualquier otra manera.

Con el objeto de promover todo lo posible la comodidad de los extranjeros, hay sirvientes que hablan el español y el frances: así los infrascritos se lisonjean que aquellos, quedarán de un todo complacidos con el trato, y la esmerada asistencia con que serán atendidos en dicha casa. Boston, 1.° de Abril de 1851 —R. W. H. &c y Comp. 11

GUANAJAY.

Fonda y posada frente al paradero del camino de hierro.

El domingo 6 del corriente se abrirá al público este nuevo establecimiento, que será servido con aseo y equidad. Habrá almuerzo en mesa redonda para los Sres. pasageros que lleguen en el convoy del ferro-carril, cualquiera que sea la hora de su llegada.—En dicha casa se hablan los idiomas español, frances é ingles.

GUANAJAY.

Javern and hotel, apposite the rail road depot.

On sunday next the 6 th, will be opened for the public, this new establishmente, where all persons whs will honor the proprietos with their patronage will be attended ts, with attention cleanliness and equity.

Breakfast will always be ready for te passengers who arrive in the trains and may riquire it for whatever number they may be, or at such hour as the train may arrive.

In this establishment, the inglish, spanish and french languages are spoken. 6

PARTE MERCANTIL.

PUERTO DE LA HABANA.

Entradas de buques

De New-Orleans en 14 dias berg. amer. Adams Gray, cap. Scheneider, ton. 138, con víveres á Drake Hermanos y cp.

De New-Castle en 53 dias berg. hol. Maria Sophia, cap. Van Gizel, ton. 203, con carbon á Zangroniz Hermanos y cp.

De New-York en 19 dias frag. amer. Jhon Wintrop, cap. Blanchard, ton. 346, en lastre al cap.

De Cienfuegos en 8 dias berg. noruego Louis de Geer, cap. Hald, ton. 300, en lastre á Lawton y Tolmé.

De Trieste, Gibraltar y S. Thomas en 74 dias frag. aust. de guerra Venus, su comandante Mr. L. Faust.

De Chagres en 12 dias berg. ing. Compeer, cap. Brown, ton. 229, en lastre á D. C. Ting.

De New-York en 29 dias frag. rusa Alexander, cap. Emilius, ton. 360, en lastre á D. M. de Embil y cp.

De New-Orleans en 2 dias vap. amer. Cherokee, cap. Windle, ton. 1244, con dinero á Drake Hermanos y cp. Pasag. 24 para esta y 157, de tránsito.

Salidas de buques.

Para New-York frag. amer. Abeona, cap. Arey, por D. H. Cahuzac.

Para Cádiz frag. esp. Anfitrite, cap. Patron, por D. J. R. Salazar.

Para Marsella frag. franc. María, cap. Latour, por Zangroniz Hermanos y cp.

☞ A la 9 quedaba por barlov. una frag.

EXPORTACION.

Para Savannah gol. amer. Sea Gull, cap. Bullvik, por S. C. Burnham y cp.
182 boc. miel de purga.

Para S. Petersburgo frag. ing. Harold, cap. Detrom, por Picard y Albers.
2060 cajas de azúcar.

Para Filadelfia frag. amer. Nathaniel Blake, cap. York, por Barbon y cp.
1212 cajas de azúcar.
64 millares de tabacos torcidos.

Para Marsella pol. esp. Leonor, cap. Bataller, por Rafecas y Carbonell.
774 cajas de azúcar.

Para Marsella pol. esp. Catalina, cp. Compani, por el cap.
712 cajas de azúcar.
4 tercerolas miel de abeja.

Para Filadelfia berg. amer. Isabella Reed, cap. Ashbey, por S. C. Burnham y cp.
600 cajas de azúcar.

Para Cabañas berg. amer. Hollen Hayden, cap. Smith, por S. C. Burnham y cp.
Con bocoyes vacios.

Para Falmouth berg. esp. N. S. del Cármen, cap. Bengoeches, por Mangoaga Ducatel y cp.
1047 cajas de azúcar.

Para Newburiport berg. amer. Roscoe, cap. Mc Crillis, por D. J. Carricaburu.
371 bocoyes de miel de purga.
15 millares de tabacos torcidos.

Para Hamburgo berg. esp. Paquete de Hamburgo, cap. Echavarria, por D. J. Morland.
400 cajas de azúcar.
1856½ millares de tabacos torcidos.
34228 libs. de tabaco en rama.

EXPORTACION.	Del 1.° de Enero al 14 de Julio	aumento al dia 14	Extraccion del dia 15.	Total general.
Cajas de azúcar.....	588808	686	5675½	595169½
Arrobas de café.....	135143	.....	.....	135143
Millares de tabacos...	1532303	38	433½	153702½
Libras tabaco en rama.	2336240	.....	.....	2338340
Bocoyes miel de purga	31340½	.....	.....	31391½
Tercerol. miel abejas	1673	.....	.....	1673
Arrobas de cera	30154	.....	808	30154
Pipas de aguardiente.	3725	.....	6	3731

CABOTAGE.

ENTRADAS.

De Sierra Morena g. Antonia p. Padron, 699 cajas de azúcar.

Del Mariel g. Manuela p. Arocha, 326 id. 10 p. de ag.

De la Ortigosa g. Casualidad, p. Miguel, 180 id.

De Mantua g. Isabel 2.ª p. Jordá, 360 tercios de tabaco.

De Gibara g. Veracruzana, p. Dones, 71 id. 52 cueros.

De Cabañas g. Teresita, p. Garcia, 240 caj. de azúcar 46 p. de ag.

DESPACHADOS.

Para Sierra-Morena g. 2 Amigos, p. Garcia, con efectos.
Para Jaruco g. 4 Hijos, p. Gonzalez, con id.
Para Carabatas g. Margarita, p. Diaz, con id.
Para la Mulata g. Conchita, p. Domingo, con id.
Para el Mariel g. Manuela, p. Arocha, con id.
Para id. g. Dolores, p. Cordero, con id.

Buques que tienen abierto su registro.

Para Bremen gol. brem. Henriette, cap. Haskin, por D. H. Rottman.

Para Sisal berg. esp. Martin, cap. Escalza, por D. M. Santelices.

Para New-York frag. amer. Catharine cap. Wilson por Drake Hermanos y cp.

Para S. Sebastian berg. esp. Ederrena, cap. Albisu, por D. J. A. Irigoyen.

Para New-York frag. amr. Rolla, cap. Jarvis, por Storey Spalding y cp.

Paoa Tampico gol. esp. Mercedes, cp. Iturrios, por D. Mauricio Santelices.

Para Hamburgo berg. esp. Cárlos Habanero, cp. Baca, por Ohlmeyer y cp.

Para Halifax berg. esp. Narciso, cap. Domencch, por don J. Mzzorra.

Para S. Petersburgo berg. ing. Prudencia, cap. Crovell, por Picard y Albers.

Para Amberes berg. belga Loochristi, cap. Nifords, por D. M. de Embil y cp.

Para Honduras gol. esp. Manuelita, cap. Neto, por Font y cp.

Para Sevilla berg. esp. S. Fernando, cap. Zabala, por D. J. de la Portilla.

Para Valparaiso frag. ing. Caratacus, cap. Barker, por D. F. Alvarez

Para New-York berg. amer. John R. Dow, cap. Oliver, por Drake Hermanos y cp.

Para Trieste berg. esp. St, cap. Garcia, por D. J. Ricart.

Para Marsella pol. esp Rosario, cap. Fortun por Fontanills Llanusa y cp.

Para Buenos-Aires frag. esp. Elisa, cap. Roldos, por D. J. Ricart Hermanos y cp.

Para Cowes frag. amer. A. Z. Jermes, cap. Deminson, por Picard y Albers.

Para Baltimore frag. amr. R. H. Knight, Pennell, por Drake Hermanos y cp.

Para la Coruña y Santander frag. esp. Paquita, cap. Vidermonte, por Samá y cp.

Para Gibraltar frag. franc. Carolina, cap. Berhan, por Zangroniz y Hermanos y cp.

Para St. Petersburgo frag. amer. Helen María, cap. Silsby, por Drake Hermanos y cp.

Para Mallorca y Extrangero pol. esp. Josefina, cap. Salon, por D. F. Ventosa.

Para Glasgow frag. esp. Conchita, cap. Arana, por Vignier, R. y cp.

Buques que comienzan su descarga.

Pol. esp. Madrona, procedente de Barcelona
Berg. amer. Henry, procedente de New-Orleans.
Id. id. Somers, procedente de Charleston.
Id. id. Mount Vermont, procedente de New-Orleans.
Barca amer. N. D. Chase, procedente de Boston.
Id. hol. Proteus, procedente de New-Castle.
Berg. amer. Adams Gray, procedente de New-Orleans.

Buques que concluyeron su descarga

Pol. esp. Desamparados, procedente de Ibiza.
Id. id. Concha, procedente de Mallorca.
Berg. esp. Trasmerano, procedente de Santander.
Id. ing. Darien, procedente de New Port.
Barca amer. Wabasch, procedente de Boston.

Extraccion del depósito.—Efectos que han salido al consumo de la plaza.

Por Clarke y cp.—845 varas género de hilo y algodon.
Por D. G. Sihamer y cp.—550 piezas listados algodon.—100 id. crea de hilo.—20 doc. medios pañuelos estopille.
Por Storey Spalding y cp.—24 quintales cacao Guayaquil.

BUQUES A LA CARGA.

PARA NEW-ORLEANS

Saldrá el 15 del corriente la velera goleta americana MARY ELLEN, su capitan Wollongham, admite alguna carga ligera á flete y tambien pasageros á quienes brinda su dicho capitan el esmerado trato de costumbre: lo despachan sus consignatarios.

NORIEGA OLMO Y CP.

PARA EL HAVRE.

Saldrá á la mayor brevedad la muy velera fragata francesa MARIE, capitan Besson: admite carga á flete y pasageros en su espaciosa cámara alta: impondrán en la calle de la Lamparilla esquina á la de Mercaderes número 2 los Sres.

ZANGRONIZ HERMANOS Y CP.

PARA TAMPICO.

Admite un corto resto de carga, y pasageros la goleta española MERCEDES, capitan Iturrias, debiendo hacerse á la vela el 15 del corriente.

Lo despacha en la calle del Teniente-Rey número 22.

D. M. DE SANTELICES.

PARA AMBERES.

En derechura, saldrá á la mayor brevedad la hermosa y velera fragata belga STANISLAS, su capitan Gombeer; tiene la mayor parte de su carga comprometida y admite el resto á flete: impondrán sus consignatarios los Sres.

BALBIANI SEEGER Y C.

PARA AMBERES EN DERECHURA

Saldrá el 20 del corriente el sólido bergantin belga LOOCHRISTI, su capitan Nifors, admite tabacos torcidos á flete. Impondrán sus consignatarios los Sres.

BALBIANI SEEGER Y CP.

PARA NEW-ORLEANS

Saldrá inmediatamente el nuevo y velero bergantin americana PAQUETE ADAMS GRAY, capitan Schneidan: admite carga á flete y pasageros en su espaciosa y bien ventilada cámara impondrá el capitan abardo ó sus consignatarios

DRAKE H. Y CP.

PARA AMSTERDAM.

Saldrá á fines del corriente mes el muy hermoso y velero bergantin holandes SNELHEID, su capitan Meyer tiene la mayor parte de su carga lista y admite el resto á flete si se presenta con oportunidad: impondrá su consignatario

D. H. ROTTMANN

PARA NEW-YORK.

El bergantin americano John R. Dow, su capitan Oliver, se despachará sin falta la semana entrante admite carga á flete y especialmete tabaco en rama y torcido: lo despachan los Sres.

M. DE EMBIL Y CP.

PARA CADIZ CON ESCALA EN VIGO.

Saldrá del 20 al 25 del presente la fragata esppañola EVA MANOLITA, su capitan D. José de Fuentes, admite un resto de carga á flete y pasageros los que recibirán buen trato: impondrán sus consignatarios los Sres.

SOBRINOS DE D. JOAQUIN GOMEZ Y CP.

PARA CADIZ CON ESCALA EN VIGO

Saldrá dentro de pocos dias el bergantin español TRES HERMANOS, admite pasageros á los que su capitan D. Miguel Valdes Busto, ofrece el mas esmerado trato.

Lo despacha en la calle de los Oficios número 80.

D. JOSE PASTOR.

PARA HAMBURGO.

Saldrá á la mayor brevedad el muy acreditado bergantin español CARLOS HABANERO su capitan D. M. Baca, tiene la mayor parte de su carga lista y admite el resto á flete. Impondrán sus consignatarios los Sres.

OHMEYER Y CP.

PARA LONDRES.

El nuevo y muy velero berg. esp Serafin[A. 1.] A Lloyds, su capitan Renteria, saldrá positivamente el dia 6 de Julio proximo por tener todo su cargamento de azúcar listo, y solo admite la carga ligera que se presente en tiempo, como tabaco en rama y torcido á flete muy barato: impondrá su consignatario en la calle de la Lamparilla n. 91.

PARA BARCELONA CON ESCALA EN VIGO.

Ha fijado su salida para el dia 13 de Julio la hermosa y velera fragata española CURRA; admite un resto de carga á flete y pasageros, que hallarán á bordo las mejores comodidades, ofreciéndoles el delicado trato de costumbre su Capitan D. Francisco Sanchez. Impondrán los Sres.

SAMA Y CP.

PARA LA CORUÑA Y SANTANDER CON ESCALA EN VIGO.

Saldrá el dia 17 de Julio la hermosa fragata española PAQUITA, capitan Vindemonte admite un resto de carga á flete y pasageros que hallarán á bordo las mejores comodidades y excelente trato: impondrán los Sres.

SAMA Y CP

PARA BOSTON.

Saldrá á la mayor brevedad la fragata americana SARAH LEWIS, su capitan Sermond, admite azúcar y tabaco á flete: impondrá su consiguatario.

D. CARLOS TYNG

PARA NEW-YORK.

Saldrá inmediatamente la hermosa fragata americana ROLLA su capitan Jarnis, admitirá á flete 300 cajas de azúcar y alguna otra carga ligera impondrán sus consignatarios.

STOREY SPALDING CP.

PARA CADIZ CON ESCALA EN VIGO

Saldrá el dia 13 de Julio la hermosa fragata española MANUELA capitan D. Juan Mateu, admite un resto de carga á flete y pasageros que recibirán muy buen trato. Impondrán los Sres.

SAMA Y CP.

PARA NEW-YORK.

Saldrá el 20 del corriente la nueva y velera fragata americana CATHARINE, capitan Wilson, forrada y claveteada en cobre, admite á flete tabaco labrado y en rama y pasageros, los cuales serán bien alojados y tratados: impondrán el capitan abordo ó sus consignatarios.

DRAKE HERMANOS Y CP.

PARA FILADELFIA.

Saldra el 19 del corriente la nueva y velera fragata americana CORDELIA, su capitan Johns, forrada y claveteada en cobre, admite carga á flete, tabaco labrado y en rama impondrán el capitan abordo ó sus consignatarios los Sres.

DRAKE HERMANOS Y CP.

PARA SANTANDER.

Saldrá el 20 del corriente el bergantin español TRASMERANO, y admitirá alguna carga á flete y pasageros, á quienes el capitan D. José M. Donesteve dará buen trato: impondrá en la calle de la Lamparilla número 17 su consignatario

D. J. DE SOLANO ALVEAR.

Por disposicion del Real Tribunal de Comercio de esta Plaza se rematará el dia 17 del corriente á las 11 de la mañana en las puertas de la casa de dicho General el derecho y accion de poder usar la marca de tabaquería y cigarrería titulada La Estrella, cuyo por menores se manifestará en el acto del remate.

Administracion general de Correos

La correspondencia para la Península que ha de conducir la fragata española Paquita será recogida en esta administracion á la 1 del dia 16 del corriente.—Habana 12 de Julio de 1851.—Vasallo.

La correspondencia certificada, franca y sin franquear que ha de conducir á la Península el vapor Correo Hibernia, se recibe en esta administracion general hasta las 7 y media de la mañana del dia 3 del proximo mes de agosto.—Habana 15 de Julio de 1851.—Vasallo.

VAPORES

Isabel y Cárdenas.

Capitanes don Francisco Labandeira y don Francisco Estolt.

ORDEN DE VIAGES.

VAPOR ISABEL.

Saldrá de BATABANO todos los juéves despues de la llegada del tren, y llegará á CIENFUEGOS los viérnes.

RETORNO.

De TRINIDAD los domingos, y llegará á CIENFUEGOS; de CIENFUEGOS el mismo dia por la noche, y llegará á BATABANO los lúnes.

VAPOR CARDENAS.

Saldrá de TRINIDAD el 20 de Julio por la tarde y llegará á SANTA CRUZ el 21 por la mañana.

21 de SANTA CRUZ, y llegará por la tarde á MANZANILLO.

22 de MANZANILLO, y llegará á CUBA el 23 por la mañana.

RETORNO.

30 de CUBA, por la tarde y llegará á MANZANILLO el 31.

Agosto 1.°, de MANZANILLO y llegará á SANTA CRUZ á medio dia.

de SANTA CRUZ, y llegará á TRINIDAD el 2.

NOTA.—La carga deberá estar en Batabanó antes del Miércoles, y los Sres. cargadores se servirán entregar las guias y conocimientos los martes á mas tardar en casa de los consignatarios.

PARDO, SAN PELAYO Y CP.

Empresa de fomento de la costa del Sur.

VAPOR CUBANO.

Para la Isla de Pinos.

Los Juéves de 10 á 11 de la mañana saldrá de Batabanó para Nueva-Gerona y regresa los Sábados.

PARA LA VUELTA ABAJO.

Los Domingos de 10 á 11 de la mañana saldrá de Batabanó para Punta de Cartas y Bailen.

REGRESO.

Los Lúnes á las nueve de la mañana de Bailen y á las 11 de Punta de Cartas para Batabanó.

PAQUETE PRINCESA LUISA.

Patron Gelpi.

Los Domingos por la tarde sale de Batabanó para Coloma y Punta de Cartas. Los Mártes por la noche de Punta de Cartas y los Miércoles á las 10 de la mañana de Coloma para Batabanó.

Goleta Nueva Empresa.

Patron Mendez.

Los Juéves por la tarde sale de Batabanó para Dayaniguas, Coloma y Punta de Cartas. Los Sábados por la noche de Punta de Cartas, los Domingos a las 12 del dia de la Coloma, y los Lúnes á las 9 de la mañana de Dayaniguas para Batabanó.

TARIFA DE FLETES.

Por cada carga de tabaco de cualquiera de los puntos designados hasta ponerla en la Habana en la casa de sus dueños 1$ 3 reales. Por cada una carga de efectos desde Batabanó á cualquiera de los puntos designados. 4 reales.

El despacho de los buques en la calle de la Muralla número 10 ferreteria primera cuadra entrando por la plaza Vieja.

El Vapor Habanero.

Capitan D. Juan Bautista de Mendezona.

Viages de la Habana á Matanzas Cárdenas y Júcaro.

SALDRA:—

De la Habana los lúnes á las 10½ de la noche y llegará á Matanzas al amanecer del mártes.

De Matanzas los mártes á las 6 de la mañana y llegará á la Habana á las 11 del mismo dia.

De la Habana los miércoles á las 10½ de la noche y llegará á Matanzas al amanecer el juéves.

De Matanzas los juéves á las 10½ de la noche y llegará á la Habana al amanecer del viérnes.

De la Habana los sábados á las 10½ de la noche y llegará á Matanzas al amanecer el Domingo, siguiendo el mismo dia á la salida del Sol para Cárdenas y el Júcaro.

Del Júcaro y Cárdenas los Domingos despues de la llegada del tren del FerroCarril del Júcaro, llegando á Matanzas el propio dia para continuar á las 10½ de la noche para la Habana á donde llegará al amanecer del lúnes.

Lo despachan en la calle de la Amargura núm. 85 sus consignatarios.

PARDO SAN PELAYO Y CP.

EMPRESA DE NAVEGACION Y COMERCIO EN LA COSTA DEL SUR DE ESTA ISLA.

VAPOR ESPAÑOL SIRENA.

Su capitan D. Manuel Paz.

Saldrá de Batabanó los lúnes, despues de la llegada del tren de pasageros, para Dayaniguas, Coloma, Colon, Pta. de Cartas y Bailen, los miércoles á las 9 de Bailen para Pta. de Cartas.

Los juéves de madrugada de Pta. de Cartas para la Coloma y Colon y el mismo dia á las 9 de la mañana de Colon para la Coloma y continuando á las 10 para Dayaniguas seguirá viaje á Batabanó á las 4 de la tarde á donde llegará el viérnes por la mañana.

GOLETA JOSEFA.

Su patron D. José Ramon y Roig.

Dará la vela directamente desde el Batabanó para la Coloma y Colon los lúnes despues de la llegada del tren de pasageros.

GOLETA REEMPLAZO.

Su patron D. Antonio Paycurich.

Emprenderá viaje desde Batabanó para Dayaniguas los lúnes despues de la llegada del tren de pasageros regresando los juéves á las 12 del dia.

NOTA—Con la idea de evitar confusiones en la direccion de las cargas, se previene á los Sres. remitentes que el Sirena solo tomará las que vayan rotuladas para Pta. de Cartas, Bailen y la Catalina la Josefa las que sean destinadas para los puntos de la Coloma y Colon y la Reemplazo las de Dayaniguas; por consiguiente deberán marcárse los bultos con expresion del buque que los conduce, el nombre á las iniciales de la persona á quien vayan consignados y su residencia.

Se despachan en la calle de los Oficios número 77 los Sres.

REVENTOS Y CP.

VAPOR TAYABA.

Su capitan D. S. Cuesta.

SALIDAS.

Del Batabanó todos los domingos despues de la llegada del tren de pasageros y llegará á Cienfuegos los lúnes temprano.

De Cienfuegos el mismo lúnes á las 12 de la noche y llegará á Trinidad los Mártes al amanecer.

RETORNO.

De Trinidad todos los miércoles á las seis de la mañana y llegará á Cienfuegos al medio dia.

De Cienfuegos los miércoles á las 11 de la noche y llegará los juéves al Batabanó.

NOTA.—Se suplica á los Sres. cargadores la remitan 2 dias antes de la salida y las guias y conocimientos á la casa consignada en los mismos dias, que sin ese requisito se quedará la carga en el Batabanó hasta el inmediato viage precios de pasages y carga igual á los demas vapores.

Se despacha por D. Domingo Martinez y Cortés.

PARA CHAGRES.

La hermosa y muy velera fragata americana paquete de vapor y correo de los Estados Unidos OHIO, al mando de su capitan el teniente de la Marina de dichos Estados J. T. Schenck de 3000 toneladas de construccion teniendo todas las comodidades posibles para los pasageros, se aguarda en este puerto del de New-York sobre el 16 del corriente mes y verificará su salida el 18 del mismo. Admite pasageros en 1.ª cámara á 80$ en la 2.ª 65$ y en la proa á 45$ que se pagaran en la Habana haciendo entrega los interesados de sus pasaportes y tomando un recibo para su admision, pues no serán recibidos á bordo los que no estén comprendidos en la lista que se pasará al Sr. comandante de este puerto; tambien admite carga á flete en particular efectos ligeros y tabaco en rama y labrado, poniéndose de acuerdo los cargadores con los consignatarios para la remision á bordo.—Sobre otros detalles impondrán sus consignatarios

DRAKE HERMANOS Y COMP.

PARA NEW-ORLEANS.

La hermosa y muy velera fragata americana Paquete de vapor y correo de los Estados Unidos FALCON, al mando de su capitan el teniente de Marina de dichos Estados Sr. C. Rogers, de de 1000 toneladas de construccion, teniendo todas las comodidades posibles para los pasageros, se aguarda en este puerto del de Chagres sobre el 16 del corriente mes y verificará su salida el dia 18 del mismo. Admite pasageros en la primera cámara á 40$, en segunda á 30$ y en la de proa 20$ que se pagará en la Habana haciendo entrega los interesados de sus pasaportes, tomando un recibo para su admision pues no serán admitidos á bordo los que no estén comprendidos en la lista que se pasará al Sr. comandante de este puerto: tambien admite carga á flete en particular efectos ligeros y tabaco en rama y labrado, poniéndose de acuerdo los cargadores con los consignatarios para la remision á bordo: sobre otros detalles impondrán sus consignatarios.

DRAKE HERMANOS Y COMP.

PARA NEW-YORK

La hermosa y muy velera fragata americana paquete de vapor y correo de los Estados Unidos CHEROKEE al mando de su capitan Sr. Rindle de 1200 toneladas de construccion, teniendo todas las comodidades posibles para los pasageros, se aguarda en este puerto del de New-Orleans sobre el 16 del corriente mes y verificará su salida el dia 17 del mismo. Admite pasageros en la primera cámara á 70$, en la segunda á 55$ y en la de proa á 25 pesos que se pagarán en la Habana haciendo entrega los interesados de sus pasaportes y tomando un recibo para su admision, pues no serán recibidos á bordo los que no se hallen comprendidos en la lista que se pasará al señor comandante de este puerto; tambien admite carga á flete en particular efectos ligeros y tabaco en rama y labrado, poniéndose de acuerdo los cargadores con los consignatarios para la remision á bordo.—Sobre otros detalles impondrán sus consignatarios

DRAKE HERMANOS Y COMP.

LINEA DE VAPORES ENTRE SAVANNAH Y NEW-YORK.

Los hermosos vapores nuevos de esta linea FLORIDA, capitan Lyon, y ALABAMA, capitan Ludlow, saldrán de dichos puertos todos los sábados hasta nuevo arreglo.

Estos buques, construidos á todo costo, son de porte de 1300 toneladas, y brindan á los Sres. pasageros toda clase de comodidades en sus espaciosas cámaras, reuniendo á la seguridades que ofrecen, los adelantos en las construcciones modernas y la velocidad de su andar, la ventaja de evitar la escala en Charleston á las personas que se dirijan á New-York ó de este último puerto á la Habana.—Consignatarios en Savannah, los Sres. Padelford Fay y cp.—En esta impondran los Sres.

S. C. BURNHAM Y COMP.

PARA CAYO-HUESO, SAVANNAH Y CHARLESTON.

Saldrá de este puerto los dias 8 y 22 y de Charleston el 1.° y 15 de cada mes la nueva y muy andadora fragata americana paquete de vapor y correo de los Estados-Unidos ISABEL II, al mando de su capitan William Rollins, de porte de 1149 toneladas: admite pasageros para Savannah y Charleston á 40$ y para Cayo-Hueso á 10$ y en la segunda cámara para los dos primeros puntos á 25$ que se pagarán en la Habana haciendo entrega los interesados de sus pasaportes y tomando un recibo para su admision, pues no serán recibidos á bordo los que no se hallen comprendidos en la lista que se pasará al Sr. comandante de este puerto, tambien admite carga á flete en partis ular efectos ligeros y tabaco en rama y labrado, poniéndose de acuerdo los Sargadores con los consignatarios para la remision á bordo.—cobre otros detalles impondran sus consignatarios

DRAKE HERMANOS Y COMP.

ALMONEDA PUBLICA Y MERCANTIL.

Continúa el remate en la tienda de ropas titulado el Segundo Matías, situado en la calle de Dragones esquina á la de S. Nicolas, desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 2 de la tarde hasta su total realizacion.

El miércoles 16 del corriente á la hora de costumbre, se rematará juntas ó separadas una completa coleccion compuesta de 80 láminas finas inglesas y francesas, representando costumbres, naciones y flores.

El viérnes 18 del corriente á la misma hora se rematará una mulata como de 30 á 32 años de edad de oficio cocinera y lavandera y buena servicial á la mano, á uso de féria.

Igual dia y hora se rematará un piano de figura de cómoda con muy poco uso, á uso de féria.

El mismo dia y á igual hora se rematará á uso de féria, un negro nombrado Fermin, trabajador de muelle y de campo de 30 á 34 años de edad.

Por disposicion del Sr. Alcalde ordinario de 1.ª eleccion se rematará el citado viérnes 18 del corriente á la hora de costumbre, vários muebles tasados en 11 $ 4 rs.

GIRO DE LETRAS.

Sobre Madrid, Cádiz, Sevilla, Coruña, y pagaderas en las demas plazas de Galicia: sobre Málaga, Alicante, Valencia, Cartagena, Barcelona, Santander, Bilbao, y San Sebastian: sobre Gibraltar, Paris, Havre, Burdeos, Marsella y Génova: sobre Veracruz y Méjico en todas cantidades á corta vista, calle de los Oficios número 42

M. DE EMBIL Y COMP.

Sobre Cád

Recd 29 July.

No 3

Duplicate

Commercial Agency
of the United States
Havana July 16th 1851.

Sir

There have been for some days past in this city rumors of a rising at Puerto Principe. The accounts are various; but for the only published information that I have seen, I beg to draw your attention to the official Gazette of this city of todays' date, forwarded to your Department by the Steamer Cherokee, via New York.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr Mt. Obt. Servt.
J. J. Crittenden

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City

Rec'd 18 July.

Mr. Abbot.

Customhouse. New York

17 July 1851

Sir

I have the honor to enclose a letter addressed to me by Mr S. S. Jocelyn, expressing his suspicion that a vessel which recently cleared for Havana, is intended for employment in the Slave Trade.

I understand that his object is to procure my official interference, but as the case is entirely beyond my control, I respectfully submit it to Your Department, in order that You may, should You deem it expedient, give such directions to the Consul at Havana as may be suggested by the suspicions of Mr. Jocelyn.

Yr obdt servt.

T. McElrath
Collector

The Hon. Daniel Webster
Secy of State.

New York July 11th 1831

Hon Hugh Maxwell
Collector of the Port of
New York

Dear Sir

I herewith
hand you the Debcrne of ~~this~~ yesterday Containing the facts stated by me to one of the Editors Concerning the Brig Hanna which sailed from Williamsburgh yesterday morning. It was on my complaint that Justice Cosby arrested the Captain who was before him whilst I was on the City for a short time to instruct Mr. Harned who made the complaint to go off and at whose notice you immediately sent your deputy to examine the vessel but it was too late. There is no doubt of the design to leave this vessel until Thursday as a Pleasure and although ~~Thursday~~ Friday and during intervening period that she was built with large Hatches &c for the Fruit trade, Carpenters and others by the Ship yard continuant with the property of the vessel did not doubt that

intention to use her as a Slaver. It is said that Blanco at one time said it was for the Spanish Govt that she was intended by. This Blanco you know is a great name in the Slave trade, and it is not strange at all that the recent improvements in Clipper Ship building here, should cause them orders to be given there. It may be that you may, upon now, in your absence devise to suppress this infernal trade in American property adopt some measures by which this Brig shall be watched, and sure evidence found after her arrival at Havanna. Cause the Brig to be seized and for use as a Slaver be prosecuted, and justice be meted to such persons as are concerned in the nefarious undertaking.

With great respect
I am Dear Sir
Your Obt Servt

J. J. Crocker

Hon. Hugh Maxwell
Collector of the port
of New York

Rec'd 21 July. Mr. Abbot.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior

Dear Sir.

Enclosed I send you a memorandum of all the information that can be had about the sore affliction which is believed to have befallen our old friend Mrs. Quinn - in the loss of her son.

At her request I send it to you because as she said, she knew "Mr. Stuart would take interest enough in the troubles of a poor old childless body to ask the Secretary of State to make inquiries for her son"

The old lady is right I know, & you will I am sure give these papers the proper direction.

Yours truly

John B. Calhoun

July 18/51

Respectfully re-
ferred to the De-
partment of
State -

A. H. H. Stuart

John Quinn mentioned in the within extract is supposed to be the only son of Mrs. Mary Quinn the keeper of the toll gate near the town of Charlottesville Virginia. She is known to "everybody" as "the most honest of Irishmen & the best of all gate keepers." She has no other child. She informs me that her son had been mining in California & had written her that he had made enough money "to pay all his debts & to make her comfortable the rest of her life." & she supposes that if this were her son & he died at Havana he must have had with him money or other valuables to a considerable amount.

She is painfully anxious to hear with certainty whether this was really her son & if so to get some information as to the circumstances attending his death. Any trouble taken in this matter could not be bestowed upon a better or more deserving woman.

John B Baldwin

Staunton Va July 18/51

We rec.d by last evening's Mail a file of late Havana papers — Upon the margin of one of them the Diario De La Marina of date the 17 Inst. was written with a pen the following viz: "Died in this City on the 17 Inst. Mr. John Dimmock of Richmond Va. his death cause on to late for publication and too late for Mail — He desired before his death for his death to be published in all the Richmond papers" Mr. Dimmock was formerly a Resident of this City & married the daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Shipperd — His widow now resides in Norfolk

Rich.d Whig
Va.
publishes in May
1851

Recd 29 July.

No 4

Mr Abbot

Commercial Agency
of the United States.
Havana July 22d 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Sir.

I beg leave to enclose to you herewith, a duplicate of my communication of the 16th Inst. marked No 2, and referring to the same, I now have to report, that not having been able to obtain employment but for one of the seamen of the wrecked Brig Petrel that remained here on the day and date of said communication, I have deemed it best, to save greater expense, to send him to New York at the expense of the Government of the United States, and have requested the Collector of that port to furnish the Captain of the vessel that took him, the

proper document to enable him
to recover from the Treasury the
passage of said seaman, ten dol
lars agreed upon with me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr Mt. Obt. Servt.

A F Gold

Rec'd 29th July.

No. 5.

Consul. Agency of the U.S.
Havana July 22, 1851.

Sir,

I had the honor on the 16th inst. to write you briefly respecting the difficulties on the Island. I send herewith enclosed a duplicate of that communication.

I desire now further to draw your attention to these difficulties in the notice of the Government paper of this day which I send by the Steamer Isabel.*

The reports are various, but it is my duty to say to you that I think them serious; & to add that American citizens will not in my judgment be safe here without protection from the Government of the United States, if American citizens should come from the United States in aid of those who are moving here against the Government of this

* See the "Intelligencer" of 25th July, 1851, under the editorial head.

Island.

The distance to Puerta Principe from this City say 350 miles requiring time to bring the reports & news; & that is one cause of the inaccuracy of the information doubtless.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Your obt Servt

Daniel Webster

Secty of State of U.S.

Recd 8 Augt.
No. 5.
Duplicate

Commercial Agency
of the United States,
Havana July [22] 2

Sir,

I had the honor on the 16th inst. to write you briefly respecting the difficulties on the Island. I send herewith inclosed a duplicate of that communication.

I desire now further to draw your attention to these difficulties in the notice of the Government papers of this day which I send by the Steamer Isabel.

The reports are various; but it is my duty to say to you that I think them serious; and to add that American citizens will not in my judgment be safe here without protection from the Government of the United States, if American citizens should come from the United States in aid of those who are moving here (in the Island of Cuba) against the Government of this Island x

The distance to Puerto Principe from this City - say 350 miles - requires time to bring the reports & news; and that is one cause of the inaccuracy of the information doubtless

(I

x I do not doubt but that the Captain General & the authorities would do all in their power to prevent violence or outrage - but in times of great excitement they might not be able to control the evil disposed citizens who believing themselves & their Government inspired by our Press.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Yr. Obt. Sert.
A. J. Dallas

Hon: Danl. Webster
Secty of State
of U. S.

Communication
from the Com

Recd 8 Augt. 57.

No. 6.

Mr. Abbot.

Commercial Agency
Of the United States,
Havana Aug 2d 1857.

Sir,

By the St. Isabel which sailed for Charleston on the 22d. ult. I had the honor to write you, & with this I send a duplicate of that communication.

Further rumors of outbreaks on the Island induce me to repeat, that citizens of the United States will need the protection of their Government here, if our people should come here to aid those who are moving against the government.

The people here - the friends of the existing order of things - will be inflamed if our people approach their shores with hostile intentions; and under excitement at what they deem wrongs & injuries to their Government & themselves may & probably would commit acts of violence upon such citizens of the United States as are here.

I do not doubt, as I have said heretofore, that the Govt Capt. General

(and

and the authorities would do all in their power to prevent such things but they might not be able in times of great excitement to do so.

Under this conviction, confirmed by the judgment of those whose opinions deserve weight, it is my duty to request that you will see at the earliest moment to sending out such of our War Vessels to these waters as you shall deem proper for these purposes.

I have the honor
to be with
Great Respect
Yr Obt Servt.
A J Dallas

Hon.
Daniel Webster
Secty of State
of the U.S.

P.S. There are rumors here of parties being fitted out in New Orleans & Texas to invade this Island, and I beg to draw Your attention to the Gaceta of this day containing an article relative to the "Pirates" which has just been

shown to me.

Respectfully referred
to the Secretary of
the Navy for removal.

L. T. Sharp.

Read & returned
W. A. S.

No 7 Rec'd 23d Aug. Mr Abbot.

Commercial Agency
of the United States
Havana August 5th 1857

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Sir.

I beg leave to lay before you, a statement of the Consular fees received at this office from the 1st day of January to the 30th of June 1857 inclusive - also the Returns of American vessels that have arrived at, and departed from, the port of Havana within the said six months.

I have the honor
to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr. Mst. Obt. Servt.

A F Abbot

Statement of Consular fees received at Havana from the 1st day of January to the 30th of June 1857 inclusive.

Names of Vessels	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protests	Surveys. Registering & Certificates	Extending Protests & recording	Certified copies of noted Protests	Certified copies of Extended Protests	Seamen's Papers of Discharge &c.	Certificates to ships' Papers &c.	Sum total for each vessel.	Parties for whom services were rendered.
Steamer Prometheus	4.								4. -	Drake, Brothers & Co
Bark Millaudon	4.	1							5. -	master
Sloop Robert Henry	4.						2.	1.1 2. -	7. -	ditto.
Schr Emerald	4	1							5. -	ditto.
Brig Gulnare	4	1							5. -	J. C. Burnham & Co.
" Telos	4	1							5. -	Storey. Spalding & Co.
Steamer Isabel	4								4. -	Drake. Brothers & Co.
Brig J. P. Perkins	4	1							5. -	master
Sloop Wm Henry	2		fishing smack						2. -	ditto.
Schr Fakir	4								4. -	ditto.
Sloop Francisco	2			ditto					2. -	ditto.
Brig Edgar	4.	1							5. -	ditto.
Bark Childe Harold	4	1							5. -	J. C. Burnham & Co.
" Japonica	4	1							5. -	Franco Alvarez & Co.
Brig Isola	4								4. -	J. C. Burnham & Co.
" Ellen Hayden	4								4. -	master
" Martha Rogers	4	1	8.4	17					30. 4	ditto.
Bark Monterey	4	1		17		8.4		1 2. -	32. 4	wrecked at sea - do.
Brig R. Patterson	4	1			2. -	two men shipped		2. -	9. -	master
Bark F. A. Perley	4								4. -	J. C. Burnham & Co.
" Nath. Blake	4								4. -	Drake. Brothers & Co.
Brig A. Field	4	1	one man deserted & one shipped					2. 4.4	9. 4	master
Schr Richmond	4	1	17.		8.4				30. 4	ditto
Schr Mary Ellen	4		three men shipped					1 2. -	6. -	ditto
Brig Robt B. Lawton	4								4. -	ditto
" Somers	4								4. -	J. C. Burnham & Co.
" Yankee	4	1	17						22. -	Drake. Brothers & Co.
" Delta	4								4. -	master
" Nancy Plaisted	4								4. -	ditto.
Steamer Philadelphia	4								4. -	Drake. Brothers & Co.
Schr Grecian	4	1							5. -	master
Brig Sophia	4	1							5. -	Drake. Brothers & Co.
Steamer Pacific	4								4. -	ditto.
" Georgias	4								4. -	ditto.
Brig Denmark	4	1	8.4						13. 4	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Steamer Falcon	4								4. -	Drake. Brothers & Co.
" Isabel	4								4. -	ditto
Brig Argus	4	1							5. -	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Schr Waterloo	4								4. -	Drake. Brothers & Co.
Brig Lincoln	4	1		17.					22. -	master
Bark Homer	4	1							5. -	ditto.
Brig Lima	4								4. -	J. C. Burnham & Co.
" Julia Ford	4	1							5. -	master
" Alesia	4								4. -	
44. carried over	$ 172.	21.	17.	85.	2.	17.	1.	12.4	$ 327. 4	

Statement of Consular fees. Continued.

Havana. 1857.

Names of vessels.	Deposit of Registers	Noting of Protests	Surveys, Register & certificate	Extending Protests & recording	Certified copies of noted Protests	Certified copies of Extended Protests	Seamen's Papers of Discharge &c.	Certificates to Ships Papers &c.	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom services were rendered
44 Brought forward	172.	21..	17..	85..	2..	17..	1..	12.4	$ 327.	4	
Brig Frances Ellen	4								4.	"	Monson, Delonies
Bark Helicon	4		One man deserted & one ship'd				2	4.4	8.	4	Master
Schr Fairy	4								4.	"	Franco Alvarez & C
Brig Marianna	4		One seaman ship'd				1	2..	6.	"	I. C. Burnham & C
Schr Genl Boyd	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers &
Bark Isabella	4								4.	"	master
Brig Tangier	4								4.	"	I. C. Burnham & C
" Jno Balch	4								4.	"	master
Bark Jno Benson	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Brig Genl Marion	4								4.	"	ditto
Ship Oregon	4								4.	"	ditto
Bark Orlinda St John	4								4.	"	ditto
Brig P. Soulé	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Schr J. W. Houston	4		Mediaman discharg'd & one ship'd				0.4	2 4..	8.	4	ditto
Brig Charlotte	4								4.	"	ditto
Steamer Philadelphia	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers & C
Brig Annawon	4		Order of arrest & release, one seaman					1.4	5.	4	I. C. Burnham & C
Steamer Ohio	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers &
Ship Norma	4	1					1	0.4 1 2..	7.	4	ditto
Steamer Falcon	4								4.	"	ditto
" Georgia	4								4.	"	ditto
Brig Adela	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Schr Cornelia	4	1							5.	"	master
Bark Parana	4	1							5.	"	I. C. Burnham & C
Brig R. M. Charlton	4	1							5.	"	master
" Creole	4	1		17..					22.	"	master
Steamer Isabel	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers & C.
Schr Fakir	4								4.	"	master
" Wandsbasso	4								4.	"	ditto
Brig Jerome	4								4.	"	ditto
Schr Susan M. Young	4								4.	"	I. C. Burnham & Co.
Brig Patriot	4								4.	"	Storey, Spalding & Co.
" Cleopatra	4								4.	"	master
Bark Mary Lowell	4						1	0.4 1 2..	6.	4	ditto
Brig H. Curtis	4								4.	"	Eben Evans
" Roscoe	4								4.	"	master
Bark Harriet Martha	4	1							5.	"	I. C. Burnham & Co.
Ship C. C. Dow	4	1	One man discharged & one ship'd				1	0.4 2 4.	9.	4	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Isla de Cuba	4	1	12.6	17..		8.4		2 4.4	47.	6	Peñasco, Bro.s & Co.
Schr Sea Gull	4	1							5.	"	I. C. Burnham & Co.
Brig Palo Alto	4	1							5	"	ditto
" Allston	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Schr A. Hamblin	4	1							5.	"	master
Brig Gazelle	4			One seaman ship'd				1 2..	6.	"	ditto
88 carried over	$ 348	36	29.6	119..	2..	25.4	3..	39..	$ 602.	2	

Statement of Consular fees. Continued
Havana. 1857.

Names of vessels	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protests	Surveys, Registers & certificates	Extending Protests & recording	Certified copies of noted Protests	Certified Copies of Extended Protests	Seamen's Papers & Discharges &c	Certificates to Ships' Papers &c	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom services were rendered.
Brought forward	$ 348.	36.	29.6	119.	2.	25.4	3.	39.	$ 602.	2	
Schr Michigan	4	1							5.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Hill Carter	4								4.	"	master
Sloop Wm. Henry	2			fishing smacks					2.	"	ditto
Schr Gov. Anderson	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Brig Maria	4								4.	"	master
Schr Prospect	4	1							5.	"	Charles Tyng
Schr Emeline	4								4.	"	master
Brig Cardiff	4								4.	"	J. G. Burnham & Co.
Ellen Maria	4	1							5.	"	Storey, Spalding & Co.
Ship Arkansas	4					1.04	2.		6.	4	master
Steamer Ohio	4								4.	"	Drake, Bro. & Co.
Falcon	4								4.	"	ditto
Georgia	4								4.	"	ditto
Pink Elizabeth I	4	1							5.	"	Franco Alvarez & Co.
Henry Warren	4	1							5.	"	master
Brig Elmont Locke	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Metamora	4								4.	"	master
Pink Dency	4					1.04	2.		6.	4	ditto
Millandon	4								4.	"	ditto
Brig Thorndike	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Brig Morelle	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Steamer Isabel	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Ship Vermont	4		Order of arrest & release					1.4	5.	4	master
Pink Powhattan	4								4.	"	ditto
R. L. Moulton	4	1			2.				7.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Merchant	4								4.	"	Franco Alvarez & Co.
Brig Whitstitt	4	1	One seaman ship's					2.	7.	"	master
Pink E. Churchill	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Schr H. Laurens	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Odd Fellow	4								4.	"	master
Malina	4								4.	"	ditto
Brig Joseph	4								4.	"	Storey, Spalding & Co.
Bark Elvira Harbeck	4								4.	"	Morrison, Debonneck & Co.
Brig Torcello	4	1							5.	"	Drake, Bro. & Co.
Bark Baring Bro.s	4								4.	"	master
Ship Peterhof	4								4.	"	Morrison, Debonneck & Co.
Brig Enoch Pratt	4								4.	"	master
R. B. Lawton	4								4.	"	J. G. Burnham & Co.
Bark Rhone	4	1	One man deserted & one ship's				2.	4.4	9.	4	Charles Tyng.
Lecocq	4								4.	"	master
Schr A. L. Hyde	4	1							5.	"	Charles Tyng
Bark Rapid	4	1							5.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Brig Annandale	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Bark Rover	4								4.	"	ditto
132. carried over.	$ 522.	57.	29.6	119.	4.	25.4	4.	57.	$ 806.	2	

Statement of Consular fees. Continued
Havana. 1857.

Names of vessels	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protest	Survey, Registery & certificate	Extending Protests & recording	Certified copies of notes Protests	Certified Copies of Extended Protests	Seamen's Papers Discharge &c	Certificate to Ships' Papers &c	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom services were rendered.
Brought forward	$ 348.	36.	29.6	119.	2.	25.4	3.	39.	$ 602.	2	
Schr Michigan	4	1							5.	"	Drake. Brothers & Co.
" Hill Carter	4								4.	"	master
Sloop Wm. Henry	2				fishing smacks				2.	"	ditto
Schr Gov. Anderson	4								4.	"	Drake. Brothers & Co.
Brig Maria	4								4.	"	master
Schr Prospect	4	1							5.	"	Charles Tyng.
Schr Emeline	4								4.	"	master
Brig Cardiff	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Schr Ellen Maria	4	1							5.	"	Storey, Spalding & Co.
Ship Arkansas	4					1.04	2.		6.	4	master
Steamer Ohio	4								4.	"	Drake. Bro. & Co.
" Falcon	4								4.	"	ditto
" Georgia	4								4.	"	ditto.
Bark Elizabeth I	4	1							5.	"	Franco Alvarez & Co.
" Henry Warren	4	1							5.	"	master
Brig Elmont Locke	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Metamora	4								4.	"	master
Bark Dency	4					1.04	2.		6.	4	ditto
" Millandon	4								4.	"	ditto
Ship Thorndike	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Brig Moselle	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Steamer Isabel	4								4.	"	Drake. Brothers & Co.
Ship Vermont	4		Order of arrest & release				1.4		5.	4	master
" Manhattan	4								4.	"	ditto.
" R. H. Moulton	4	1			2.				7.	"	Drake. Brothers & Co.
" Merchant	4								4.	"	Franco Alvarez & Co.
Brig Whitehill	4	1	One seaman deserted				2.		7.	"	master
Bark E. Churchill	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Schr H. G. Lawrens	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Odd Fellow	4								4.	"	master
" Malvina	4								4.	"	ditto.
Brig Joseph	4								4.	"	Storey, Spalding & Co.
Bark Elvira Harbeck	4								4.	"	Morrison, Debonneck & Co.
Brig Torcello	4	1							5.	"	Drake. Bro. & Co.
Bark Baring Bro.	4								4.	"	master
Ship Peterhof	4								4.	"	Morrison, Debonneck & Co.
Brig Enoch Pratt	4								4.	"	master
" R. B. Lawton	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Bark Rhone	4	1	One man deserted & one ship				2.	4.4	9.	4	Charles Tyng.
" Lecocq	4								4.	"	master
Schr A. L. Hyde	4	1							5.	"	Charles Tyng
Bark Rapid	4	1							5.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Brig Annandale	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Bark Rover	4								4.	"	ditto
132. carried over.	$ 522.	57.	29.6	119.4	4.	25.4	4.4	57.	$ 806.	2	

Statement of Consular fees, Continued
Havana. 1851

Names of Vessels.	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protests	Surveys, Register & certificate	Extending Protests & recording	Certified copies of noted Protests	Certified copies of extended Protests	Seamen's Papers of Discharge &c.	Certificate to ships papers and number	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom Services were rend
132 Brought forward	$ 522..	51..	29.6	119..	4..	25.4	4..	57..	$ 806	2	
Steamer Georgia	4								4..	"	Drake. Brothers
Brig Shamrock	4								4..	"	ditto.
Bark Virginia Ann	4								4..	"	Charles Tyng
Ship Clara Ann	4								4..	"	master
Steamer Falcon	4								4..	"	Drake. Brothers
Schr James Bliss	4								4..	"	S. G. Burnham
Brig Gallio	4								4..	"	ditto
Ship Clinton	4	three men discharged & four ship'd					3.	1.42	4..	9..	4 master
Steamer Isabel	4								4..	"	Drake. Brothers
Schr Fairy	4	One man deserted					1	2.4	6..	4	Franco Alvarez
Brig P. Soulé	4	1							5..	"	master
Ship Medora	4								4..	"	ditto
Brig Argus	4								4..	"	S. G. Burnham
Bark Japonica	4	1							5..	"	Franco Alvarez
Brig Francis Lord	4	Order of arrest & release						1.4	5..	4	master
Schr Fakir	4								4..	"	ditto
Steamer Ohio	4								4..	"	Drake. Brothers
Brig Ellen Hayden	4								4..	"	master
Bark Yorktown	4	1							5..	"	ditto
Brig Somers	4								4..	"	S. G. Burnham
" Lydia Farnham	4								4..	"	master
" Vincennes	4	1			2..				7..	"	Drake. Brothers
Schr Madagascar	4								4..	"	ditto
Bark Empire	4								4..	"	M. de Embil & Co.
Brig Elizabeth	4								4..	"	Storey. Spalding
Bark Star	4	1							5..	"	Drake. Brothers
Brig Lydia	4								4..	"	S. G. Burnham
Schr Henry Atkins	4								4..	"	master
Brig Wm R. Dow	4	1							5..	"	Drake. Brothers & Co.
" Confidence	4								4..	"	S. G. Burnham & Co.
Bark Ranger	4								4..	"	Drake. Brothers & Co.
Brig Cornelia	4								4..	"	master
Schr Jane	4								4..	"	master
" Emerald	4								4..	"	S. G. Burnham & Co.
Brig Adela	4								4..	"	master
Bark Marmora	4								4..	"	master
" M. H. Kendall	4								4..	"	ditto
" Rainbow	4	three seamen discharged & three ship'd					1.42	4..	9..	4	ditto
Schr Cornelia	4	1							5..	"	ditto
Bark Indiana	4								4..	"	ditto
Brig Metallak	4	1		17..	Mediterranean ship'd		1	2..	24..	"	S. G. Burnham & Co
" Adams Gray	4	1							5..	"	Drake Brothers & Co
Bark Manchester	4	1							5..	"	Storey. Spalding & Co
" Arion	4	1			2..				7..	"	master.
176. carried over	$ 698..	62..	29.6	136..	8..	25.4	7..	65..	$ 1031.	2	

Statement of Consular fees. Continued

Havana. 1851.

Names of Vessels	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protests	Surveys, Registering & Certificate	Extending Protests and Recording	Certified copies of noted Protests	Certified copies of Extended Protests	Seamens papers Discharge &c	Certificate to Ships' papers & number	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom services were rendered
Brought forward	$ 698.-	62.-	29.6	136.-	8.	25.4	7.-	65.-	$1031.	2	
Schr Forest King	4	1							5.	"	Franco Alvarez & Co.
" Henrietta	4								4.	"	Drake Brothers & Co.
Bark Diligence	4								4.	"	Master
Schr Julia & Mary	4								4.	"	ditto
Bark Hahnemann	4	One seaman discharged & one ship'd.					1	0.62	4.-	8.	4 ditto
" Thomas & Edward	4									4.	" ditto
Ship Wabash	4	two orders of arrest & release.					2	1.-2	7.-	12.	" ditto
Brig Delos	4									4.	" Storey, Spalding & Co.
Steamer Ohio	4									4.	" Drake, Brothers & Co.
Brig Forester	4									4.	" Master
" Larch	4									4.	" Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Tangier	4									4.	" J. C. Burnham & Co.
Bark Aguila	4									4.	" Master
Steamer Falcon	4									4.	" Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Elizabeth	4									4.	" ditto
" Tedesco	4									4.	" Master
" Julia	4									4.	" ditto
Schr Surf	4	1								5.	" Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Apollo	4									4.	" Master
Steamer Georgia	4									4.	" Drake, Brothers & Co.
Schr Patriot	4									4.	" Master
" P. Patterson	4									4.	" Storey, Spalding & Co.
Ship Cleone	4									4.	" Master
Brig Motto	4									4.	" ditto
" Edgar	4									4.	" ditto
" J. W. Dyer	4									4.	" ditto
Steamer Prometheus	4									4.	" Drake, Brothers & Co.
Schr Mary Ann	4									4	" Master
Bark Sarah Hand	4	1								5.	" ditto
Ship Robt Burton	4	One man deserted & one ship'd with oath					2	4.4		8.	4 Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Loretto Fish	4									4.	" ditto
Steamer Isabel	4									4.	" ditto
Bark Comoro	4									4.	" Master
Schr Mary Groton	4	1								5.	" ditto
Bark Leone	4	1								5.	" ditto
Schr Marcia Tribon	4	1								5.	" Morison, Debonneck & Co.
Bark Kepler	4	Order of arrest & release, one seaman					1	4		5.	4 Drake, Brothers & Co.
Schr Mary Ellen	4	1								5.	" Master
Bark Millandon	4	1					1	0.4	2.-	7.	4 ditto
Brig Charlotte	4	1								5.	" ditto
Bark Martha Anna	4	1								5.	" ditto
Ship Columbian	4									4.	" ditto
Schr Pemaquid	4									4.	" J. C. Burnham & Co
" Caroline Stone	4									4.	" Drake, Brothers & Co
220 carried over	$ 874.	72.-	29.6	136.-	8.-	25.4	9.-	84.-	$1238.	2	

Statement of Consular fees. Continued.
Havana. 1851.

Names of Vessels.	Deposit of Registers	Noting of Protests	Surveys. Registering and certificates.	Extending Protests and Recording	Certified copies of noted Protests	Certified copies of Extended Protests	Seamens papers Discharge &c.	Certificates to Ships' papers and number	Sum total for each vessel.	Parties for whom services were rend
220 Brought forwards	$ 874..	72..	29.6	136..	8..	25.4	9..	84..	$ 1238. 2	
Brig Genl Boyde	4	1							5. "	Drake Brothers
" Maria	4	1							5. "	master
Schr Sea Gull	4	1							5. "	J. C. Burnham
Bark J. W. Rodger	4	1	One Seaman discharg.d Home ship			1	0.42	4..	9. 4	ditto.
Brig Random	4								4. "	master
" Francis	4								4. "	ditto
Bark Panama	4								4. "	do.
" Childe Harold	4	1							5. "	J. C. Burnham
" Saragossa	4								4. "	master
" Diniata	4					1	0.41	2..	6. 4	ditto
Ship Saxony	4								4. "	ditto
Bark Oline St Jhn	4								4. "	ditto
Brig Richmond	4								4. "	J. C. Burnham
" Franklin	4	1							5. "	Drake Brothers
" Emeline	4								4. "	master
Bark T. P. Woodward	4								4. "	ditto
" Abeona	4	One man discharg.d Home ship				1	0.42	4..	8. 4	ditto
Ship Andover	4	One Man Deserted & one discharged				1	0.42	4.4	9. "	ditto
Bark Maria	4								4. "	Morison, Debonnick
Ship Zaretan	4	Ship Men arrested, released & discharged, die ship				6.	12..	2 4..	20. "	master
" Sarah Ann	4	One Man Deserted					1	2.4	6 4	Drake, Brothers &
Brig Annawon	4	two men arrested, released & discharg.d one ship				2	4..	2 4..	12. "	master.
Ship Marion	4								4. "	ditto
Schr Saunders	4								4. "	J. C. Burnham &
Bark Amazon	4								4. "	ditto
Brig R. M. Charlton	4								4. "	master
Bark Lyra	4	1							5. "	J. C. Burnham &
Brig Mc Balch	4								4. "	master
Bark Octavia	4								4. "	J. C. Burnham & Co.
" Dutchess	4	One man died, one discharg.d Home ship				1	0.42	4.4	9. "	master
" Jno Caskie	4								4. "	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Chase	4								4. "	ditto.
Schr J. Bernice	4	One seaman Ship					1	2..	6. "	Franco Alvarez & Co.
Ship India	4	One do deserted Home ship					2	4.4	8. 4	master
Bark Elizabeth J	4	1 One do arrested, released & discharg.d				2..	1	2..	9. "	Franco Alvarez & Co.
" Lady Knight	4								4. "	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Schr White Oak	4	1			2..				7. "	master
Steamer Georgia	4								4. "	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Brig Cardenas	4	One seaman Ship					1	2..	6. "	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Ship Scotland	4								4. "	master
Schr Ellen Merryman	4								4. "	Morison, Debonnick & Co.
Brig Presidt Taylor	4								4. "	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Shawmut	4								4. "	master
Ship Lacusa	4								4. "	ditto
264 carried over.	$ 1050.	81..	29.6	136..	10..	25.4	29.4	122..	$ 1483. 6	

Statement of Consular fees. Continued
Havana. 1857.

Names of Vessels.	Deposit of Registers	Noting of Protests	Surveys. Registering and Certificates	Extending Protests & recording	Certified copies of noted Protests	Certified copies of Extended Protests	Seamens papers discharge &c	Certificates to ships papers and number	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom services were rendered
Brought forward	$1050.	81..	29.6	136..	10..	25.4	29.4	122.	$1483.	6	
Bark Almade	4								4.	"	master
" Gleaner	4								4.	"	Drake Brothers & Co
Steamer Ohio	4								4.	"	ditto
" Falcon	4								4.	"	ditto
Bark Cordelia	4								4.	"	ditto
Brig Marianna	4	1		17		8.4	2 4.	Wrecked at sea	34.	4	master
Steamer Isabel	4								4.	"	Drake Brothers & Co
Bark Gabai	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & Co
" Globe	4								4.	"	masters
Brig Grand Turk	4								4.	"	Drake Brothers & Co
Bark Nath'l Blake	4								4.	"	master
Schr Fairy	4								4.	"	Franco Alvarez & Co
Brig Charlotte Reed	4	two seamen discharged one ship'd					2 1.	2 4.	9.	"	master
Brig Alesia	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Schr Cardenas	4								4.	"	Drake Brothers & Co
Brig A. Field	4								4.	"	Storey, Spalding & Co
Bark Victor	4	three men deserters in the U.S. after clearing, one sent home for trial, and one ship'd &c.					2	4.4	8.	4	master
" Russia	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & Co
Schr Avon	4								4.	"	master
Brig Mary Farrow	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & Co
Bark Cath. Augusta	4								4.	"	master
Schr Jane	4	1							5.	"	Monson, Debonneck & Co
Brig P. Soulé	4	1							5.	"	master
Schr Cornelia	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Ship Tropic	4								4.	"	ditto
Brig Ellen Reed	4	1							5.	"	J. C. Burnham & Co
" Palo Alto	4	1							5	"	ditto
Ship Hargrave	4								4.	"	master
Schr Albert Vinal	4	1	12.6		2.4				19.	6	ditto
Brig Versailles	4								4.	"	ditto
Schr Susan Soule	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & Co
Bark Indian Queen	4		One man sent home for trial					2 4	6.	4	master
Steamer Prometheus	4								4.	"	Drake Brothers & Co
Bark F. A. Perley	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & Co
Brig Caroline	4								4	"	Drake, Brothers & Co
Schr Lynchburg	4						0.41	2..	6.	4	ditto
Bark Tangier	4								4.	"	master
Brig Robt B Lawton	4								4	"	J. C. Burnham & Co
" Cardiff	4								4.	"	master
Schr Fakir	4								4.	"	ditto
Ship Silas Leonard	4	one seaman discharged one ship'd					0.4	2 4..	8.	4	ditto
Bark Parodi	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & Co
" Jno Winthrop	4								4.	"	master
Schr Wandopass	4								4.	"	ditto
308. carried over	$1226.	88..	42.4	153..	12..	34..	31.4	143..	$1730.		

Statement of Consular fees. Continued
Havana 1857.

Names of vessels	Deposit of Registers	Noting of Protests	Surveys Registering an Certificates	Extending of Protest and Recording	Certified copies of noted Protests	Certified copies of Extended Protests	Seamen's Papers of Discharge &c.	Certificates to Ships' papers and number	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom services were rende
348 Brought forwards	$ 1226..	88..	42.4	153..	12..	34..	31.4	143..	$ 1730.	.	
Steamer Georgia	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers &
" Falcon	4								4.	"	ditto
" Ohio	4								4.	"	ditto
Brig Eulnare	4		One seaman discharged					2..	6.	"	master
Steamer Isabel	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers
Schr Zephyr	4	1							5.	"	ditto
Bark Maria Hersey	4								4.	"	ditto
Brig Science	4	1							5.	"	J. C. Burnham
" Logan	4								4.	"	master
" Somers	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & C
Bark Glenburn	4								4.	"	master
" Admiral	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham
Schr Mary Elvira	4								4.	"	ditto
Bark Catharine	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers
Brig Henrietta	4								4.	"	ditto
Bark Mr. Benson	4	1							5.	"	master
Ship Josephine	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers &
Brig Maria	4								4.	"	master
" Carleton	4								4.	"	ditto
Bark Sophia	4	1	One seaman discharged			one ship	0.4	4..	9.	4	ditto
Ship Zone	4			ditto		ditto	0.4	4.	8.	4	ditto
Bark Japonica	4	1							5.	"	Franco Alvarez & C
Brig Adam Gray	4	1							5.	"	master
" Sea Belle	4								4.	"	ditto
Bark Brooks	4	three men deserted				four ships		4.4	8.	4	J. C. Burnham & C
Brig Sea Bird	4								4.	"	Morison, Debonineck
Steamer Monmouth	4	1	12.6		2				19.	6	master
Ship Norma	4	1							5.	"	Drake, Brothers & C
Bark Rolla	4								4.	"	master
" Condor	4								4.	"	ditto
Brig Bristol	4	1		17		8.4		2.	32.	4	ditto Wrecked at Sea
" Metallak	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & C
Schr Robt. Miller	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers & C.
Bark O. I. Chaffee	4	four men arrested & afterwards discharged				three ships		4..	16.	"	master
" Yankee Blade	4								4.	"	ditto
" Wagram	4	One seaman	discharged	one ship		0.4	2	4..	8.	4	J. C. Burnham & C.
" Ariana	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers & C
" Isla de Cuba	4	1	One seaman	discharged	one ship		0.4	2 4.	9.	4	master
" Garland	4	1	12.6	17		8.4		2.	45.	2	ditto
" Brunette	4								4.	"	ditto
Brig Frances Ellen	4								4.	"	Morison, Debonineck & C
Schr Ashland	4								4.	"	master
Bark Mary Lowell	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers & C.
Brig Hibernia	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & C.
352. Carried over	$ 1402..	99..	68..	187..	14..	51..	41.4	173.4	$ 2036.	.	

Statement of Consular fees. Continued
Havana. 1857.

Names of vessels	Deposit of Registers	Noting of Protests	Surveys Registers and Certificates	Extending Protests and recording	Certified copies of noted Protests	Certified copies of Extended Protests	Seamens papers discharges &c.	Certificates to Ships' papers & number	Sum total for each vessel	Parties for whom services were rendered.
352. Brought forward	$1402..	99..	68..	187..	14..	57..	41.4	173.4	$2036..	
Bark Powhattan	4						0.4	2..	6.4	Master
Brig Emeline	4								4..	ditto
Maria T. Wilder	4								4..	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Jubilee	4								4..	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Steamer Georgia	4								4..	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Falcon	4								4..	ditto
" Ohio	4								4..	ditto
Brig Ellen Hayden	4								4..	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Bark Hazleton	4	One man discharged one seaman & one ship					0.4	2 4.4	9..	Master
Brig Harriet	4								4..	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Hope	4								4..	ditto
Brig Adela	4								4..	ditto
Steamer Isabel	4								4..	ditto
Ship McVey Houston	4								4..	Master
" Townsend Jones	4								4..	ditto
Bark Wm Carver	4	One man ship						2..	6..	ditto
" Clyde	4	ditto						2..	6..	ditto
" Helen Maria	4								4..	Charles Tyng
" Warwick	4								4..	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Millandon	4								4..	Master
" Pristis	4	One man deserted - cattle for						2.4	6.4	ditto
Schr Fairy	4								4..	Franco Alvarez & Co.
Brig Kossuth	4								4..	Charles Tyng
Schr Midas	4	1							5..	J. C. Burnham & Co.
" Isabella	4	1							5..	ditto
Bark C. B. Hamilton	4								4..	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Ship C. C. Dow	4	1	12.6	17..		8.4	0.4	2 4..	"	Still in port.
Bark Parana	4						2 1..	2. 4..	9..	Charles Tyng.
Brig Genl Boyd	4								4..	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Bark Macedonia	4								4..	Storey, Spalding & Co.
Brig Francis Lord	4								4	Master
Bark Theo Lincoln	4	One seaman ship						2..	6..	ditto
Brig Maria	4								4..	Morison, Deboninck & Co.
Bark Florence	4								4..	Master
Brig Sea Bean	4								4..	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Schr Batavia	4								4..	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Steamer El Dorado	4								4..	ditto
Brig Pinta	4								4..	ditto
Bark Jno Parker	4	One seaman deserted						2.4	6.4	ditto
Ship Frank Johnson	4	twelve seamen discharged & twelve ships				6..	2	4..	14..	Master
Bark Elizabeth I	4	One seaman discharged					0.4	2..	7.4	Franco Alvarez & Co.
Harriet & Martha	4	1							5..	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Steamer Ohio	4								4..	Drake, Brothers & Co.
" Falcon	4	Masters changed						2.4	6.4	ditto.
To be carried over	$1578..	104..	80.6	204..	14..	59.4	50.4	207.4	$2250..	

Statement of Consular fees, Continues
Havana. 1857.

	Names of Vessels	Deposit of Registers	Noting of Protest	Surveys. Registering and certificates	Extending of Protests and recording	Certified copies of noted Protests	Certified copies of Extended Protests	Seamens papers Discharges &c.	Certificates to Ship's papers and number	Sum total for each vessel.		Parties for whom services were rendered
396	Brought forward.	$ 1578..	104..	80.6	204..	14..	59.4	50.4	207.4	$ 2250.	4	
	Bark Isabella	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co
	Steamer Georgia	4								4.	"	ditto
	" Isabel	4								4.	"	ditto
	Schr Cornelia	4	1							5.	"	master
	Bark Volant	4	One seaman discharged			one ship		1	0.42	4..	8.	4 ditto
	Brig Lima	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham & Co
	Steamer Monmouth	4	1							5.	"	Drake, Brothers & Co
	Bark Costelli	4		One man deserted				1	2.4	6	4	master
	Brig P. Soulé	4	1							5.	"	ditto
	" Annawon	4	One man arrested, discharged			one ship		1	2..	2	4..	10. " J. C. Burnham
	" John Dawson	4								4.	"	ditto
	" Emma	4	1							5.	"	Drake, Brothers
	" Argus	4	1							5.	"	J. C. Burnham
	" Tehuantepec	4	1							5.	"	master
	Schr Sea Gull	4	1							5.	"	J. C. Burnham
	Bark Princeton	4								4.	"	master
	Schr Forest King	4								4.	"	Franc. Alvarez
	Bark Apollo	4								4.	"	master
	Brig James Crosby	4								4.	"	ditto
	" R. M. Chatto	4								4.	"	ditto
	Bark Macedonia	4	1		17.		8.4		1 2..	32.	4	(wrecked) ditto
	Brig Roscoe	4								4.	"	master
	" Cardiff	4	1							5.	"	ditto
	" Niger	4	One man arrested, released			one ship		1.4	1 2..	7.	4	ditto
	" Alabama	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham
	" Charles Edward	4	1		17..					22.	"	master
	" Adams Gray	4	1							5.	"	ditto
	" I. Cohen	4	1							5.	"	ditto
	Bark Octavia	4	1	One man died in the hospital				1	2.4	7.	4	ditto
	" C. L. Bevan	4								4.	"	ditto
	Steamer Georgia	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers
	Bark Diligence	4								4.	"	master
	Schr Patriot	4								4.	"	ditto
	Brig Henry	4	1							5.	"	ditto
	Steamer Cherokee	4								4.	"	Drake, Brothers
	" Falcon	4	Several men discharged			several ships		2	4..	8.	"	ditto
	Schr Oregon	4	1							5.	"	master
	Bark Alice Frazier	4	two men arrested, released & discharged and two shipped				2	4..	2	4..	12.	" ditto
	Brig John Balch	4								4.	"	ditto
	" Somers	4								4.	"	J. C. Burnham
	Schr Grey Eagle	4								4.	"	master
	Bark Hannah Thornton	4	One seaman discharged			one ship		1	0.42	4..	"	" Still in port.
	Schr Emerald	4	One seaman shipped					1	2..	6.	"	J. C. Burnham
	Brig Poconocket	4								4.	"	master
440	carried over	$ 1754	119.	80.6	238..	14..	68..	59	238.4	$ 2575.	"	

Statement of Consular fees. Continued
Havana. 1857.

Names of vessels	Deposit of Register	Noting of Protests	Surveys, Registering and Certificates	Extending Protests and recording	Certified copies of noted Protests	Certified copies of Extended Protests	Seamens Papers Discharges &c.	Certificates to Ships' papers and number	Sum total for each vessel	Parties for whom services were rendered
Am.o Brought forward	$ 1754.	119	806	238	14	68.	59.	238.4	$ 2575	
Brig Sonia	4								4.	Master.
" Marine	4	1							5.	Drake. Brothers & Co.
Bark Lucy L. Hale	4	One man Drowned at Sea			with the ship's		2	4 4	8. 4	Master
Brig R. B. Lawton	4								4.	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Ship H Pennington	4								4.	Master
Brig R. R. Hopkins	4								4.	ditto
" La Fayette	4								4.	ditto
" Venus	4								4.	ditto
" Mabel	4								4.	Drake. Brothers & Co.
" Fairy	4								4.	Master
" Martha Anna	4								4.	ditto
Brig Mechanic	4	One man shipd					1	2.	6.	J. C. Burnham & Co.
" H. A. G. Hill	4		ditto				1	2.	6.	Master
" Millandon	4								4.	Master
" Metallak	4	1							5.	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Bk. J. C. Stratton	4								4.	Master
Ship Oleone	4	1								Still in port.
" Princess de Joinville	4	1			2.				7.	Charles Tyng.
" Japonica	4	1							5.	Franco Alvarez & Co.
Brig Edgar	4	1							5.	ditto
" Josephine	4	1							5.	ditto
Bark Orion	4	seven men arrested, four discharged from ship					12.4	4.		Still in port.
" J. W. Dyer	4									ditto.
" Abeona	4									ditto.
Brig Cardenas	4	One man arrested, released & discharged					1 1	2.		ditto
Bark Cordelia	4									ditto
Steamer Cherokee	4								4.	Drake. Brothers & Co.
" Falcon	4	change of masters, several of the crew discharged & several ships						6.4	10. 4	ditto
Brig Ottawa	4	two men discharged & two ships					2	4.		Still in port.
Bark T. J. Southward	4									ditto
Brig Alex.r Milliken	4									ditto
Bark Little Lizzie	4	1							5.	Master
Ship Alexandria	4	two men arrested, released & discharged & two ships					2 4.	4.		Still in port.
Bark Odd Fellow	4									ditto
Schr Mary Ann	4									ditto.
Steamer Georgia	4								4.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Brig Garelle	4									Still in port.
" Adela	4									ditto.
Steamer Isabel	4								4.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Brig Elizabeth	4								4.	Still in port.
Bk. Townsend Jones	4	1								ditto
Brig Stirling	4								4.	master
Bk. T. J. Rogers	4	three men arrested & released, four discharged from ship					6.4	4.		Still in port
Brig P. Soulé	4	1								ditto
To be carried over	$ 1930.	129.	806	238..	16..	68..	83..	269.4	$ 2643.	

Statement of Consular fees, Concluded.
Havana. 1857.

Names of Vessels	Deposit of Registers	Noting of Protests	Surveys, Registering and Certificate	Extending Protests and recording	Certified copies of noted Protests	Certified copies of Extended Protests	Seamen's papers Discharge &c.	Certificates to Ships' papers and number	Sum total for each vessel		Parties for whom Services were rendered
484 Brought forward	1930.	129	80.6	238.	16..	68..	83..	269.4	2643.	"	
Brig Exporter	4								4.	"	I. E. Burnham & Co
Bark Lyra	4	1							"	"	Still in port.
Schr J. P. Loffland	4								"	"	ditto
Brig Jno R. Dow	4								"	"	ditto
" Rio	4								"	"	ditto
" Mary Elizabeth	4								"	"	ditto
Schr Sarah Lewis	4								"	"	ditto
Sloop Wm Crittle	2	fishing smacks.							2	"	master
Bark Charlton	4								"	"	Still in port
Schr Pocahontas	4								"	"	ditto
Bark Lucerne	4								"	"	ditto
Ship Laretan	4								"	"	ditto
Bark J. W. Rhodes	4								"	"	ditto
" Nathl Blake	4								"	"	ditto
Brig Sibago	4								"	"	ditto
Bark R. H. Knight	4								"	"	ditto
" Rienzi	4								"	"	ditto
" Cabadas	4								"	"	ditto
" Swan	4								4.	"	master
" Helen Maria	4								"	"	Still in port.
Ship Samoset	4								4.	"	master
Brig R. R. Haskins	1		came here to clear						1.	"	ditto
Bark Rolla	4								"	"	Still in port.
Brig Henrietta	4								"	"	ditto.
508 Vessels	2021.	130.	80.6	238..	16..	68..	83..	269.4	2658	"	

Recapitulation

Receipts for Deposit of Registers	2021.		Brought forward
do for notations of Protest	130.		Add 612 Certificates to Invoices at 2½
do for Surveys, Registering & certificates	80.6		83 Debenture certificates at 1½
do for extensions of Protest & recording	238.		256 Miscellaneous do at 2½
do for certified copies of noted Protests	16.		10 Powers of attorney at 8½
do for ditto of extended Protests	68.		Total amount received from all sources
do for Seamen's papers &c	83.		
do for Certificates to Ships' papers	269.4		
	2906.2		
Deduct. Deposit of Registers of 39 vessels still in port at 4 and other charges on several of them	258.2		
	2,658.		
Add Deposit of Registers of 12 vessels that were in port the 31st of Dec. 1856 + other charges	137.4		
carried over	2795.4		

Havana June 30th 1857.

Allen [illegible]

Consul

Consular Return of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from, Havana, from the 1st day of January to the 30th of June 1857, inclusive

Date of arrival	Class.	Names.	Burthen	Masters	Crew in Am.	Crew in foreign	Where belonging
January	Steamer	Cornelius	1207	A. Inkelpaus	36		New York
"	Bark	Millandon	216	Geo. Butler	10	2	New Orleans
	Sloop	Robt. Henry	46	Ed. Roberts	5	2	Key West
"	Schr	Emerald	133	C. L. Lewis	6		Boston
"	Brig	Gulnare	149	J. B. Ellems	9		Charleston
	"	Telos	146	E. Lamphier	7		Searsport
	Steamer	Isabel	1115	Wm Rollins	45		Charleston
	Brig	J. P. Perkins	161	W. Gilkey	5	2	Searsport
"	Sloop	Wm Henry	30	Sam'l Davis	4	1	Key West
"	Schr	Fakir	99	R. P. Gardner	5	1	Newport
	Sloop	Francisca	35	A. V. Snell	4	1	Key West
	Brig	Edgar	143	Rich'd Olmsted	7	2	New York
	Bark	Childe Harold	291	Ino L. Rich	11	3	New York
"	"	Japonica	245	Jno Gallagher	11	2	Philadelphia
"	Brig	Isola	192	Jas G. Parke	7		Frankfort
	"	Ellen Hayden	170	Sam'l Smith	6	2	Newport
		Martha Rogers	198	Isaac N. Boardman	6	2	Belfast
"	Bark	Monterey	236	S. B. Mitchell	8		North Yarmouth
	Brig	R. Patterson	227	C. F. Linekin	6	2	Belfast
	Bark	F. A. Perley	249	G. L. Stanwood	8	2	Portland
	"	Nath'l Blake	265	Wm P. York	9		Portland
	Brig	A. Field	175	G. Maddocks	7		Searsport
	Schr	Richmond	198	Seth Kelley	9		Boston
"	Schr	Mary Ellen	86	C. Woolingham	7		New Orleans
"	Brig	R. B. Lawton	198	S. A. Gardner	7	2	Newport
"	"	Somers	111	Tho's Watson	7		Charleston
		Yankee	220	M. A. Small	8		Sherryfield
	"	Delta	198	F. Mehan	8	1	Charleston
28.	carried to next sheet.		6739		268	27	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Where from	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards		
New York		Ballast.		
New Orleans		general cargo.		
Key West		Salt fish		
Boston		general cargo.		
Charleston		Rice.		
Searsport		Box shooks.		
Charleston,	Savannah, Key West.	mails, & rice		
Searsport		Box shooks		
Key West		Salt fish		
Savannah		Rice & empty casks.		
Key West		Salt fish		
New York		general cargo.		
New York		ditto		
Philadelphia		ditto		
Frankfort		Box shooks		
Wilmington		Lumber & naval Stores		
Boston		general cargo		
Santa Cruz (P.R.)	bound to N. York.	cedar, mahogany, molasses, honey, sugar &c		
Ellsworth		Box shooks		
Portland		general cargo		
Portlands		lumber		
Portlands		Shooks & boards		
Boston		Ice, oysters, shooks &c		
New Orleans		Provissions		
Newport		general cargo.		
Charleston		Rice		
Machias		Box shooks.		
Mobile		lumber		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857

Cargo outwards		Crew out Am.	Foreign	Date of clearance
Mails		36		2d January.
Sugar, Molasses, Segars		10	2	8 "
Molasses		3	2	11 "
ditto		6		22 "
Coffee, Segars		9		10 "
Molasses		7		27 "
Mails & Segars		45		8 "
Ballast		5	2	20 "
ditto		4	1	8 "
Molasses		5	1	15 "
Ballast		4	1	9 "
Sugar, Segars, Tobacco, honey		7	2	22 "
Sugar, Segars		11	3	27 "
Sugar, Tobacco, Segars		11	2	28 "
Ballast		7		25 "
Empty casks		6	2	21 "
Molasses		6	2	6 February.
" "		"	"	wrecked at seas.
Box shooks		8	2	20 January.
Molasses		8	2	28 "
ditto		9		8 February.
Ballast		7		23 January
Molasses, Segars		9		1 February
Sugar, Segars		9	1	17 January.
Molasses		7	2	24 "
Sugar		7		11 February
Ballast		8		28th January
Sugar, Molasses, Segars		8	1	7 February
carried to next sheet.		262	28	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination.	General remarks.
Chagres.	
New Orleans.	
Key West.	2 seamen discharged.
Charleston	
Matanzas	to complete her cargo, for Charleston.
Savannah.	
Key West, Savannah & Charleston	
Cardenas	for molasses.
Key West.	fishing smack.
Savannah.	
Key West.	fishing smacks.
New York	
New York.	
Philadelphia.	
Cardenas	for molasses.
Manil	ditto
Cardenas	ditto
" "	the crew shipd on other American vessels.
Manil	2 seamen shipped
Sierra Morena	to complete her cargo with molasses for Portland
Boston	
Cardenas	one man deserted & one shipped
Boston	
New Orleans	3 seamen shipped.
Savannah.	
Charleston	
Cardenas.	
New York.	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Arrival	Class.	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crew	Am.	Foreign	Where belonging
28.			6739.		266	27		
January	Brig	N. Plaisted	149	G. F. Church	6		1	Gardner
"	Steamer	Philadelphia	897	J. G. Nicholson	46			New York
"	Schr	Grecian	123	Benj. King	6			Trenton
"	Brig	Sophia	175	Chas. Wyman	8			Portland
"	Steamer	Pacific	1003	Nath. Jarvis	45			New York
"	"	Georgia	2727	D. D. Porter	118			New York
"	Brig	Denmark	166	Jas. F. Woodbury	6		1	Boston
"	Steamer	Falcon	891	Lieut. Hartstene	45			New York
"	"	Isabel	1115	Wm. Rollins	45			Charleston
"	Brig	Argus	130	Wm. Kean	6		1	Charleston
"	Schr	Waterloo	145	David Storer	6			Waldoboro
"	Brig	Lincoln	183	E. Huff	4		3	Wiscasset
"	Bark	Homer	273	H. Carlisle	8		1	Bristol
"	Brig	Lima	260	Jno. Higgins	9			Portland
"	"	Julia Ford	199	Geo. Drinkwater	8			Boston
"	"	Alesia	167	Geo. Haskell	5		2	Harpswell
"	"	Frances Ellen	200	St. Illsley	9			Portland
"	Bark	Helicon	413	Wm. H. Adams	10		3	New York
"	Schr	Fairy	118	Jno. Williams	7			New Orleans
"	Brig	Marianna	184	Sam'l Willard	7			Portland
"	"	Gen'l Boyd	147	Benj. Gilpatrick	8			Biddeford
"	Bark	Isabella	315	Isaac Cobb	11			Bath
"	Brig	Tangier	175	Jos. Park 2d	7			Boston
"	"	Jno. Balch	166	B. L. Melville	8			Newport
"	Bark	Benson	215	Jno. West	11			New York
"	Brig	Gen'l Marion	175	D. Bibber	6		1	Harpswell
"	Ship	Oregon	449	T. O. Thompson	12		2	Boston
"	Bark	Alice St. John	236	Wm. Rodbird	9			Gardiner
56	carried to next sheet.		18.135		744.	42		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Where from	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards		
Mobile		lumber		
Chagres		gold dust		
Bdth		Box shooks.		
Portland		Shooks & lumber		
New Orleans		mails		
New York, Charleston & Savannah		ditto		
Boston		Box shooks		
Chagres		mails		
Charleston, Savannah, Key West		nice & do		
Charleston		nice		
Boston		Box shooks & cedar posts		
Wiscasset		Box shooks.		
Boston		general cargo		
Boston		ditto		
Boston		ditto		
Portland		Box shooks & lumber		
Portland		shooks, hoops & boards		
New York		Coal		
New Orleans		Lard		
Portland		Shooks & boards		
Saco		Box shooks.		
Boston		empty casks		
Wilmington		lumber		
Newport		Provissions & cooperings		
New York		general cargo.		
Boston		Shooks, casks & candles.		
Frankfort		Box shooks.		
Boston		shooks, casks & provisions		

Consular Return, Continues
Havana
1857.

Cargo outwards		Crew out	am foreign	Date of clearance.
		262.	28	
Molasses, Segars.		6	1	7th February
gold dust		46		16 January
Empty casks		6		4 February
Molasses		8		10 "
mail		45		17 January
do		118		" "
Empty casks		6	1	1 February
mail		45		18 January
Segars & mail		45		22 " "
Molasses		6	1	27 "
Ballast		6		30 "
Sugar, molasses		4	3	11 February
Ballast		8	1	6 "
Sugar, tobacco, Segars		9		4 March
Sugar, tobacco		8		12 February
same cargo		5	2	27 January
Empty casks		9		5 February
Ballast & some sugar		10	2	8 "
Coffee, Sugar, Segars		7		29 January
Sugar, molasses		8		20 February
Molasses		8		10 "
Ballast		11		8 "
Molasses		7		13 "
ditto		8		17 "
Sugar, coffee, Segars		11		10 "
Ballast		6	1	15 "
Sugar		12	2	" March
Sugar, tobacco, Segars		9		19 February.
carried to next	sheet	739	42	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857

Destination	General remarks.
New Orleans	
New Orleans	
Manzanillo	after molasses.
New Orleans	
New Orleans.	
Chagres	
Laguna la Grande	after molasses.
New York	
Key West, Savannah & Charleston	
Charleston	
Manzanillo	after molasses
New Orleans	
Cardenas	ditto
Boston	
New York	
Cardenas	
Sierra Morena	after molasses for Portland
Cienfuegos	to complete her cargo. one man deserted
New Orleans	
New York	one seaman shipped
Savannah	
Cienfuegos	
Wilmington	
Wilmington	
New York	
Matanzas	
St Petersburg	
Philadelphia	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

to	Date of arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crew		Where belonging
						Am.	Foreign	
	56.			18.135		744	42	
	January	Brig	P. Soule	177	M. Smith	8	3	New Orleans
	February	Schr	W. Houston	101	Robt Kean	6	1	Pensacola
		Brig	Charlotte	178	F. G. Sparks	6	1	Calais
		Steamer	Philadelphia	897	Jno G Nicholson	46		New York
		Brig	Annawon	161	G. Almy	6	1	New York
		Steamer	Ohio	2432	J. F. Schenck	110		New York
		Ship	Norma	292	R. H. Ellis	9	5	New York
		Steamer	Falcon	891	Lewis Hartstene	43		New York
		"	Georgia	2727	D. D. Porter	118		New York
		Brig	Adela	114	Ed McCarty	7		Charleston
		Schr	Cornelia	185	J. H. Goodmanson	7		Baltimore
		Bark	Parana	261	Rich Gooding	10		Portland
		Brig	Robt Charlton	147	J. H. Lightbourn	10	1	Savannah
		"	Creole	146	L. S. Young	6		Ellsworth
		Steamer	Isabel	1115	Wm Rollins	45		Charleston
		Schr	Fakir	99	R. P. Gardner	6		Newport
		"	Wandospass	96	Chas B. Eddy	5	1	Fall river
		Brig	Jerome	197	Jno H. Ford	8		Bristol
		Schr	Susan M. Young	163	Richd Otis	6	1	Wiscasset
		Brig	Patriot	144	L. Gage	6	1	Providence
		"	Cleopatra	194	Fred Kent	8		New York
		Bark	Mary Lowell	230	Ed Gooding	9	2	Portland
		Brig	H. Curtis	159	R. H. Stout	7		Harrington
		"	Roscoe	199	H. McCrillis	8		Boston
		Bark	Harriet & Martha	189	Chs Leslie	9	2	Charleston
		Ship	C. C. Dow	575	Jno D. Blanchard	12	4	Boston
		Bark	Isla de Cuba	215	J. F. Marschalk	9	2	New York
		Schr	Sea Gull	124	F. S. Bullock	4	2	Rockland
84	carried to new sheet			30.483		1278	69	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857

Where from	Sets touch'd at	Cargo inwards		
New Orleans		machinery & provisions		
Pensacola		lumber.		
Wilmington		lumber & tar		
New Orleans		ballast		
Wilmington		lumber.		
New York, Charleston,	Savannah	mails		
New York		general cargo.		
New York, Charleston,	Savannah	mails		
Chagres		ditto		
Charleston		rice		
Charleston		rice		
Portland		fish, shooks & boards.		
Savannah		rice		
Bath		Box shooks.		
Charleston, Savannah, Key West.		mails & rice		
Savannah		rice		
Georgetown		lumber, casks, candles, potatoes		
Mobile		lumber		
Wiscasset		Box shooks.		
Bristol		Provisions & coopering stuff.		
Curaçoa		salt		
Pensacola		lumber		
Boston		general cargo.		
Frankfort		Box shooks.		
Charleston		rice		
Boston		general cargo.		
New York		ditto		
Savannah		rice		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Cargo outwards		Crew	out	Date of clearance.
		Am.	Foreign	
		739	42	
Sugar, coffee, & Segars		8	3	5th February
Fruit & Segars		6	1	11 "
Ballast		7		12 "
ditto		46		1 "
Molasses		6	1	22 "
Mails		110		3d "
Sugar, tobacco, Segars		8	5	18 "
Mails		43		3 "
ditto		118		" "
Molasses		7		13 "
Sugar, coffee, Segars		7		11 "
Sugar, Segars		10		" March
Molasses		10	1	18 February
Ballast		6		15 "
Mails & Segars		45		7 "
Molasses		6		12 "
Sugar, Molasses		5	1	22 "
Ballast		8		18 "
ditto		6	1	21 "
do		6	1	13 "
Salt		8		8 "
Casks		8	2	20 "
Sugar, Molasses		7		24 "
Same Cargo		8		18 "
Sugar, Segars		9	2	26 "
Sugar, tobacco, Segars		13	3	18 March
Sugar, Segars		8	3	8 "
Ballast		4	2	15 February
carried to next sheet		1272	68	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857

Destination.	General remarks.
New Orleans	
Pensacola	
Cardenas.	after molasses. one seaman discharg.d & one shipped
Chagres.	
Wilmington	
New Orleans.	
New York.	one seaman discharged
Chagres.	
New York.	
Charleston	
New Orleans	
Boston	
Savannah.	
Cardenas	after molasses.
Key West, Savannah & Charleston	
Savannah	
Charleston	
Matanzas	
Matanzas.	
Matanzas	
Apalachicola	
Bahia Honda.	after molasses for Portland
New York	
Caimito -	after molasses for Newburyport.
New York.	
Boston -	one seaman discharg.d & one shipped
New York.	ditto deserted & ditto
Matanzas	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Date of arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crew in		Where belonging
					Am.	Foreign	
			30,483		1278	69	
84 February	Brig	Palvalto	140	Jno McIntyre	7		Charleston
"	"	Alleston	137	Jno W. Pierce	6	1	Bangor
	Schr	Adaline Hamblin	129	A. Pierce	4	2	Bangor
	Brig	Carelle	221	George Brazier	8	1	Portland
"	Schr	Michigan	140	Wm S. Shute	4	2	Belfast
"	"	Hill Carter	139	Danl Rogers	4	2	Richmond
	Sloop	Wm Henry	30	Sam'l Davis	3	2	Key West
	Schr	Gov Anderson	120	Wm W. Sawyer	5	2	Key West
	Brig	Mania	143	J.D. Ingraham	7		Bristol
	Schr	Prospect	147	Geo W. Sim	4	2	Bucksport
"	"	Emeline	160	Ag L. Johnson	4	3	Boston
	Brig	Cardiff	198	S.T. Melville	8		Newport
"	"	Ellen Maria	194	Ag Treat	7	1	Frankfort
	Ship	Arkansas	399	T. Lavrabee	10	5	Bath
"	Steamer	Ohio	2432	J.F. Schenck	110		New York
"	"	Falcon	891	Lieut Hartstene	45		New York
"	"	Georgia	2727	D.D. Porter	118		New York
	Bark	Elizabeth J.	166	Jno S. Remington	9	2	Philadelphia
"	Ag	Warren	347	B. Rairden	10	2	Bath
	Brig	Edmat Locke	183	M. Linn	6	1	Boston
"	"	" Matamoros	175	Ben. Barbour	7		Boston
"	Bark	Dency	241	G.W. Nudgett	6	3	Prospect
"	"	Bilgaudon	216	Geo Butler	9	3	New Orleans
	Ship	Standike	399	Oliver Perkins	10	2	Boston
	Brig	Moselle	182	Jno Hancock	5	2	Bucksport
	Steamer	Isabel	1115	Wm Rollins	45		Charleston
	Ship	Vermont	398	J.T. Morse	10	4	Bath
	Bark	Powhattan	436	L. Drinkwater	10	3	New York
112 carried to next sheet			42,688		1759	114	

Consular Return, Continues
Havana
1857

Where from	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards		
Charleston		nice		
Frankfort		Box shooks.		
Frankfort		ditto		
Bath		ditto		
Belfast		ditto		
Richmond		general cargo.		
Key West		Salt fish		
Key West		Ballast		
Bristol		Provisions & cooperage stuff		
Boston		ditto		
Wilmington		lumber & shooks.		
Wilmington		do & tar		
Frankfort		Box shooks.		
Boston		Ice & empty casks.		
Chagres		mails & gold dust		
New Orleans		mails		
New York, Charleston & Savannah		ditto		
Philadelphia		general cargo.		
Bath		Box shooks		
Portland		lumber & cooperage stuff		
Boston		casks & potatoes		
Pensacola		lumber		
New Orleans		Provisions		
Boston		general cargo.		
Buckport		Box shooks.		
Charleston, Savannah, Key West		mails, nice.		
New York		Ballast		
Philadelphia		coal		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Cargo outward		Crew out & in		Date of clearance
		12	68	
Ballast		7		18 February.
Molasses		6	1	7 March.
Ballast		4	2	28 February
ditto		9	1	4 March.
Molasses		4	2	28 February
same cargo		4	2	13 "
Ballast		3	2	18 "
ditto		5	2	15 "
empty casks		7		22 "
Ballast		4	2	20 "
ditto		4	3	4 March.
Molasses		8		7 "
Sugar		7	1	11 "
do.		10	4	18 "
Nails, Segars.		110		17 February.
do. do.		45		18 "
do. do		118		" "
Sugar, Segars		9	2	26 "
Sugar		10	2	4 March
Molasses		6	1	20 "
empty casks		7		1 "
Sugar		5	3	18 "
ar, coffee, tobacco, Segars		10	3	25 "
Ballast		10	2	15 "
do.		5	2	4 "
Nails, Segars.		45		22 February.
Timber & Nails		10	4	14 April
Sugar, tobacco		10	3	15 March.
carried to next sheet		1754	112	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination	General remarks.	
Matanzas		
New Orleans.		
Cabanas	after molasses.	
Bahia Honda.	ditto One seaman shipped	1
Savannah		
Cardenas.		
Key West		
Matanzas		
Sierra Morena.	after mol. for Bristol	
Matanzas		2
Sagua la Grande	after molasses.	
Boston		4
Matanzas	to complete her cargo.	
Falmouth	One seaman discharged.	5
New York.		
New Orleans		6
Charges.		
Philadelphia		
Matanzas	to complete her cargo.	9
Portland		
Manzel	after molasses.	
New York.	the mate discharged	
New Orleans.	One seaman shipped	
Matanzas		
Sierra morena	after molasses.	
Key West, Savannah & Charleston		
Cadiz.		
New York.		
		14

Consular Return, Continues
Havana
1857.

Date of arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crew in Amn	Crew in Foreign	Where belonging
112.			42.688		1756	114	
20 February	Schr	G. H. Moulton	135	Thos Tapley	5	1	Brookeville
"	Merchant		119	W. Westendorf	6		Charleston
	Brig	Waitetil	170	W. Morse	6	1	Lincolnville
21 "	Bark	E. Churchill	212	T. M. Hitchborn	6	2	Prospect
	Schr	A. Laurens	146	Wm H. Morton	6	1	East Machias
	Bark	Odd Fellow	233	Ben F. Green	8	1	Portland
"	Malina		317	Simon Ross	10		Buckesport
	Brig	Joseph	177	J. A. Keller	8		Rockland
"	Bark	Elvira Harbeck	349	R. W. Digsey	10	3	New York
22 "	Brig	Torcello	149	Jesse L. Atwood	7		Waldoboro
	Bark	Baring Brothers	291	Wm M. Cotter	10		Bath
4	Ship	Peterhoff	493	Lewis Endicott	14	2	Salem
	Brig	E. Pratt	211	Jno Brightman	7	2	Fall river
25 "	"	R. B. Lawton	198	S. A. Gardner	7	3	Newport
	Bark	Rhone	349	Jno S. Davis	12		Boston
26 "	"	Lecocq	262	Tho. Watkins	10		Boston
	Schr	A. L. Hyde	122	A. S. Baily	5		Eastport
	Bark	Rapid	189	R. L. Ward	12	2	New York
28 "	Brig	Annandale	160	C. Sherman	4	3	Camden
1 March	Bark	Rover	358	A. Nelson	13	1	New York
	Steamer	Georgia	2727	D. D. Porter	118		New York
22 Feby	Brig	Shamrock	195	Wm Wilton	6	2	Portland
1 March	Bark	Virginia Ann	295	Jno Johnson	10	1	Charleston
	Ship	Clara Ann	421	W Reed	10	4	Bath
	Steamer	Falcon	891	Lieut Hartstene	45		New York
	Schr	A. Bliss	154	Tho. P. Clifford	6	1	Bangor
	Brig	Gallio	144	H. E. Brown	6	1	Belfast
"	Ship	Clinton	349	Benj. Delano	10	1	Bath
140.	carried to next sheet		52.504		2136	146	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Where from	Pots touched at	Cargo inwards		
Portland		Lumber, shooks, herrings, candles		
Charleston		rice		
New York		general cargo		
Boston		ditto		
Machias		lumber		
Portland		Lumber, fish, shooks, candles		
New York		empty casks.		
Providence		hoop poles, nails & potatoes		
New York		ballast		
Bucksport		Box shooks		
New York		Hay & hoops		
Boston		Box shooks & hoops, & casks		
Mobile		lumber		
Savannah		Rice		
Boston		general cargo		
New York		empty casks.		
Boston		general cargo		
New York		ditto		
New York		Hay, hoops &c.		
New York		Hay &c		
Chagres		mails & gold dust		
Portland		Box shooks		
Charleston		Ballast		
New York		ditto		
New Orleans		mails		
Searsport		Box shooks.		
Wilmington		lumber		
Philadelphia		Coal		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Cargo outwards	Crew	Amn.	Foreign	Date of clearance
	17	54	1/2	
Molasses	5		1	15 March.
Ballast-	6			22 February.
Sugar, segars	7		1	7 March
ditto	6		2	20 "
Ballast	6		1	8 "
Sugar	8		1	13 "
do.	10			12 "
Sugar, sarsaparrilla	8			7 "
empty casks	10		3	22 February
Ballast-	7			" March.
Sugar	10			4 "
Sugar, segars	14		2	21 "
Sugar, coffee, segars	7		2	22 "
Ballast	7		3	28 February
Sugar	11		1	13 March.
Sugar, coffee, segars, molasses	10			24 "
Ballast	5			9 "
Sugar, tobacco, segars	12		2	17 "
Ballast-	4		3	8 "
Sugar	13		1	14 April
Sale cargo	118			1st March
Ballast	6		2	8 "
ditto	10		1	18 "
Sugar	10		4	14 April
Mails, segars	45			5 March
Ballast-	6		1	17 "
ditto	6		1	" "
Sugar	10		2	16 April
carried to next sheet	2131.		146	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination.	General remarks.
Portland	
Cardenas	
New York	one man on ship's
Boston	
Mariel	after molasses.
Cardenas	to complete her cargo.
Falmouth	
New York	
Sierra morena	after molasses.
Cardenas	ditto
Matanzas	to complete her cargo.
St Petersburg	
New Orleans	
Sierra morena	
Matanzas	one man deserted & one ship's
Boston	
Cardenas	
New York	
Laguna la Grande	
Cowes.	
New York	
Mariel	after molasses
New York	
Cowes	
Charges.	
Matanzas	
Sanco	after molasses.
St Petersburg	one man deserted - 2 men discharged, & 4 ship's

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Date of arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crew Am.	Crew Foreign	Where belonging
140.			52,504		2136	146	
4 March	Steamer	Isabel	1115	Wm Rollins	45		Charleston
	Schr	Fairy	118	Jno Williams	6	2	New Orleans
	Brig	L'Soulé	177	N. Smith	7	3	New Orleans
	Ship	Medora	399	H. Vinal	13		Thomaston
	Brig	Argus	130	Wm Kean	7		Charleston
	Bark	Leonica	245	Jno Gallagher	10	2	Philadelphia
	Brig	Francis Lee	198	Josiah Gladding	9		New York
	Schr	Fakir	99	B. P. Gardner	6		Newport
	Steamer	Ohio	2432	J. F. Schenck	110		New York
	Brig	Ellen Hayden	171	Sam'l Smith	6	2	Newport
6	Bark	Yorktown	394	D. W. Stover	12		Bath
	Brig	Somers	111	Tho's Watson	7		Charleston
	"	Lydia Farnham	194	L. McIntyre	7		Warren
7	"	Vincennes	152	Wm G. Dickey	6	1	Portland
	Schr	Madagascar	142	S. Bonsey	4	2	Ellsworth
	Bark	Empire	284	J. A. Gray	10		Portland
	Brig	Elizabeth	138	A. H. Penny	7		Bangor
	Bark	Star	297	J. L. Snow	7	3	Thomaston
	Brig	Lydia	220	Jno M. Slater	9		Portland
	Schr	Ly Atkins	145	Wm Rendell	5	1	Boston
	Brig	H. & E. Dow	197	Fred. Oliver	7	1	Boston
	"	Confidence	195	Ly Babcock	8		Newport
	Bark	Ranger	245	Chas Frost	10	1	Portland
	Brig	Cornelia	156	T. R. Stinson	5	3	Bodwinham
4	Schr	Jane	54	E. Smith	4	1	Pawcatuck
	"	Emerald	133	C. L. Lewis	6		Boston
4	Brig	Adela	114	Ed. McCarty	7		Charleston
	Bark	Marmora	388	Sam'l Duncan	9	3	New York
168 carried to next sheet.			61,147		2485	171	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857

Where from	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards		
Charleston, Savannah, Key West		Mails & rice		
New Orleans		Lard & hams		
New Orleans		ditto & Salt		
Navy Bay		Ballast		
Charleston		Rice & lumber		
Philadelphia		general cargo.		
Mobile		lumber		
Savannah		rice		
New York, Charleston, Savannah		mails		
Wilmington		lumber		
New York		general cargo.		
Charleston		rice		
Mobile		lumber & spars		
Portland		Boy shooks & lumber		
Mobile		lumber & staves		
Boston		Ice & boy shooks		
Bangor		Boy shooks & lumber		
Wiscasset		Boy shooks		
Portland		lumber & ditto		
Eastport		Cedar sleepers		
Boston		general cargo.		
Mobile		lumber		
Portland		Hhd & boy shooks		
Matanzas		lumber		
New Orleans		Provisions, candles		
Charleston		lumber		
Charleston		rice		
New York		ballast.		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Cargo outward	Crew out Am.	Crew out Foreign	Date of clearance
	21 31	146	
mails, coffee, segars	45		8th March
sugar, coffee, segars	5	2	10 "
ditto & tobacco.	7	3	12 "
Ballast	13		5 "
Molasses	7		19 "
sugar, segars	10	2	15 "
Ballast	9		26 "
ditto	6		6 "
mails, segars	110		5 "
Ballast	6	2	20 "
sugar	12		16 April
Molasses, segars	7		24 March
Ballast	7		27 "
ditto	6	1	14 "
ditto	4	2	28 "
sugar	10		2 April
Ballast	7		27 March
sugar	7	3	20 "
Ballast	9		18 "
ditto	5	1	" "
ditto	7	1	14 "
ditto	8		28 "
ditto	10	1	15 "
ditto	5	3	26 "
Molasses, coffee, segars & fruit	4	1	15 "
sugar, Molasses	6		31 "
Molasses	7		22 "
sugar	9	3	7 April
carried to next sheet	2479	171	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination	General remarks.	
Key West, Savannah & Charleston		
New Orleans		
New Orleans		
New Orleans		
Charleston		
Philadelphia		
Santa Cruz	after molasses	
Baracoa	ditto	
New Orleans		
Cabañas	ditto	
Falmouth		
Charleston		
Marcil	ditto	
Cardenas	ditto	
Cardenas	ditto for New York	
Falmouth		
Sierra Morena	ditto	
Cardenas	to complete her cargo	
Cardenas	after molasses	
Cardenas	ditto	
Sagua la Grande	ditto	
Sierra Morena	ditto	
Matanzas		
Cardenas	ditto	
Apalachicola		
New Orleans		
Charleston		
Cowes		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Date of arrival	Class	names	Burthen	masters	Crew in Am.	Crew in foreign	Where belonging
168			61.147		2486	171	
March	Bark	Wm. H. Kendall	273	Albin Tolman	8	2	Rocklands
"		Rainbow	291	L. Lombard	8	2	Gardiner
"	Schr	Cornelia	185	J. H. Goodmanson	6	2	Baltimore
	Bark	Indiana	255	Chas. F. Watts	7	3	Thomaston
	Brig	Metallak	145	Elias McCarty	6		Dresden
	"	Adams Gray	152	G. Sheridan	8	2	New Orleans
	Bark	Manchester	290	J. N. Porter	10	2	Portsmouth
"	"	Arion	425	M. B. Vennard	9	3	Boston
	Schr	Forest King	99	E. Barrett	6		New York
	Brig	Henrietta	234	J. Curtis	8	2	Portland
"	Bark	Diligence	238	J. B. Woodbury	7	3	Portland
	Schr	Julia & Mary	104	A. P. Murch	5		Hampden
	Bark	Hahnemann	416	Seth Foster	10	3	Norfolk
"	Brig	Tho.s & Edward	199	Jn.o Smalley	7	1	Thomaston
	Ship	Wabash	398	Wm. Barnes	11	2	Bath
	Brig	Telos	146	E. Lanphier	6	1	Searsport
"	Steamer	Ohio	2432	J. F. Schenck	110		New York
	Brig	Forester	170	Wm. Carney	6	2	Woolwich
	"	Larch	142	J. Hofeldt	7		Savannah
	"	Tangier	175	Jos.h Park	6	1	Boston
	Bark	Aquila	297	G. W. Lovell	8	2	Kennebunk
	Steamer	Falcon	891	Lieut. Hartstein	45		New York
	Bark	Mary Elizabeth	398	D. S. Goodell	9	2	Searsport
	"	Tedesco	396	M. Winslow 2d	10	2	Portland
	"	Julia	318	David Wilson	9	2	Cohasset
	Schr	Surf	128	Jas. Rice	6		New York
	Bark	Apollo	319	P. A. Ingham	10	3	New York
"	Steamer	Georgia	2727	S. S. Porter	118		New York
196	carried to next sheet		73.390		2957	212	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Where from	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards		
Bath		Shaved box shooks		
Philadelphia		Coal.		
New Orleans		Lard & corn		
Philadelphia		Coal		
Wiscasset		Box shooks.		
New Orleans		Provisions		
New York		General cargo		
Boston		mails & empty casks		
New York		general cargo.		
Portland		Box shooks		
Portland		lumber		
Bangor		ditto		
Norfolk		Ballast		
Philadelphia		Coal		
Boston		empty casks.		
Savannah		lumber.		
New Orleans		mails		
Savannah		lumber.		
Savannah		timber		
Wilmington		lumber		
Boston		Ice & casks.		
Chagres		mails & gold dust		
New York		Ballast		
New York		ditto		
Boston		Casks & lumber		
New York		general cargo.		
New York		Ballast		
New York, Charleston,	Savannah	Mails.		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Cargo outward		Tons Am.	Tons Foreign	Date of clearance
Ballast		247 9/8	171/2	14th March.
sugar		8	2	2d April
sugar, coffee, & segars		6	2	18 March
sugar		7	3	8 April
Ballast		7		21 March
sugar & segars		8	2	18 "
sugar		10	2	2d April
sugar & segars		9	3	5 "
sugar, tobacco, segars		6		24 March
Molasses		8	2	26 "
Ballast		7	3	28 "
ditto		5		1st April
sugar		11	2	11 "
Ballast		7	1	29 March
sugar		9	3	14 April
Ballast		6	1	28 March
mail, segars		110		17 "
Ballast		6	2	29 "
ditto		7		31 "
Molasses		6	1	5 April
sugar		8	2	7 "
mail & segars		45		17 "
sugar		9	2	7 "
sugar, segars		10	2	3 "
sugar		9	2	23 "
do		6		22 March
gar, Coffee, tobacco, segars		10	2	2 April
ails, sugar, segars		118.		
carried to next sheet.		294	52	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination.	General Remarks.
Laguna la Grande	after sugar.
Matanzas - 2 men deserted - 1 discharged & 3 ships	
New Orleans	
Cardenas	
Manel	One man shipped
New Orleans	
Cowes.	
New York	
New York	
Matanzas	
Manel	after molasses.
Baracoa	
St Petersburg	1 man discharged & 1 ship
Cardenas	
Cowes.	2 men discharged & 1 ship
Sierra morena	after molasses.
New York	
Cardenas	ditto
Manel	ditto
Wilmington	
Cowes.	
New Orleans	
Cowes.	
New York	
Trieste	
Laguna la Grande	to complete her cargo.
New York	
New Orleans	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Date of arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crew Am.	Crew Foreign	Where belonging
1856.			73.390		2951	212	
March	Schr	Patriot	71	David Lester	5		Philadelphia
"	"	J. Patterson	172	R.O. Patterson	4	3	Belfast
	Ship	Cleone	372	Alex. Baxter	10	3	Yarmouth
	Brig	Motto	175	H.S. Vining	8		Portland
	"	Edgar	143	R. Amated	7	2	New York
	Bark	J.W. Dyer	243	S.P. Dyer	9		Portland
	Steamer	Prometheus	1207	Thos Minier	27		New York
	Schr	Mary Ann	99	J. Hopkins	5		Hampden
"	Bark	Sarah Hand	257	Geo. N. Nicols	9	3	Philadelphia
	Ship	Robt Burton	398	Jas Trathen	13		New York
	Bark	Loretto Fish	247	H.S. Gates	7	2	St George
	Steamer	Isabel	1115	Wm Collins	45		Charleston
	Bark	Comor	440	E. Scudder	10	4	Boston
"	"	Schr Mary Groton	149	Thos Geyer	6		Waldoboro
2	"	Bark Saone	292	A.C. Sargent	10	2	Boston
	Schr	Maria Tribon	157	J. Sweetzer	4	2	Buckspost
4	"	Bark Kepler	417	A.W. Shaw	13		Boston
6	"	Schr Mary Ellen	86	C. Woolingham	7		New Orleans
	Bark	Killaudon	216	Geo. Butler	8	4	New Orleans
	Brig	Charlotte	178	F.G. Sparks	7	1	Calais
7	"	Bark Martha Ann	272	Wm Messer	9	1	Newport
	Ship	Columbian	399	H. Moreen	10	4	Bath
	Schr	Penaquid	139	Sam Mitchell	4	2	Bangor
	"	Caroline Snow	113	D.S. Stone	4	2	Hampden
	Brig	Gen. Boyd	147	Ben. Gilpatrick	6	2	Biddeford
	"	Maria	133	Jg. Pierce Mas^r	5	1	Plymouth
	Schr	Sea Gull	124	F.S. Bullock	4	2	Rockland
	Bark	J.W. Blodget	180	Geo. S. Loring	6	2	N. Yarmouth
224	carried to next sheet		81.331		3213	254	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Where from	Ports touched at	Cargo inward		
Mobile		lumber		
Providence		Hoops, casks, nails, onions		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Portland		Box shooks & provisions		
New York		general cargo		
Philadelphia		Coal		
Charges.	Grey town	Ballast.		
Mobile		lumber		
Boston		casks & shooks		
New York		general cargo.		
New Orleans		empty barrels		
Charleston,	Savannah, Keyden.	Mails, rice.		
New York		ballast		
Wiscasset		Box shooks		
Boston		general cargo		
Bath		Box shooks		
Mobile		Ballast		
New Orleans		Provisions		
New Orleans		ditto & horses		
Charleston		Rice & corn		
Savannah,		Rice, casks, barrels, naval stores.		
Matanzas		ballast		
Buckesport		Box shooks		
Frankfort		ditto		
Savannah		Rice & lumber		
Charleston		ditto		
Charleston		rice		
Philadelphia		Corn & hoop poles		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Cargo outward		Crew Am.	Crew Foreign	Date of clearance
		2945	212	
Molasses		5		31 March
Sugar & molasses		4	3	5th April
Sugar		10	3	" "
Ballast		8		27 March
Sugar, tobacco & segars		7	2	1 April
Sugar & molasses		9		" "
Ballast		27	"	18 March
ditto		5		28 "
Sugar		9	3	5 April
ditto		12	1	14 "
Same Cargo		7	2	20 March
Mails & Segars		45		22 "
Sugar		10	4	8 April
Empty casks		6		1 "
Sugar		10	2	12 "
Ballast		4	2	14 "
Sugar		13		16 "
Sugar, coffee, segars, fruit		7		29 March
ditto & molasses		8	3	3 April
Ballast		7	1	" "
Molasses		9	1	1 "
Sugar		10	4	9 "
Ballast		4	2	3 "
ditto		4	2	4 "
molasses		6	2	8 "
Ballast		5	1	" "
ditto		4	2	5 "
ditto		6	2	" "
carried to next sheet		3206	254	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination.	General Remarks.
New Orleans	
New York	
Cardenas.	to complete her cargo
Matanzas	
New York	
Cardenas.	ditto
New York	
Cardenas	
Matanzas	ditto
Cowes	one man deserted & one shipped
Matanzas	
Key West, Savannah & Charleston.	
Cowes	
Cardenas.	after molasses.
Cronstadt	
Jamco	ditto
New York	
New Orleans.	
New Orleans	
Sagua la Grande	ditto for Boston
Cardenas.	to complete her cargo.
Falmouth	
Cardenas	
Cardenas	
Boston	
San Juan de los Remedios.	after sugar for New York
Cardenas	
Cardenas	one seaman discharged & 2 shipped

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Date of arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crew in.	Crew out.	Where belonging
			81331		321	254	
224 March 27	Brig	Random	144	Ja. Burdick	7		New Port
"	"	Francis	162	A. J. Savin	7		New York
" 28 "	Bark	Panama	414	Eben Graves	12	2	New York
	"	Childe Harold	291	Jno L. Rich	11	2	New York
	"	Saragossa	348	Albert Turley	9	2	Philadelphia
	"	Amiata	299	J. W. Lawrence	9	3	Yarmouth
	Ship	Savona	393	Ben. Melcher	10	4	Bath
	Bark	Olive St. John	236	Wm Robbins	7	2	Gardiner
" 29 "	Brig	Richmond	149	E. R. Blair	7		Dresden
	"	Franklin	158	Ed. Cobb	5	1	Portland
	"	Emeline	167	Jas. A. Lee	7	1	Bristol
	Bark	T. P. Woodward	390	Jno Woodward	13		New York
	"	Abeona	297	J. S. Arey	9	1	Augusta
	Ship	Andover	484	B. F. Delano	12	2	Bath
	Bark	Maria	324	Com. Foster	13		Boston
	Ship	Laretan	1174	Moses Chase	12	3	Damariscotta
	Bark	Sarah Ann	431	C. Merryman	10	3	Brunswick
	Brig	Annawon	161	Gid. Almy	7		Newport
	Ship	Marion	549	Tho. B. Simpson	12	5	Gardiner
	Sch	Saunders	120	N. A. Rich	6		Bangor
	Bark	Amazon	385	Wm Thompson	9	2	Bangor
	Brig	Robt Charlton	147	J. H. Lightbourn	7		Savannah
	Bark	Lyra	217	Jno Penn	9	2	New York
	Brig	Jno Balch	166	Ben. L. Melville	6	1	Newport
	Bark	Octavia	209	Ch. Collins	8	2	Portland
	"	Dutchess	268	Geo. E. Lane	10	3	Boston
	"	Jno Cashie	348	E. L. Raynes	14		Newburyport
	"	Chase	381	Jno Chase	12		New York
252 carried to next sheet			89443		3473	295	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Where from	Ports touched at	Cargo inward		
New York		general cargo		
Wilmington		lumber & shooks		
New York		ballast		
New York		general cargo.		
Philadelphia		coal.		
Philadelphia		coal		
Boston		Ballast		
Philadelphia		Coal		
Wilmington		lumber.		
Portland		Shooks, lumber, apples.		
Bristol		Hoopstoonions		
New York		ballast		
Philadelphia		Coal		
New York		Ballast		
Boston		general cargo.		
Philadelphia		Coal		
Savannah		timber		
Wilmington		lumber		
Boston		ballast		
Frankfort		Boy shooks & casks		
New York		ballast		
Savannah		timber		
New York		general cargo		
New Port		Hoop poles & provisions		
Portland		lumber & shooks		
Boston		Ballast		
Boston		empty casks		
New York		Ballast.		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Cargo outward		Crew out Am.	Crew out Foreign	Date of clearance
		3206	254	
Ballast		7		2d April
ditto		7		5 "
ditto		12	2	28th March
sugar & segars		11	2	14 April
sugar		9	2	10 "
ditto		9	2	14 May
Ballast		10	4	28 March
ditto		7	2	10 April
ditto		7		29 March
Casks		5	1	5 April
Ballast		7	1	10 "
sugar		13		22 "
do.		10		29 "
do		11	2	9 May
do		13		30 April
sugar, segars		12	3	10 May
sugar		10	2	2 "
molasses		6		16 April
sugar		12	5	6 May
Ballast		6		7 April
sugar		9	2	29 "
molasses		7		16 "
sugar & segars		9	2	8 "
Ballast		6	1	7 "
ditto		8	2	11 "
sugar		11	2	30 "
Ballast		14		26 "
ditto		12		1 "
carried to next sheet		3466	291	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination.	General remarks.
Cardenas	
Cardenas	
New Orleans	
New York	
Laguna la Grande	to complete her cargo.
Falmouth	one seaman discharged.
Matanzas	
Cardenas	after sugar for New York.
Matanzas	this vessel was mistaken & she entered the 15th March.
Bahia Honda	after molasses.
Sagua	ditto for Bristol
Cowes	
Philadelphia	1 seaman discharged & 1 shipped
St Petersburg	ditto - 1 deserted & 1 shipd
Cowes	
New York.	six seamen discharged & six shipd
Cowes.	One man deserted
Wilmington	one man deserted - 1 discharged - 1 shipd
St Petersburg	
Cardenas	
Falmouth	
New Orleans.	
New York.	
Cabañas	after molasses for Newport.
Sierra morena	ditto for Portland
Cowes	1 seaman fell overboard on the passage & drowned - 1 discharg & 1 shipd
Matanzas	
Apalachicola	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Date	of arrival	Class	names	Burthen	masters	Crew Am.	Crew for.	Where belonging
	252			89443		3473	295	
31	March	Schr	J. Bernice	113	Jas W. Look	4		Addison
		Ship	India	492	W. H. Beard	12	4	New York
		Bark	Elizabeth	166	Jno. S. Remington	10	2	Philadelphia
		"	Lady Knight	399	E. D. Choate	10	3	Portland
		Schr	White Oak	90	Jos. Arey	5		Frankfort
		Steamer	Georgia	2727	S. D. Porter	118		New York
1	April	Brig	Cardenas	207	Robt Fogg	6	2	Portland
		Ship	Scotland	348	A. J. Percy	13		Richmond
		Schr	Ellen Merryman	129	Chas Merryman	4	2	Harpswell
		Brig	Pres't Z. Taylor	149	C. Hind	6	1	Belfast
		"	Shawmut	205	W. H. Robinson	6	3	Augusta
		Ship	Sacsusa	294	Thos P. Lennox	11		Wiscasset
2	"	Bark	Almade	395	H. M. Brewer	11	2	Plymouth
		"	Gleaner	288	Thos A. Hamlin	9	2	Gardiner
		Steamer	Ohio	2432	J. F. Schenck	110		New York
20		"	Falcon	891	Lieut Hartstein	43		New York
		Bark	Cordelia	230	Wm T. Toms	9	1	Philadelphia
		Brig	Marianna	184	Sam'l Willard	8		Portland
	"	Steamer	Isabel	1115	Wm Rollins	45		Charleston
		Bark	Yuba	228	Ed. Lincoln	8	2	Boston
		"	Globe	366	P. M. Whitmore	10	3	Richmond
		Brig	Grand Turk	149	Geo. McClure	7	1	Searsport
		Bark	Nath'l Blake	265	Wm P. York	7	1	Portland
		Schr	Fairy	118	Jno Williams	8		New Orleans
7		Ship	Charlotte Reed	471	S. Weeks	10	5	Bath
		Brig	Alesia	167	Geo. Haskell	6	1	Harpswell
		Schr	Cardenas	137	Jas Crocker	5	1	Prospect
		Brig	A. Field	175	B. S. Merrithew	6	1	Searsport
280.		carried to next sheet		102,373		3980.	332	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857

When from	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards		
New York		general cargo		
New York		ballast		
Philadelphia		general cargo		
Boston		ditto		
Frankfort		Spars, oars, lumber		
New Orleans		mail		
Portland		lumber		
New York		ballast		
Portland		lumber & Box shooks		
Portland		ditto		
Philadelphia		coal		
Boston		Box shooks & casks		
New York		Ballast		
Boston		general cargo		
New York, Charleston, Savannah		mails		
Chagres		ditto		
Philadelphia		coal		
New York, Sisal & Matanzas		ballast		
Charleston, Savannah, Key West		mails & rice		
Wiscasset		Box shooks		
Havre		Ballast		
Portland		Box shooks & casks		
Portland		lumber		
New Orleans		Corn & salt		
Boston		Ballast		
Portland		lumber & Box shooks		
Frankfort		Box shooks		
Portland		lumber & coopering stuff		

Consular Return, Continues
Havana
1851.

Cargo outwards	Crew out		Date of clearance
	Am.	foreign	
	3466	291	
sugar, molasses	5		11th April
sugar	12	3	15 May
sugar & segars	10	1	8 april
sugar	10	3	17 "
Ballast	5		10 "
mails & segars	118		1st "
Molasses	7	2	12 "
sugar	13		30 "
molasses	4	2	17 "
Ballast	6	1	12 "
ditto	6	3	16 "
ditto	11		12 "
sugar	11	2	30 "
do	10	1	2d May
mails & segars	110		3d April
ditto	43		" "
sugar & segars	9	1	6 May
crew shipped on other American vessels, except one sent home			
segars & mails	45		8 April
Ballast	8	2	16 "
sugar	10	3	8 May
Ballast	7	1	16 April
ditto	7	1	" "
sugar, coffee, segars	8		9 "
sugar	9	5	20 May
Molasses	6	1	3 "
Ballast	5	1	7 April
ditto	6	1	16 "
carried to next sheet	3967	325	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination	General Remarks.
New York	1 man shipped
Cowes	1 man deserted & 1 shipped
Philadelphia	1 seaman discharged.
St Petersburg	
Baracoa	after molasses for Frankfort
New York	
Cardenas	to complete her cargo - 1 seaman shipped
Cowes.	
Portland	
Ottigosa	after molasses for Portland
Cardenas	
Matanzas	
Matanzas	to complete her cargo
Cowes.	1 man deserted - 1 shipd
New Orleans.	
Chagres.	
Philadelphia	
	wrecked on Salt Key the 28th day of March
Key West, Savannah & Charleston	
Cardenas	after sugar for New York
Falmouth	
Manzil	after molasses for Portland
Cardenas	ditto ditto
New Orleans	
Cowes.	2 men discharged & 1 shipd
Portland	
Cardenas	this vessel was omitted the 27th of March
Cardenas.	after molasses for Boston.

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Date of arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crews Am.	Crews For.	Where belonging
			102.373		3980	332	
280 April	Bark	Victor	394	Wm R. Clark	10	3	Plymouth
8 "	"	Russia	330	A. Maxwell	11		Bath
	Schr	Avon	142	A. P. Carver	6		Searsport
9 "	Brig	Mary Farrow	148	C. P. Morse	5	2	Belfast
	Bark	Catharine Augusta	357	Jno Eastman	10	3	New York
9 "	Schr	Jane	142	Wm Y. Lord	5	1	Orrington
	Brig	P. Soulé	177	M. Smith	8	3	New Orleans
11 "	Schr	Cornelia	185	J. H. Grodmanson	7	2	Baltimore
	Ship	Tropic	572	Eb. R. Smith	12	3	New Bedford
	Brig	Ellen Reed	167	J. L. Chipman	7		Bucksport
	"	Palo alto	140	E. S. Wood	7		Charleston
	Ship	Hargrave	484	J. P. Stetson	13	3	New York
12 "	Schr	Albert Vinal	157	Jno Anderson	6		Portland
	Brig	Versailles	198	W. Conant	6	2	Warren
	"	Susan Soule	164	Wm J. Drinkwater	7	2	Freeport
	Bark	Indian Queen	410	R. H. Drummond	12	2	Bath
9 "	Steamer	Prometheus	1003	J. Milton	36		New York
14 "	Bark	F. A. Perley	249	G. Stanwood	9		Portland
	Brig	Caroline	189	Jno Payne	5	2	Boston
	Schr	Lynchburg	196	David Poor	6	2	Portland
	Bark	Tangier	393	Wm Lovett	13	2	Portland
"	Brig	R. B. Lawton	198	S. A. Gardner	7	3	Newport
		Cardiff	198	S. T. Melville	8		Newport
	Schr	Takir	99	R. P. Gardner	5	1	Newport
	Ship	Silas Leonard	407	A. T. Thompson	9	5	Richmond
	Bark	Parodi	349	Jos. B. Woodbury	10	2	Portland
"	"	Wm Winthrop	346	S. Blanchard	11		Boston
	Schr	Wandopasso	96	Chas. B. Eddy	4	2	Fall river
308	carried to next sheet		110.197		4235	377	

Consular Returns, Continued
Havana
1857.

Where from	Ports touched at	Cargo inward		
Baltimore		Ballast		
New York		ditto		
Eastport		railroad sleepers		
Belfast		Box shooks		
New York		empty casks.		
Buckspost		Box shooks & hoops		
New Orleans		Provisions, hay, & cotton		
New Orleans		corn, lard, hams.		
Mobile		Ballast		
Bath		Box shooks & lumber		
Charleston		rice		
Apalachicola		Ballast.		
Portland		Box shooks & lumber.		
Mobile		lumber		
Portland		ditto		
Boston		Ice & casks.		
Chagres		Ballast		
Portlands		lumber & shooks.		
Mobile		lumber		
Portlands		lumber & hhd shooks		
Boston		Ballast		
Savannah		rice		
Savannah		rice & casks		
Savannah		rice & salt		
Providence		Ballast		
Portland		Box shooks.		
Mobile		Ballast		
Georgetown		lumber & casks.		

Consular Returns, Continued
Havana
1857

Cargo outward		Crew Am.	Crew Foreign	Date of clearance
		396	325	
Sugar		10	3	8 May
do		11		12 April
empty casks		6		16 "
Ballast		5	2	25 "
ditto		10	3	16 "
ditto		5	1	29 "
Sugar, segars, coffee		8	3	16 "
Sugar, Molasses, segars		7	2	" "
Ballast		12	3	14 "
Sugar, Molasses		7		8 May
Ballast		7		16 April
Sugar		13	3	5 May
Molasses		6		8 "
ditto		6	2	" "
Ballast		7	2	28 April
Sugar		12	2	23 May
Ballast		36		13 April
ditto		9		9 May
ditto		5	2	1st "
ditto		6	1	3 "
ditto		13	2	24 April
empty casks		7	3	16 "
Ballast		8		" "
Molasses		5	1	23 "
Sugar		9	5	17 May
Sugar & segars		10	2	8 "
Balldst		11		24 April
do		4	2	1st May
carried to next sheet		422	369	

Consular Return, Continues
Havana
1857

Destination	General Remarks.	
St Petersburg	3 men desertd in Baltimore 1 sent home for trial 3 men shipd in Balt: 1 ship'd here	7
Cienfuegos	to complete her cargo.	
Cardenas		
Cardenas		
Matanzas		
Baracoa.	after molasses.	
New Orleans		
New Orleans		
Matanzas		19
New Orleans.		1
Cardenas	after molasses for Baltimore	22
Matanzas	to complete her cargo.	
Portland		
Boston		
Cardenas		
St Petersburg		
Chagres		
Manil	after molasses	
Cardenas	ditto	3
Manil	ditto 1 seaman discharged.	4
Cardenas		
Santa Cruz.	after molasses for Newport.	5
Cabañas	ditto for Boston	
Newport		
St Petersburg	one man deserted one ship'd	
New York		
Cardenas		
Santa Cruz.	after molasses.	6

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857

Date of arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crew in Am. vessels	Crew in foreign	Where belonging
308			110.197		4235	379	
April 7	Steamer	Georgia	2727	D. D. Porter	118		New York
"	"	Falcon	891	Lieut Hartstene	45		New York
"	"	Ohio	2432	J. F. Schenck	110		New York
"	Brig	Gulnare	149	J. R. Ellems	7	2	Charleston
8 "	Steamer	Isabel	1115	Wm Rollins	45		Charleston
"	Schr	Zephyr	77	Jno Byers	5		Charleston
"	Brig	Logan	167	A. J. Treat	6	1	Searsport
"	Bark	Maria Hersey	195	Wm P. Davis	7	2	Portland
9 "	Brig	Science	147	J. E. Smith	4	2	Bangor
11 "	"	Somers	111	Jno Coates	7		Charleston
22 "	Bark	Glenburn	453	H. J. Sampson	10	3	Richmond
"	"	Almira	193	H. H. Farr	8		Portland
"	Schr	Mary Eliza	111	Paul Dyer	6		Providence
"	Bark	Catharine	316	J. Watts	9		Thomaston
"	Brig	Henrietta	158	E. R. York	7		Portland
"	Bark	Benson	215	Jno West	9	2	New York
"	Ship	Josephine	456	I. W. Bonbon	10	3	Bath
"	Brig	Maria	143	J. P. Ingraham	6	2	Bristol
23 "	"	Carleton	249	W. G. Percy	6	3	Richmond
24 "	Bark	Sophia	349	T. Everett	8	3	Calais
"	Ship	Lone	496	S. A. Gilley	11	3	Portland
25 "	Bark	Japonica	245	Jno Gallagher	10	4	Philadelphia
"	Brig	Adams Bay	152	G. Schneider	8	2	New Orleans
"	"	Sea Bell	149	R. Merryman	7		Prospect
"	Bark	Brooks	415	James Soule	10	2	Boston
"	Brig	Sea Bird	175	A. H. Curtis	7		Richmond
"	Steamer	Monmouth	235	J. H. Swift	19		New Orleans
26 "	Ship	Norma	292	R. H. Ellis	10	3	New York
336	carried to next sheet		23.012		4750	414	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1851.

Where from	Ports touch'd at	Cargo inwards		
New York, Charleston,	Savannah	mails		
Chagres		ditto		
New Orleans		ditto		
Charleston		rice		
Charleston, Savannah, Keywest		rice & mails		
Charleston		rice		
Boston		general cargo.		
Portland		Lumber, shooks & hoops		
Frankfort		Bag shooks & casks		
Charleston		rice		
Charleston		coal		
Portland		Boards, shooks & potatoes.		
Portland		ditto		
Philadelphia		Coal		
Portland		shooks		
New York		general cargo.		
New York		hay		
Bristol		Provisions		
Mobile		lumber		
New Orleans		general cargo.		
Boston		Ballast		
Philadelphia		general cargo.		
New Orleans		ditto		
Frankfort		Bag shooks		
Boston		Ice, shooks, oil		
Portland		Boards & hoops.		
New Orleans		General, cargo		
New York		ditto		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Cargo outward	Crew out		Date of clearance
	Am.	Foreign	
	4222	369	
Mails, Segars	118		17 April
ditto	45		" "
ditto	110		" "
Ballast	8	2	26 "
mails & segars	45		22 "
molasses, fruit & segars	5		29 "
molasses	6	1	3 May
Ballast	7	2	" "
ditto	4	2	6 "
ditto	7		29 April
sugar	10	3	1st May
Ballast	8		7 "
same cargo	6		22° April
sugar	9	1	14 May
molasses & sugar	7		7 "
sugar, segars	9	2	6 "
sugar	10	3	21 "
Ballast	6	2	29 April
sugar	6	3	9 May
sugar & segars	8	3	8 "
sugar	12	2	19 "
sugar, segars, tobacco	11	4	3 "
sugar, coffee & segars	8	2	30 April
same cargo	7		5 May
sugar	11	1	17 "
Ballast	7		7 "
glasses, segars, coffee	19		30 April
sugar & segars	10	3	10 May
carried to next sheet.	4741	405	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination	General Remarks.	
Chagres.		
New Orleans		
New York		
Manil - after molasses - man ship'd.		27
Key West, Savannah & Charleston		
Charleston		
Boston		28
Sierra morena - after molasses for Boston		29
Laguala Grande		
Malanzas	& load for Charleston	
Laguala Grande	& complete her cargo.	30
Cegardenas -	after molasses for Portland	
Laguala Grande		
New York -	One seaman ship'd.	1
Portland		
New York		
Leones.		
Sierra Morena -	after molasses.	
New Orleans -	1 seaman discharged & 1 ship'd	
New York.	ditto - ditto.	2
Philadelphia	1 seaman shipped	
New Orleans		
Cainito		
St Petersburg -	4 men deserted & 4 ship'd	3
Cardenas -	after molasses for Boston	
Boston		
New Orleans		
New York.		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Date of arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	masters	Crews: Am.	Crews: Foreign	Where belonging
336			123012		4758	414	
26 April	Bark	Rolla	227	S. Jarvis	10		New York
"		Condor	302	J. Wright	9	2	Boston
	Brig	Bristol	173	J. Coe	8		Bristol
27 "	"	Metallak	145	O. McCarty	6	1	Dresden
	Schr	R. H. Miller	144	W. J. Morton	5	1	Waldoboro
	Bark	C. J. Chaffee	364	T. R. Pillsbury	9	3	Camden
28 "	"	Yankee Blade	419	F. H. Whitney	14		Gardiner
29 "	"	Wagram	241	E. Elwell	10		Boston
	"	Ohiana	266	J. Maloney	7	3	New York
	"	Lafayette	215	J. F. Marschalk	11		New York
30 "	"	Garland	257	J. S. Martin	8	2	Philadelphia
	"	Brunette	299	J. S. Preble	6	3	Waldoboro
	Brig	Francis Ellen	200	S. Elsly	9		Portland
1 May	Schr	Ashland	109	J. Cobbett	5	1	Lubeck
	Bark	Mary Lowell	230	E. Gooding	10		Portland
	Brig	Hibernia	223	W. Hart	7	2	Portland
	Bark	Powhattan	436	J. Seanes	13		New York
	Brig	Emeline	236	E. Watts	8		Warren
	"	M. T. Wilder	147	C. Coffin	4	1	Wiscasset
2 "	Bark	Jubilee	233	W. W. Parker	7	2	Portland
	Steamer	Georgia	2727	D. D. Porter	118		New York
	"	Falcon	891	Louis Hautstein	45		New York
	"	Ohio	2432	J. F. Schenck	110		New York
3 "	Brig	Ellen Hayden	170	S. Smith	8		Newport
	Bark	Hyperion	390	J. H. Perkins	10	2	Boston
	Brig	Harriet	159	S. Gibson	6	1	Richmond
	Schr	Hope	120	J. Hutchinson	5	1	Yarmouth
	Brig	Adela	114	E. McCarty	5	2	Charleston
364 carried to next sheet			134881		5223	441	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Where from	Pts touched at	Cargo inwards		
New York		corn & oil		
Philadelphia		coal		
Honduras		logwood, mahogany, cochineal		
New Orleans		Corn		
Portland		Boards		
New York		ballast		
New York		ditto		
Boston		general cargo		
New York		ditto		
New York		ditto		
Philadelphia		Coal		
St Thomas		Ballast		
Portland		Barrel shooks & hoops		
Eastport		R. Road sleepers		
Portland		shooks & provisions		
Portland		assorted cargo.		
New York		stones & ballast		
Philadelphia		coal		
Portland		Board & coopering stuff		
Portland		ditto		
Chagres		mails & gold dust		
New Orleans		mails		
New York, Charleston & Savannah		ditto & specie		
Wilmington		shooks		
Philadelphia		coal.		
Portland		lumber & shooks		
Portland		ditto		
Charleston		rice		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Cargo outwards		Crew out Am.	Crew out Foreign	Date of Clearance
		4741	403	
Ballast		10		3d May
Sugar		9	2	5 June
1 crew shipped on other Am. vessels, except one sent home				
Corn		6	1	28 April
lumber		5	1	29 "
Sugar		9	3	21 May
do.		14		22 "
Sugar		10		23 "
do.		7	3	6 "
do & Segars		11		15 "
do.		8	2	7 June
Ballast		6	3	30 April
ditto		9		7th May
ditto		5	1	9 "
ditto		10		6 "
ditto		7	2	13 "
Sugar		12		12 June
do.		8		24 May
Ballast		4	1	12 "
ditto		7	2	14 "
Mails & Segars		118		2 "
ditto		45		3 "
Mails		110		2 "
Molasses		8		13 "
Sugar		10	1	28 June
Ballast		6	1	14 May
ditto		5	1	10 "
ditto		5	2	" "
carried to next sheet.		5205	431	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination	General remarks.
Matanzas	
Boston	
	wrecked at sea.
Cardenas.	
Laguna la Grande.	
Cowes.	
St Petersburg	
St Petersburg	
Sn. Juan de los Remedios -	after more sugar.
New York	
Falmouth	
Laguna la Grande -	after sugar
Bahia Honda -	after Molasses for Portland
Cardenas -	ditto
Sierra Morena	ditto
Sierra Morena	ditto
Cowes.	
Philadelphia	
Cardenas	ditto
Manil	ditto
New York	
Chagres.	
New Orleans	
Sierra Morena.	to complete her cargo
Cowes.	1 seaman deserted - 1 discharged - 1 shipped
Canasi -	after Molasses for Boston
Baracoa	ditto - ditto
Cardenas	ditto for Charleston

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Date of arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crew Am.	Crew Foreign	Where belonging
			134.881		5223	441	
364 May	Steamer	Isabel	1115	Wm Rollins	45		Charleston
"	Schr	Jno W. Houston	101	Robt Kean	3	2	Pensacola
"	"	Townsend Jones	197	J. A. Dayton	7		Cold Spring
	Bark	Brewster	298	D. Nickols	8	3	Searsport
"	"	Clyde	397	Geo. H. Kempton	12	3	New York
"	"	Helen Maria	446	Jno R. Silsby	10	3	Bath
"	"	Warwick	337	J. Hopkins	11	2	New York
"	"	Wallacedon	216	Geo. Butler	7	5	New Orleans
"	"	Pristis	326	H. Rodgers	10		Freeport
"	Schr	Fairy	118	Jno Williams	7	2	New Orleans
	Brig	Kossuth	142	R. H. Allen	6	1	Sullivan
"	Schr	Midas	186	H. Hazelton	6	2	Savannah
"	"	Isabella	101	J. Gage	6	2	Charleston
	Bark	E. B. Hamilton	257	J. Means	10		Portland
	Ship	E. Dodge	575	Jno D. Blanchard	12	4	Boston
"	Bark	Parana	361	R. Gooding	10		Portland
	Brig	Gen. Boyd	147	B. Gilpatrick	6	2	Biddeford
	Bark	Macedonia	142	D. C. Loring	9		Portland
	Brig	Francis Lord	198	J. Gladding	9		New York
	Bark	Thos. Lincoln	495	J. Higgins	10	3	Boston
"	Brig	Maria	111	F. Sawyer	6		Portland
	Bark	Florence	349	L. Woodward	11	1	Bath
	Brig	La Beau	149	J. W. Havener	7		Searsport
	Steamer	El Dorado	1049	J. J. Wright	42		New York
"	Brig	Pinta	156	W. Strout	7		Portland
	Bark	Jno Parker	392	W. J. Dorr	11	2	Boston
"	Ship	Frank Thomas	528	J. L. Brown	11	3	Boston
	Schr	Batavia	160	J. D. Matteson	4	2	Searsport
392 carried to next sheet			143,870		5526	483	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Where from	Sets touch'd at	Cargo inward		
Charleston	Savannah, Key West.	Mails & rice		
Pensacola		lumber		
Mobile		ditto		
Philadelphia		Coal		
New York		China stones		
New York		ballast		
New York		ditto		
New Orleans		Provisions		
Boston		Bar & molasses Hhds shooks		
New Orleans		Salt, corn, lard		
Wiscasset		Box shooks		
Savannah		rice		
Charleston		rice		
Portland		lumber		
Boston		Ice, casks &c		
Boston		shooks, R.R. sleepers & other merchandise		
Savannah		rice		
Portland		lumber & casks		
N. Orleans		empty casks		
Eastport		R. Road sleepers		
Portland		shooks		
Boston		Ballast		
Bath		shooks & boards		
Charges		mails		
Portland		shooks, hoops, boards		
Mobile		Ballast		
Havre		ditto		
Portland		Box shooks & boards		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Cargo outwards		Crew out Am.	Crew out Foreign	Date of clearance	
		5205	431		
Mails & Segars		45		8	May
Molasses		3	2	20	"
ditto		7		19	"
Sugar, Segars		9	3	12	June
Sugar		12	3	30	"
do.		10	3	20	May
do.		11	2	12	"
do, Segars		7	5	10	"
Sugar, tobacco & Segars		9		26	"
Sugar, Segars		7	2	12	"
Same Cargo		6	1	"	"
Ballast		6	2	"	"
ditto		6	2	14	"
ditto		10		22	"
"		"	"		
Ballast		9		16	May
ditto		6	2	15	"
ditto		9		20	"
ditto		9		10	"
ditto		11	3	23	"
ditto		6		"	"
ditto		11	1	15	"
Ballast		7		21	May
ditto		42		12	"
Molasses		7		2	June
Ballast		11	1	14	May
Sugar		12	3	19	June
ballast		4	2	24	May
carried to next sheet		5497	467		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination.	General remarks.	
Key West, Savannah & Charleston.		16
New Orleans		
New Orleans		
New York	one seaman shipped.	
New York.	one seaman discharged & 1 shipped	17
New Orleans.		18
Sagua la Grande.	to complete her cargo.	
New Orleans		
New York	one man deserted	
New Orleans		19
Matanzas		0
Cabañas	after molasses for Savannah.	
Matanzas		
Bahia Honda	ditto for Portland	2
	Still in port.	
Cardenas.	2 men discharged & 1 shipped	
Cardenas		
Canasí	after molasses.	
Manzil	after molasses for New Orleans	4
Sagua la Grande	1 seaman shipped	7
Trinidad	after molasses.	8
Sagua la Grande.		
Cabañas	after molasses.	
New York		
Portland		9
Matanzas	1 man deserted	0
St Petersburg	12 men discharged & 12 shipped.	
Cardenas.	after molasses for Portland.	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Date of arrival		Class	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crew Am.	Crew Foreign	Where belonging
		392		143.870		5526	483	
16	May	Bark	Elizabeth	166	J. S. Remington	9	4	Philadelphia
		"	Harriet Martha	189	Ch. Leslie	9	2	Charleston
		Steamer	Ohio	2432	J. F. Schenck	110		New York
		"	Falcon	891	Lieut. Hartstein	45		New York
17	"	Bark	Isabella	315	F. Kelly	11		Bath
18		Steamer	Georgia	2727	D. D. Porter	110	8	New York
		"	Isabel	1115	Wm. Rollins	45		Charleston
		Schr	Cornelia	185	J. Goodmanson	7	2	Baltimore
		Bark	Volant	387	H. B. Sears	13		Plymouth
19	"	Brig	Lima	260	J. Higgins	9		Portland
20	"	Steamboat	Mammoth	235	W. H. Pickland	13	5	New Orleans
		Bark	Costarelli	367	A. Dickey	10	1	Boston
		Brig	R. Soulé	177	M. Smith	7	4	New Orleans
21	"	"	Emmawood	161	G. Almy	5	2	Newport
		"	Mc Dawson	277	R. Bennett	7	2	Wilmington
		"	Emma	166	S. Hughes	4	3	Baltimore
		"	Argus	130	Wm Kean	7		Charleston
		"	Tehuantepec	177	S. Brown	6	3	Kennebunk
24	"	Schr	Sea Gull	124	F. S. Pullock	6		Rockland
27	"	Bark	Princeton	296	O. Page	8	3	Bath
28	"	Schr	Forest King	99	G. A. Wilson	6		New York
		Bark	Apollo	319	P. A. Ingham	11	1	New York
		Brig	Sc. Crosby	199	Chas M. Pendleton	9		Bangor
		"	R. M. Charlton	147	J. H. Leighton	5	2	Savannah
29		Bark	Macedonia	242	D. C. Loring	9		Portland
30	"	Brig	Roscoe	199	J. H. McCulley	8		Boston
		"	Cardiff	198	E. Pinkerville	7	2	~~New York~~
		"	Niger	209	E. Higgins	7	2	Gloucester
420 carried to next sheet.				156219		6029	528	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1851.

Where from	Pts touched at	Cargo inward		
Philadelphia		general cargo		
New York		ditto		
N. Orleans		mails		
Chagres		mails & gold		
New York		specie		
New York		mail		
Charleston, Savannah, Key West		do & rice		
New Orleans		corn		
New York		ballast		
Boston		general cargo		
N. Orleans		corn, hams, butter		
Matanzas		sugar		
N. Orleans		Provisions		
Wilmington		naval stores, lumber, casks		
Wilmington		lumber		
Baltimore		Cocoa.		
Charleston		rice		
N. Orleans		corn & lard		
Charleston		Rice		
N. York		ballast		
New York		general cargo.		
New York		some salt		
Boston		Bx. shooks		
Apalachicola		Ballast		
lost at Bahamas while taking a cargo.				
Newburyport		shd shooks & hoops		
Savannah		Rice & hhds.		
Gloucester		salt fish		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857

Cargo outwards	Crew out Am.	Foreign	Date of clearance	
	5497	467		
Sugar, tobacco, segars	9	2	27	May
Sugar, molasses	9	2	24	"
Mails & segars	110		16	"
ditto	44		17	"
Ballast	11		21	"
mails & segars	110	8	18	"
ditto	45		22	"
Ballast	7	2	"	"
Sugar	13		31	"
Sugar & segars	9		6	June
Sugar, coffee, mol.	12	5	24	May
Sugar	10		13	June
gar, coffee, tobacco, segars	7	4	26	May
Ballast	7		31	"
ditto	7	2	4	June
Sugar	4	3	5	"
Molasses	7		"	"
gar, molasses, tobacco, segars	6	3	4	"
Molasses	6		3	"
Ballast	8	3	30	May
gar, tobacco, segars	6		5	June
Sugar	11	1	13	"
Molasses	9		18	"
Ballast	5	2	30	May
	—	—		
Same cargo	8		5	June
Ballast	7	1	6	"
gar, tobacco, segars	8	2	12	"
carried to next sheet.	5992	501		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination.	General remarks.
Philadelphia	Seaman discharged - Deserted.
Matanzas	to complete her cargo.
New York	
Charges.	the master charged
Sagua la Grande	after sugar for New York
New Orleans.	
Key West, Savannah & Charleston	
Sanco.	after molasses.
St. Petersburg	
Boston	
New Orleans	1 man deserted
Gibraltar	1 man deserted in Matanzas
New Orleans.	
Cabanas	after molasses - order return discharged 6 men & shipped 7 men
Vega Morena	after molasses.
Baltimore	
Charleston	
N. Orleans	
Savannah	
Matanzas	
New York	
Cowes.	
Boston	
Santa Cruz.	after molasses.
Crew shipped on Am. vessels except one sent home.	
Caimito	after molasses for Newburyport
Bahia Honda.	ditto for Newport.
New York.	One seaman shipped.

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857

Date	Arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crew	Guns	Where belonging
	420			156.219		Amn 6029	Foreign 528	
20	May	Brig	Alabama	195	S. Elliott	7		Boston
		"	Chas. Edwards	143	D. Doak	7		Belfast
		"	Adams Gray	152	G. Schneidau	10	3	New Orleans
		"	J. Cohen	223	A. F. Darley	8		Warren
		"	Octavia	147	O. M. Madden	7		New Orleans
21	"	Bark	L. L. Bevan	330	J. L. Nobre	11	1	Philadelphia
		Steamer	Georgia	2727	D. D. Porter	118		New York
		Bark	Diligence	238	J. Hutchinson	9	1	Portland
		Schr	Patriot	71	David Venter	5		Philadelphia
		Brig	Henry	129	S. S. Baker	6	1	St. Kingston
1	June	Steamer	Falcon	891	Mitch. Jeffers	43		New York
		"	Cherokee	1244	. Wendle	42		New York
2	"	Schr	Oregon	113	A. Dennis	8		New Orleans
2		Bark	Alice Frazier	406	C. Flanders	10	2	Boston
		Brig	Wm. Balch	166	B. S. Melville	7		Newport
		"	Somers	111	Thos. Watson	7		Charleston
		Schr	Grey Eagle	156	J. Brannen	5	2	Lubeck
		Bark	Hannah Thaxter	407	G. W. Davis	10	2	New York
		Schr	Emerald	133	C. L. Lewis	5	2	Boston
		Brig	Concord	149	C. A. Brewer	6	1	Boston
		Bark	Sonia	296	Chas. F. King	9	2	Boston
		Brig	Marine	215	G. W. Brown	9		Boston
		Bark	Lucy L. Hale	421	J. Thomas	9	4	Boston
2	"	Brig	R. B. Lawton	198	S. A. Gardner	7	2	Newport
		Ship	A. G. Purrington	636	A. Marwick	12	5	Bath
		Brig	R. R. Hasking	162	S. A. Snow	5	2	Bangor
		"	La. Fayette	139	W. Clifford	5	2	Seaspot
		"	Venus	186	R. Orr	6	2	Bath
448 carried to next sheet				16.603		6.422	562	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Where from	Ports touch'd at	Cargo inwards		
Bath		lumber		
Searsport		Box shooks		
New Orleans		Lard & corn		
New Orleans		general cargo.		
New Orleans		corn, & empty barrels		
Philadelphia		coal		
New Orleans		mails		
Bath		Box shooks		
Mobile		lumber		
New Orleans		corn, bacon, lard, butter & casks		
Chagres		mails & gold		
New York		mail		
New Orleans		Provisions		
Boston		ditto & Ice		
Newport		Casks, & tar		
Charleston		Rice		
Eastport		R. R. Sleepers		
Philadelphia		coal		
Mobile		lumber		
Bath		ditto		
Boston		Ballast		
Portland		Boards, shooks & crates		
Bath		lumber		
Newport		Casks, candles, tar		
Savannah		Ballast		
Bangor		R.R. Sleepers, & granite Blocks		
Eastport		R. R. Sleepers		
Bath		lumber		

Consular Return. Continued
Havana
1857

Cargo outward		Crew	Amn	out Foreign	Date of clearance
		5992	507		
sugar & molasses		7		30	June
Ballast		7		6	"
sugar, coffee, fruit & segars		10	3	4	"
sugar & molasses		8		10	"
Barrels		6		14	"
sugar		11	1	18	"
mails, segars		118		31	May
sugar.		9	1	25	June
Molasses		5		21	"
sugar, mol's segars		6	1	10	"
Mails, segars		43		2	"
mails		42		1	"
sugar, coffee, molasses		8		7	"
sugar		10	1	25	"
sugar, molasses, tobacco, segars		7		14	"
Molasses		7		13	"
sugar, tobacco		5	2	7	"
"		"	"		
Ballast		5	2	21	"
ditto		7	1	18	"
sugar, segars		9	2	28	"
sugar		9		25	"
do.		10	3	27	"
Ballast		7	2	4	"
sugar & segars		12	5	20	"
Ballast		5	2	14	"
ditto		5	2	11	"
sugar		6	2	30	"
carried to next sheet.		6376	537		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Destination	General Remarks	
New York		4
Laguna la Grande		
New Orleans		5
Laguna la Grande	1 Seaman dies	6
New York		7
New York		10
Matanzas	to complete her cargo for Boston	11
Philadelphia		
New Orleans		12
Charges		
New Orleans		
New Orleans		
New York	2 men discharged & 1 shipped	13
New York		18
Charleston		
New York		
	Still in port	
Manzil	after molasses.	
Laguna la Grande.		6
Boston		
Boston		
Matanzas	to complete her cargo. lost one man overboard, & 1 shipped	
Cabanas	after molasses.	
New York.		
Cabanas	ditto	
Cardenas	ditto	
New York		
New Orleans		7

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857

Date of arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	Masters	Crew in	Boys in	Where belonging
448			166.603		6422	562	
4 June	Steamer	Isabel	1115	Wm Rollins	45		Charleston
	Schr	Fairy	118	J. Williams	7	2	New Orleans
5 "	Brig	Martha Anna	272	W. Messer	10		Newport
6 "	"	Mechanic	171	J. H. Coachlin	5	2	New Orleans
7 "	Bark	A. G. Hill	279	J. R. Curtis	7	3	Yarmouth
10 "	Bark	Millandon	216	Geo. Butler	9	3	New Orleans
11 "	Brig	Metallak	145	O. McCarty	7		Charleston
	Schr	G. Stratton	127	J. S. Westcott	6		Philadelphia
12 "	Ship	Cleone	372	A. Baxter	10	3	Yarmouth
	"	Principe de Asturias	527	J. Adams	12	4	Hartford
	Bark	Antonica	245	J. Gallagher	11	2	Philadelphia
	Brig	Edgar	143	H. D. Myer	8		New York
13 "		Josephine	179	P. Ducey	6	2	New Orleans
14 "	Bark	Union	425	M. V. Veazie	9	3	Boston
	"	S. W. Dyer	243	S. P. Dyer	9		Portland
	"	Adena	297	S. S. Arey	10		Augusta
	Brig	Gardenas	207	R. Fogg	8	1	Portland
	Bark	Cordelia	230	W. Y. Johns	8		Philadelphia
16 "	Steamer	Cherokee	1244	C. Windle	42		New York
	"	Falcon	891	Wm. Jeffers	45		New York
	Brig	Ottawa	249	L. Gage	7	2	Boston
	Bark	J. J. Southam	295	J. Bishop	9	1	Richmond
	Brig	Alex. Milliken	176	J. M. Leighton	6	1	Boston
	Bark	Little Lizzie	244	J. M. Knapp	7	3	Boston
	Ship	Alexandria	491	H. S. Walker	11	3	Baltimore
	Bark	Odd fellow	233	Wm Elliott	9		Portland
	Schr	Mary Ann	99	J. Hopkins	5		Hampden
17 "	Steamer	Georgia	2727	S. D. Porter	118		New York
476	carried to next sheet		178,563		4868	597	

Consular Returns, Continued
Havana
1857

Where from	Ports touched at	Cargo inward		
Charleston, Savannah, Key West		mails & rice		
New Orleans		corn, lard & tallow		
Newport		Hoops & casks		
Key West		Ballast		
Boston		paving stones, chain & casks		
New Orleans		Corn & lard		
Mobile		lumber		
New York		general cargo.		
New Orleans		Cotton & Shd Shooks		
Philadelphia		general cargo		
New York		general cargo.		
New Orleans		Corn		
New York		Salt		
Philadelphia		coal		
Philadelphia		coal		
Portland		lumber		
Philadelphia		coal		
New Orleans		mails		
Charges		mails		
Boston		empty casks		
New Bedford		Ballast-		
Boston		general cargo		
Boston		fish & chairs		
Baltimore		Ballast.		
Portland		lumber & shooks		
Portland		lumber		
New York		mails & specie		
New Orleans		mails		

Consular Return, Continued
Habana
1857.

Cargo outwards		Crew		Date of clearance.
		Am.	Foreign	
		6376	537	
Mails & Segars		45		7 June
Sugar, tobacco, segars		7	2	" "
Sugar, Mol's, tobacco, segars		10		18 "
Sugar & tobacco		6	2	14 "
"		"	"	
Sugar, molasses, tobacco, segars		9	3	14 "
Molasses		7		26 "
ditto		6		30 "
"		"	"	
Same cargo		12	4	12 "
Sugar, tobacco, segars		11	2	23 "
ditto		8		26 "
ditto		6	2	27 "
"		"	"	
"		"	"	
"		"	"	
"		"	"	
"		"	"	
Mails & Segars		42		16 June
ditt		45		18 "
"		"	"	
"		"	"	
"		"	"	
Sugar		7	3	30 "
"		"	"	
"		"	"	
"		"	"	
Mails		118		17 June
carried to next sheet.		6715	555	

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857

Destination	General Remarks.	
Key West, Savannah & Charleston		
New Orleans		
New York		
New York	1 man ship'd	
	Still in port	
New Orleans		
Charleston		
Laguala Grande	to complete her cargo.	
	Still in port.	
Havre.		
Philadelphia		
New York		
New Orleans.		
	Still in port	
	ditto	
	ditto	
	ditto	
	ditto	
New York		
Charges		
	Still in port	
	ditto	
	ditto	
Boston		
	Still in port.	
	ditto	
	ditto	
New Orleans.		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Date of arrival	Class	names	Burthen	masters	Crew	Am	Foreign	Where belonging
476			178.563		6868	597		
17 June	Brig	Garelle	221	G. Barrier	8	2		Portland
18 "	"	Adela	114	E. McLarty	7			Charleston
	Steamer	Isabel	1115	Wm Rollins	45			Charleston
20 "	Brig	Elizabeth	138	A. H. Pumroy	7			Bangor
	Schr	Thomas Jones	197	S. A. Dayton	7			Cold Spring
21 "	Brig	Sterling	148	Moses Pike	7			Boston
	Ship	J. J. Roger	543	W. Sprague	13	4		Bath
	Brig	Poncle	177	M. Smith	8	3		New Orleans
	"	Exporter	179	J. W. McDonald	7			Baltimore
23 "	Bark	Lyra	217	Jno Bemis	11	2		New York
	Schr	J. Holland	127	E. Chapman	4	2		New York
	Brig	Jno R. Dow	197	F. Oliver	7	2		Boston
	"	Rio	179	E. Johnson	8			Bristol
25 "	"	Mary Elizabeth	150	J. J. McConnell	7	1		New Orleans
	Schr	Sarah Lewis	122	E. Sermond	5	2		Thomaston
	Sloop	Newcastle	38	Jno Gordon	4	1		Key West
	Bark	Chilton	277	W. Whiting	7	3		Plymouth
	Schr	Pocahontas	217	J. Bingham	7			New York
	Bark	Lucerne	199	A. Sprout	7			Bristol
	Ship	Laretan	474	W. T. Leland	10	4		Damariscotta
26 "	Bark	J. W. Rodger	180	Jas Kelley	5	3		S. Yarmouth
	"	N. Blake	265	W. P. York	7	2		Portland
	Brig	Sebago	227	J. P. Shaw	9			Portland
	Bark	R. H. Knight	229	J. Pennell	8	2		Portland
	"	Rienzi	422	H. B. Bangs	9	4		Boston
	"	Cabasa	258	R. York	7	2		Portland
	"	Swan	272	Wm White	9	1		Boston
29 "	"	Helen Maria	446	Jno R. Sibley	12			Bath
504 carried to next sheet			185.891		7120	636		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Where from	Pats touched at	Cargo inwards		
Portland		lumber & shooks		
Charleston		rice		
Charleston, Savannah & Key West		mails & rice		
Bangor		lumber		
N. Orleans		corn & lard		
Philadelphia		coal		
N. Orleans		Ballast		
N. Orleans		Provisions		
St Johns / N. F.	St. Iago de Cuba	salt fish		
New York		general cargo		
Savannilla		corn, cedar, Starch		
Bath		lumber		
Philadelphia		coal		
Baltimore		Provisions & cocoa		
N. Orleans		corn		
Key West		live fish		
New York		ballast		
New York		coal & pepper		
Boston		Box shooks		
New York		Ballast		
Philadelphia		coal		
Miscassett		Box shooks		
Portland		lumber		
Portland		general cargo		
Boston		ditto		
Portland		lumber		
Boston		Ballast		
New Orleans		corn		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Cargo outwards		Am. Crew	Forn. Crew	Date of clearance.
		6715	555	
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
Mails & Segars		45		21 June
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
Sugar		7		30 June
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
Sugar		7		28 June
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
Ballast		4	1	25 "
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
Sugar & Molasses		7		28 "
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
〃		〃	〃	
Ballast		9	1	26 "
〃		〃	〃	
carried to next sheet.		6794	557	

Consular Return, Continues
Havana
1857.

Destination	General remarks.
	Still in port
	ditto
Key West, Savannah & Charleston	
	Still in port
	ditto
Matanzas	to complete her cargo
	Still in port.
	ditto
Saguala Grande	to complete her cargo
	Still in port
	ditto
	ditto
	ditto.
	Still in port
	ditto
Key West	fishing smack.
	Still in port.
	ditto
Boston	
	Still in port
	ditto
	ditto
	ditto
	ditto
	ditto
	ditto
Cienfuegos.	
	Still in port

194 last

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Date of arrival	Class	names	Burthen	Masters	Crew Am.	Crew Foreign	Where belonging
			185.891		7120	636	
504 June 18	Ship	Samoset	562	G.W. Chapman	10	5	Wiscasett
	Brig	R.R. Hasking	162	S.H. Snow	5	2	Bangor
	Bark	Rolla	227	S. Davis	11		New York
	Brig	Henrietta	158	Sam G. Davis	5	2	Portland
508	vessels	with	187.000	tons	7157	645	

Consular Returns Continued
Havana
1857.

Where from	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards		
Charleston		Ballast		
Cabañas		molasses.		
New York		empty casks		
Portland		lumber & shooks		

Consular Return, Continued
Havana
1857.

Cargo outward		Crew out. Am.	Foreign	
		6794	557	
Ballast		10	5	28th June
Molasses		5	2	" "
"		"	"	
"		"	"	
		6809	564	

Consular Return, Concluded
Havana
1857.

Destination	General Remarks.
Matanzas	after sugars.
Baltimore	came here only to clear.
Still in port	
ditto.	

Recapitulation

The arrivals within the last six months, have been,
508 vessels with ..... 187.000 tons
The Departures were as follows:
14 vessels which arrived previous to, and sailed after the 1st of January with .. 3.069 tons
469 which arrived & sailed within the last six months, including the tonnage of the following vessels wrecked at sea which have been included in the number of arrivals.

Bark Monterey	236	
Brig Marianna	184	
" Bristol	173	
Bark Macedonia	242	176.720

483 vessels departed with ... 179.789 tons.
Number of vessels remaining in port at this date 39 with 10.280 tons.

Havana June 30th 1857.

A. J. Dull.

No 8. Rec'd 23d Aug: Mr Abbott.

Commercial Agency
of the United States
Havana August 16th 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster.
Secretary of State
Washington city.

Sir.

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt by the U. S. mail Steam Ship Georgia, of three cases containing the articles which I requested you in a former communication to have forwarded for the use of this office, to wit: a flag, a coat of arms, and a press for the seal.

Be pleased to accept my thanks for your prompt attention to, and compliance with, my request.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr. Mt. Obt. servt.
J. J. Owell

Recd 23d August. Mr Abbot.

No. 9.

Am. Legy. of U.S.

Havana Aug. 16 1851.

Sir,

I had the honor on the 2d inst. to write you relative to the outbreak on the Island & of the rumors of a Seditious fitting out at N. Orleans to invade it. I have not time to send a duplicate of that communication by the Str. Cherokee which is to sail very soon.

The Invaders in a Steamer which was "signalled" at the Morro on the 11th inst. P.M. effected a Landing at Playitas about 24 leagues from this, on the night of the same day 11th. The Steamer came it is said within 6 or 7 Miles of the Morro-Castle at about 6½ or 7 of the 11th. It is said Lopez was on board & requested some one on a Schooner to "tell Havana I Narcisso Lopez am here".

Early on the morning of the 12th Spanish Troops on two Steamers were in pursuit. For what has occured in the engagements since I send the Government publications - as to the rumors I have not time to check

(2

of them. The last accounts say they are still fighting.

Fifty of the invaders taken in the vicinity of the landing-place in boats with a view to escape or land at another point were taken prisoners - brought to this City last night - tried this morning & shot. It is said that the son of the Collector of the Port of N. Orleans & the son of Genl. Gluitman were among those shot to day.

The greatest excitement prevails here.

The U.S. Sloop of War Albany Capt. Platt is in port. The U.S. Str. Vixen Lt Smith Comdg. left this morning for Pensacola, to return soon I believe. So great is the excitement that because the Vixen was crossing off on the afternoon of the 11th she is believed by some to have been with the invaders - & this caused her & the Albany upon coming into the port to be received with hisses & curses. Capt Platt has writ-

ter to the Capt. General to know if this imputation against the Flag of this Country hey obtained credit in respectable Quarters here.

Passengers who arrived last night in the Str. Cherokee from New Orleans say that no notice is taken of the departure of the invaders - & that more than 1000 are there intending to embark - & a great many more say above 2000 were expected from the western Country & that they will soon be here.

I have the honor to be
with Great Respect
Yr Obt Servt
A J Owen

Hon. D. Webster
Secty of State
of the U. S.

rec'd 8 Sept.

No 9 Duplicate.

Commercial Agency
of the United States.
Havana August 16th 1857.

Sir.

I had the honor on the 2d Inst to write you relative to the outbreaks on the island, and of the rumors of expeditions fitting out at New Orleans to invade it. I have not time to send on duplicate of that communication by the Steamer Cherokee which is to sail very soon. The invaders in a steamer which was "signalled" at the Morro on the 11th Inst P.M. effected a landing at Playitas about 24 leagues from this on the night of the same day, at 11½. The steamer came it is said within 6 or 7 miles of the Morro Castle at about 6½ or 7 of the 11th It is said Soper was on board, and requested some one

on a schooner to "tell Havana, I. Narciso Loper, am here."

Early on the morning of the 12th Spanish troops on two steamers were in pursuit. For what has occurred in the engagements since, I send the Government publications. As to the rumours I have not time to speak of them - the last accounts say they are still fighting.

Fifty of the invaders taken in the vicinity of the landing place in boats with a view to escape or land at another point were taken prisoners, brought to this city last night, tried this morning, and shot. It is said that the son of the Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and the son of Genl Quitman were among those shot today. The greatest excitement prevails here -

The U. S. Sloop of war Albany, Capt. Platt, is in port. The U. S. Steamer Vixen

Lieut Commanding Smith, left this morning
for Pensacola, to return soon I believe.
So great is the excitement that because
the Vixen was cruising off on the afternoon
of the 11th she is believed by some to have
been with the invaders, and this caused
her and the Albany upon coming into the
port to be received with hisses and curses.
Capt Platt has written to the Capt Genl.
to know if this imputation against the
flag of his country has obtained credence
in respectable quarters here.
Passengers who arrived last night in the
Steamer Cherokee from New Orleans say
that no notice is taken of the departure
of the invaders, and that more than 1000
are there intending to embark, and a
great many more, say above 2000 expect-
ed from the Western Country, and that
they will soon be here.

I have the honor
to be, Sir,

With great respect
Yr obt servt.

A. J. Wolcott
Com Agt

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the U. S.

Rec'd 23d Aug: Ans'd Sept 2.

Commercial Agency
of the United States.
Havana August 16/857.

Sir.

I have this day been put in possession by order of the Capt Genl of the effects of an American citizen named Wm McMillan, who died in this city on the 27th ult.o I have no other evidence of his having been a citizen of our country but his carte of domiciliation granted to him here some years since by a former Capt. General. It is said that he was born a British subject, but has a family in New York. The effects left by the deceased consist of old clothing, and 2 or 3 seconds and thirds of Exchange. I was also informed by the Keeper of the house where Mr McMillan died, that he was an Engineer, or rather Machi-

nist, and that the friends of the deceased considering him an Englishman, placed in charge of the British Consul here an account or note payable to Mc. Millan for 400$ which the debtor had refused to pay. this was done before he died.

I will endeavor to ascertain the truth, and if any thing is recovered, will of course hold it to the order of the lawful heirs of the deceased.

I have the honor
to be, Sir
with great respect
Yr Mst Obt Servt
A J Dallé

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington city.
D. C

Rec'd 23d. Aug. Mr Abbott.

No. 10.

Commercial Agency
Ste. Cherokee of the United States,
Forney Havana 17 Aug 1857.

Sir,

When I closed my letter on yesterday evening it was supposed that the mail bag would then soon be sent to the Steamer. As the bag will be open till 8 o'clock this morning I am afforded an opportunity to state to you that Lieut. Rogers Commanding the U.S.M. Steamer Falcon called at this office late yesterday evening & complained of the Conduct of a Spanish Commander of a Steamer who boarded the Falcon off the Cabanas, about forty miles from this on his way from Chagres to this port with the mails - 500.000 in Gold & a large number of Passengers.

He says he had previously been chased by another Spanish Steamer

Name this to Capt. D. Mc. Steamer Falcon
to Copy.

Steamer say for two hours. He says that the first Steamer referred to in this Communication fired over his Stern & bows four or five times & that upon being hailed - he stopped & demanded to know what was wanted? In Answer he was asked the name of his vessel when he replied: "it is very Strange you do not know - it is the Falcon a U.S.M. Steamer Falcon which has been here Constantly for the last three Years." He informed me that he spoke in an angry tone to officer who boarded him - & said that he should not be detained by him & that if he had any business it must be done quickly as he was bound to Havana & he should go on. Had it not been for the large amount of gold & large number of passengers the Commander of the Falcon says thinks he would have fired into the Spanish Steamer.

He says that he has been informed by some of the Passengers that at the time he "came to" when hailed that the Officers on the Spanish Steamer took off their hats or caps & "Sneered" he now believes insultingly. He ended by saying that at the time he was boarded he believed this Port to be in a State of blockade otherwise he would have resented the conduct of the Spaniards notwithstanding his Cargo & Passengers.

I called upon the Captain General who expressed much regret at what had occurred between the Falcon & Spanish Steamer & said he would see that it should not be so in future: that there was a new vessel out here & that it must have the Officers of her that had so acted. I told him that the Officer had expressed a hope that he should not be

(blamed

blamed as he acted under orders (perhaps) from the Genl of Marine. The Capt. General said it could not have been by order of the General of Marine.

I think Commander Lopez said his flag was hoisted at the time of the occurrence.

The Capt. General having enclosed his reply to me for Capt. of the Albany, I said I had sent it to Capt. P. He asked me if I had read it, I said I had not, when added it would be entirely satisfactory. It is said that the hisses & curses that met the Albany & Vixen on coming in was not from the people generally but from some excited persons.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obt servt

Hon. Danl. Webster A J Olwell
Secty of State
of the U.S.

Rec'd 31 augt.
R. Abbot.

No 12

Commercial Agency
of the United States.
Havana August 18th 1851.

Sir.

I beg leave to draw your attention to the Official Gaceta of this city which I send you by the same steamer conveying this letter. The Gaceta contains the names of the parties that were tried and shot here on the 16th inst. referred to in my communication numbered 9.

Narciso Lopez is said to have with him some 2 or 300 men & he is hotly pursued by the troops.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr mt. Obt servt

A J Olwell

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State.
Washington city.

Recd 3 Oct.

Mr Abbot.

Commercial Agency
of the United States,
Havana Aug. 22nd 1857.

Sir,

The letter which I enclose was received on yesterday from the Post Office in this City, & as I received it with my mail brought by the Schooner Merchant I am left to infer that it came by her. The Merchant came from Charleston to bring the mail of the Steamer Isabel which does not sail again till 1st October next when she will resume her regular trips. The Merchant touched at Savannah & Keywest, & if the letter was written in the U.S. it must have been put in at Key West - and yet there is not a post mark on it save that of the one here.

Of the persons who sign the letter I never heard be-

fore. Upon getting the letter I called and showed it to the Captain General.

I do not know by what conveyance I shall send this - I will send the official reports of the Government in relation to matters here by the same conveyance.

I have the honor to be with Great Respect Your Obt Sert A. J. Olds

Hon: Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the U. States.

Mt Town
Havana

August 19th 1851

My Dear Sir

Thinking it may be of importance, - or, at least interesting to you to know what is going forward in our country in regard to the movement on Cuba, - I take the liberty of saying that the steamer which landed Genl L. has been to St Marks - in Florida & will transfer the troops - probably within two or 3 days, with 700 men, 250 of whom are artillery in fine training. they have 7 Brass field pieces, and three mountain howitzers, with Caissons, Horses & all the requisites for active service. The point to which they will proceed, had best be kept perfectly secret. It is sufficient to remark that it will be distant from the former one. We have intelligence of the sailing of vessels with — altogether, about 900 men. - the policy is to land at various points and thus distract the attention of the authorities. We know well, that of the 16000 troops on the Island, not one half are faithful, but will join us as soon as they can safely do so. — Yours very faithfully, James G Barcroft

Post Office aug 20th &
Showed it to the Cap-
tain General im-
mediately.

Rec'd 8 Sept.
R. Abbot.

No. 15

Commercial Agency of the United States
Havana August 29. 1851.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a copy of a short correspondence with the Capt. General in relation to the Schooner Heroine of New Orleans.

This vessel was brought into this port on the 25th by a Spanish war Steamer, and it was reported that she was a prize captured on the Coast of this Island, loaded with ammunition for the invaders - but the report proved to be untrue, for on the next day the Captain of the Schooner presented himself at this office to deposit his papers with a cargo of lumber, provisions & other Merchandize & 12 passengers bound to Chapes - he said that he had experienced calms for about 20 days and afterwards a heavy gale near Cape San Antonio on the 21st inst. Being short of provisions & water the passengers insisted that he should put into this port which he determined to do - that being near Bahia Honda, a Spanish Steamer of War stopped the Heroine & sent a boat with an officer who went on board

(the

Heroine & called for her papers & examined them & also had the hatches taken off to look into the hold - that the officer requested him to go on board the steamer & he did so - that his papers were again examined, & these being found in order he was permitted to join his vessel having been previously furnished with the proper course for Havana as he says he had not been able that morning to make the reckoning. But he says thinking that they told him to go Westward he did so & soon found himself far from the true course which caused the Spanish Steamer Isabella Catolica to come alongside & ask the Captain of the Heroine to give them a hawser to tow the Schooner into port she did so.

The Schooner is still in port but is ready to sail as soon as the wind will permit her to get out. The Capt. has had disputes & difficulties with his seamen & passengers - & was under the necessity of discharging his mate & shipping

(and

another of more experience.

I think it proper to add, that I believe ~~that~~ these difficulties have grown out of the stupidity & want of capacity on the part of the master.

I have the honor
to be with great respect
Your Obt Servt
A J Dallas

Hon Daniel Webster
Secty of State
of the U.S.

Copy

Commercial Agency
of the United States.
Havana August 26th 1851

Sir.

I am informed by the masters of the American schooner Heroine of New Orleans bound to Chagres, that he was brought into this port on the afternoon of yesterday by Her Catholic Majesty's Steamer Isabel la Católica, and that upon applying at the Custom House today to be despatched, he was told that he was detained by the Government, and could not be despatched without their order.

Under these circumstances I find myself under the necessity of requesting Your Excellency to inform me why the Heroine was brought here; and of the grounds upon which she is detained.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect
Your Excellency's

Most obt Servt

(signed) A. F. Owen.

His Excellency
D. José de la Concha
Govr & Capt General
of the Island of Cuba
&c &c &c

Copy

(Seal) Secretaría Política

El Exmo Sor Comandante Grāl de Marina de este Apostadero, consecuente á la comunicacion de V.S. de esta fecha me dice, que el Comandante del Vapor Isabel la Católica que fondeó ayer en este Puerto participó haber reconocido á la goleta Heroina, la cual por la dilatada navegacion de 35 dias que traia del de su salida y hallarse sobre nuestras costas con derrota inversa al punto de su destino, y haber espresado su capitan á la vez deseos de arribar á este puerto para repostarse de agua y víveres fué custodiada hasta aquí por el espresado vapor.

Verificada la correspondiente averiguacion sumaria sobre el suceso, se comprobó plenamente la impericia marinera de su capitan, que unida á los tiempos contrarios y huracan sufrido el 21 del actual fueron el motivo de sospecha que presentó á nuestros cruceros, para su

ausilio y á remediar la falta de aguada que tenia, conciliando los estremos que presentaba el caso, habiendose dispuesto en vista de las razones espresadas que de á libre plática para seguir su viage, no sufriendo no solo vejacion alguna, sino que ha redundado en beneficio de su mas pronto arribo á este puerto, donde debe repostarse de los víveres y demas que necesite para continuar á donde le convenga. Lo que tengo el gusto de manifestar á V.S. dejando asi contestada su comunicacion de esta fecha, debiendo añadirle con referencia á lo que se sirve espresar relativamente á haber sido detenida dicha goleta, que ni este Superior Gobierno ni la Superintendencia de R.l Hacienda han dado la menor órden sobre el particular, y que sin duda, alguna mala inteligencia ha ocasionado el equivocado concepto en que V.S. está, y que por lo tanto puede marchar cuando guste.

Dios gue á V.S. m.s a.s Haba

na 26 de Agosto de 1857.
(signed) José de la Concha.

Sr Agente Comercial
de los Estados Unidos.

Rec'd 8 Sept.

No. 15

Commercial Agency
of the United States
Havana August 31st 1857.

Sir.

I had the honor on the 16th instant to write you respecting the State of affairs here. With this I send a duplicate of that communication, and the Protest of Lieut. Rodgers, commanding the U.S.M. Steamer Falcon, which I had the honor to mention in my communication of the 17th instant. //

The Captain General some time since issued his Proclamation which you will find in the Gaceta (sent) of the inst. offering quarters to such of those with Lopez as should give themselves up or be taken by the troops within four days after the proclamation should be made known in the respective districts where they were. Before the proclamation was made known many had thrown down their arms and were coming to give themselves up to the Government.

There are now here more than One hundred of these men. Lopez has been captured and brought to this City; and it is said is to be executed tomorrow.

It is presumed that all who came with Lopez have, either been killed, or given up, or been captured. The prisoners will be sent to Spain at an early opportunity.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Empire City has just arrived, and brings news of outrages committed against the Spanish Consul and Spanish Citizens in New Orleans. It is said the Consul's house has been burnt, and the Spanish flag trampled upon and dragged in the dust; and that some of the Spanish citizens were wounded. that many of them have taken sailing vessels, and are on their way to this islands. I need not say that this intelligence has created, and is creating a great deal of excitement here among the Spanish people.

The sloop Albany is the only American man of war at present in the port.

I have the honor
to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr Obt servt.
S. J. Wolfe

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State.
Washington City.
D. C.

Copy)

U. S. Mail Steamer Falcon
Havana August 17th 1857.

Sir.

I desire to make to you the following statement and through you to forward a copy of it to the Hon'ble Secretary of State. I have to complain that on the 16th Inst: being on my regular voyage from Chagres to Havana, having on board the U. S. mails from California, with 211 passengers, and specie to the amount of a million and a half of dollars: when in sight of the port of Bahia Honda, and about 15 miles from the land I discovered a Spanish steamer of war in chase. I hoisted the U. S. ensign & pennant, and a blew flag at the fore with U. S. M. in large letters in its centre, and continued on my course for Havana then distant about 50 miles.

I found the Spanish steamer to run very equally with us, and although not gaining she continued in chase

about 4 miles astern. At 9 o'clock I discovered another steamer coming out from under the land, apparently with the object of intercepting us. Approaching us at a large angle with our course. She commenced firing astern of us before she was within range, and upon her nearer approach I discovered her to be a steamer called the Almendares recently I believe a packet between Matanzas & Havana, that she was armed with 2 guns, apparently 32 pounders, and with numerous soldiers and officers on board, the same drawn up on her deck in a threatening attitude.

She fired 3 shotted guns apparently with the purpose of bringing us to, but I still kept my course.

Being faster than the Falcon she at length ranged alongside within hail, fired a musket, & hailed to us to stop. I slowed the engines to enable them to communicate by hail more distinctly if they wished, but they still continued to call loudly to us to stop.

After some deliberation in thinking that possibly the Port of Havana might be blockaded, and unwilling to jeopardize the lives of the passengers by resisting their force I stopped, and they immediately sent an officer on board in a small boat. Upon demanding of him what he wanted, he said that he wished to know what ship it was I told him the Falcon, and that it was strange that he did not know what ship, since she had been running to Havana every fortnight for the last three years. He asked me to go on board the Almendares which I refused to do. He then asked if there were any Spanish passengers on board, and I replied, no. He then got into his boat, and told me to wait until he communicated with his superior, and I told him that he must hasten, for I would only wait long enough for him to reach his vessel, which in fact I did. The whole detention may have amounted to 20 minutes or half an hour.

When I asked the officer who came on board what their conduct in stopping the ship meant, he said that I must not blame him, he was only

acting under orders.

The steam frigate had in the meantime ranged up within shot, and after we again proceeded on our course, the Almendares was seen to communicate with her, and both of the Spanish vessels stood back again to the Westw.d

I had forgotten to say that it was remarked by the passengers of the Falcon, that upon our stopping, the officers on the deck of the Almendares, waved their caps about their heads, & cheered, whether in exultation, or with what motive I cannot tell.

All of the foregoing matter I conceive to be subject for protest, & I hereby declare that for no other consideration but the lives of defenceless passengers on board, would I have refrained from using the force of the ship in resisting the indignity offered us.

Very respectfully

Henry Rodgers

Lt. U. S. N.

Comm.g U. S. M. Steamer

Falcon.

A. H. Owen Esq.

U. S. Commercial Agent

Havana.

Rec'd 24 Sept.
N. Abbot.

No. 17 R. and

Commercial Agency of the
United States,
Havana Sept. 5, 1851.

Sir.

I regret to be under the necessity of informing you that the Brig Franklin of Portland, William B. Larrabee master, owned by L. D. Hall, J. H. Perley and others of Portland (Maine) on her voyage from Mobile to this port with a cargo of lumber, struck on the 11th inst. on a long reef, called the Isabella, in the vicinity of Bahia Honda, and was entirely lost notwithstanding the efforts made by the master and crew to get her off. The master and crew arrived in this port a few days since in a Spanish Coasting Schooner. The master was very ill when he arrived, and according to the declarations of the mate, Richard Thomas, and seamen, he had been so since the third day after they left Mobile.

I am sorry to say that one of the seamen, named Charles Tuttle, who had also been ill since the day they left the said port, died and was buried at Bahia Honda; and that the master departed this life yesterday morning, and was buried: he had no means whatsoever to pay his hospital and funeral expenses, which amounted to eighty eight dollars. I wish you to have the kindness to inform me, if I am to pay those expenses, and if charged in my account with the Treasury Department, they will be allowed.

I have furnished the crew with board &c, and the expense will be charged in my accounts.

Two of the seamen, Thomas G. Meeley and William Sweeny have been sent on the 2d Instant to New York in the Bark Wabash: One, Peter McCartney, to New Orleans the 5th Instant per Brig Tehuantepec, and the remaining two, Richard

Thomas, and John Maginnis the same day, to Boston by Bark Rienzi all of them at the expense of the Government of the United States.

The Bill for the hospital and funeral expenses of the deceased master was presented to me for payment, but I have postponed it, till I can hear from you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Yr Obt Servt
A J Ogle

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the United States
Washington City

ler of the Treasury.
Sept 26 1851

Mr Ferguson

Mr: Ferguson
Sept: 26/51

The Marquis of Miraflores to Mr. Baringer.

Office of the Principal Secretary of State.

the Palace, August 20th 1851.

Dear Sir.

Having informed the Queen, my Lady, of the note, that your Lordship addressed to my predecessor, under date of the 7th of April last, transmitting the Commission of the Consul of the United States at Havana, in favor of Mr. Allen F. Owen, Her Majesty has been pleased to order that the Regium Exequatur be issued in the usual form, under the condition equally imposed upon all the Consuls of the other Nations in the ultramarine dominions of Spain, that in the moment that the Authorities of the respective places of their residence should discover that any of those functionaries promotes disturbances, disloyality or disobedience to

H. M.

H. M. the Captain General of
the Island, by that fact, and at his
discretion, and without the necessity
of instituting proceedings, is author-
ized to suspend him and even make
him leave the Island, without
this being considered disrespectful
to the Government whom he serves.
For this reason, I deem it proper
to draw Your Lordship's attention
to the convenience that Mr. Allen
F. Owen, should be well informed
on taking possession of his office,
of the nature and extent of his
functions, in the said place.
Consuls being there considered
as strictly Commercial Agents,
it is not possible to allow them
to interfere in affairs, diplomatic,
and foreign to their institution,
nor that they should in their
representations, fail in the proper
moderation and courtesy. I hope
that your Lordship will be
pleased to make this observation
known to the interested party.

I

of whose commendable circumstances Her Majesty's Government promise themselves that he will endeavor not to incur in such excesses, which could not but bring on serious misunderstandings with the Authorities of the Country, as experience has unfortunately proved.

In consequence of the said Royal determination I have the honor of returning to Your Lordship the before mentioned Commission and of informing you that, under this date, I forward the corresponding Exequatur to the Captain General of said Island, for its due fulfillment.

I avail myself with pleasure of this occasion to reiterate to Your Lordship the assurances of my

most

most distinguished consideration
and Kisses Your Lordships hand
Yr. mt at.e & Obt servt.
The Marquis of Miraflores.

To.
The Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States at this Court.

Registro A Numº 19.

Doña Isabel

por la gracia de Dios y la Const

Reina de

Por cuanto el Ministro Plenipotenciar
que el Presidente de dicha República ha n
de la misma en la Habana, como pare
tenga á bien darle mi aprobacion para que pueda
mando al Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba, y a
cumplimiento de esta mi Real Cédula, hayan y
Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en la Habana, en
tro de Marzo de mil ochocientos veinte y nueve,
con el cual no ha de ejercer acto alguno de juris
arbitrio en las controversias que se ofrecieren en
ó avenirlos. En cuya conformidad y no en
ra servir dicho empleo; y á este efecto, Ordeno le
que por el mismo le correspondan, y que goce las ex
patibles con la legislacion especial que rige en
doce de Agosto de mil ochocientos cincuenta y

(L.S) (signed) Yo la Reyna.

Rivanco, Secretario de Estado

l Segunda

stitucion de la Monarquía Española.

e España

iario de los Estados Unidos ha representado
e nombrado á Mr Allen F. Owen, cónsul
re ce de la Patente que ha exhibido, suplicándome
eda servir dicho cargo, y he venido en ello. Por tanto
y á las demas autoridades á quienes pueda tocar el
n y tengan al referido Mr Allen F. Owen por tal
en la forma prevenida por Real Orden de veinte y cua-
ve, y le admitan al uso y ejercicio de su empleo
isdiccion, permitiendole solo la interposicion de su
entre mercaderes y gente de mar, para conciliarlos
en otra, le concedo esta mi Real Autorizacion pa-
le dejen llevar y percibir los derechos y emolumentos
epenciones, prerogativas, y libertades que sean com-
en aquella Colonia. Dado en Madrid á
e y uno

(countersigned) El Marques de Miraflores.

Translation

Received November 11, 1851.

/Seal/ Political Department.

I have received two communications from you, dated respectively the 8th and 9th instant, both relating to the anxiety which Don Juan S Thrasher feels, that his friends may be permitted to visit him at the Punta fortress where he is confined, at all hours of the day; in reply to which I must say to you, that the hours between 12 and 2 o'clock in the day, are those established for that purpose in the aforesaid fortress, in regard to all those persons who, like Thrasher, are in a communicated State, it being impossible therefore, to alter such regulations.

May God preserve you many years.

Havana Nov 10. 1851.

/Signed/ José de la Concha.

To the Consul of the United States.

Translation recd Nov 23, 1851.

/Seal/ Political Department.

I send you herewith enclosed a permit to enable the Mother of D T S Thrasher to visit him in the Castle del Morro where he is now confined, until his departure thence, to undergo his doom. I also enclose another for yourself, to enable you to see him whenever you may think it proper to do so, apprising you that in as much as D T S Thrasher is already looked upon in the light of a convict. I forbid him, in view of that consideration from writing any document without the consent of the Commandant of the Castle del Morro, having caused three sealed letters which his servant was taking out of the prison, yesterday, to be stopped. You are however at liberty to see him and to confer with him freely,

at all hours, when admission ... to that fortress is allowed, while Mr Thrasher remains in this place.

May God preserve you many years!

Havana November 23, 1851.

(Signed) Josi de la Concha.

To the Consul of the United States.

Translation.

Rec'd Nov 25th 1851. at 3. P. M.

(Seal) Politicas Department.

You have been pleased to address me two communications, dated respectively, the 12th & 15th inst, both having reference to the case of Mr J. S. Thrasher; and although, all that is proposed in said letters, as you remark, is to secure ... what the rights of Mr J S Thrasher

as a citizen of the United States,
demand, my duty will not permit me
to enter into a discussion of the different
points contained in them, in reply.
You are very well aware, that Consuls
are nothing else, than mere Commercial
agents, and I, nothing more than a
Deputy of the Spanish government, in
this province, for the purpose of
governing the same, according to the
laws and provisions, which said
government may think advisable
to establish. The complaints and
reclamations of Mr J. S. Thrasher,
are therefore out of the sphere of
those reclamations, which, in the
exercise of your Consular functions,
you might prefer, and my duty would

never permit me to reply to them.

Mr T. S. Thrasher complains through you, that certain rights, which he considers as inalienable from him, as a citizen of the United States, have been violated in his person, when he was convicted by a Court of Justice, to which according to the laws of this country, belongs the Jurisdiction over all crimes of conspiracy against the State, of what he had been accused.

Upon this subject, the only fit course for you to pursue, is to address yourself to your Government, giving it such information as you may think just and proper, relative to the sentence which has been pronounced against Mr Thrasher, and if such intelligence as you may communicate

should give place to any reclamation.
the government of Her Majesty, my
queen, will attend to it with due considera-
tion; my duty, in the meanwhile,
being to see that the behests of the
Courts of Justice established in this
Island, which has been entrusted
to my command, are carried out.

May God preserve you many years

Havana Nov 23 1854.

(Signed) José de la Concha.

To the Consul of the United States

(copy)

(seal) Secretaría Política.

En contestacion al oficio de V. S. fha 23 del actual referente al asunto de D. Juan S. Thrasher, le diré que se halla pendiente de la decision de un Tribunal sobre si ofrece ó no méritos para la formacion de causa, en cuyo primer caso esta habrá de ser pública, segun se acostumbra en tales circunstancias.

Con referencia á los deberes que V. S. espresa le exije su Gobierno, recordandole las atribuciones que gozan los Cónsules en las demas naciones, solo puedo referirle á las Esplícitas palabras de su Regium Exequatur sobre este punto, y son los siguientes.

" con el cual (el empleo de Cónsul)
" no ha de ejercer acto alguno de
" jurisdiccion, permitiendole solo
" la interposicion de su arbitrio en
" las controversias que se ofrecieren
" entre mercaderes y gente de mar,
" para conciliarlos ó avenirlos."

Respecto á los deseos que V. S. se

sirve repetirme de visitar á Mr Thrasher, alzandose la incomunicacion en que se halla, siendo esto de la incumbencia de los Tribunales, no residen en mí facultades para interrumpir su accion; tan luego como el mismo Tribunal disponga se alce aquel extredicho podrá V. S. pasar á verle.

Comprendo los buenos sentimientos que animan á V. S. en favor de Mr Thrasher; siendome por consecuencia muy sensible no poder acceder á su peticion como deseara.

Dios gue á V. S. M.s a.s Habana 25 de Oct.e de 1851.

(signes) José de la Concha

Sr Cónsul de los Estados Unidos.

Copy

(Seal) Secretaría Política.

He recibido la comunicación de V. S. de 23 del actual, transcribiendome los términos en que el presidiario J. S. Thrasher se ha espresado en la carta que le ha dirijido, y que son los siguientes.

"¿Quiere V. interesarse con el Capitan General para conseguir que se conmute mi sentencia en destierro del país?"

No me es posible acceder á esta solicitud, ni tampoco complacer á V. S. en la que me hace con este mismo objeto, pues no está en mis facultades, habiendo sido ya aprobada la sentencia. En la situación en que se encuentra el interesado, no le queda otro medio para alcanzar la gracia que pretende, que dirijirse á S. M. la Reyna, mi Señora.

Dios gue á V. S. ms as. Habana 25 de Nov.re de 1851.

(signed) José de la Concha.

Sr. Cónsul de los Estados Unidos.

Copies

Recd. 10th Nov. 1851

(Seal) Secretaría Política.

He recibido las dos comunicaciones de V. S. fhas 8 y 9 del corriente, ámbas relativas á la solicitud de D. Juan S. Thrasher, para que se permita á sus amigos entrar á verle á todas las horas del dia en la Fortaleza de la Punta, donde se halla arrestado; en cuya contestacion debo manifestar á V. S. que las horas de 12 á 2 del dia, son las mismas que se hallan establecidas con aquel objeto en la referida fortaleza, respecto á los individuos que, como Thrasher, se encuentran en estado de comunicacion; no siendo posible, en consecuencia, se alteren dichas reglas.

Dios gue á V. S. m.s a.s Habana 10 de Nov.e de 1851.

(signed) José de la Concha.

Sr. Cónsul de los Estados Unidos.

Recd. 23d. Nov. 1851.

(Seal) Secretaría Política.

Adjunto remito á V. S. el permiso para que la Señora madre de D. J. S.

Thrasher pueda visitarle en el Castillo del Morro, donde se halla hasta ~~Habalida~~ para cumplir con su condena. Tambien le incluyo otro para V. S. á fin de que lo pueda ver siempre que tenga por conveniente advirtiendole que conciderado ya D. J. S. Thrasher como presidiario le prevengo que en tal concepto no pueda escribir ninguno documento sin que sea con el consentimiento del Comandante del Castillo del Morro, habiendo hecho detener ayer tres cartas cerradas que sacaba de la prision su criado. Queda V. S. sin embargo autorizado para verle y conferenciar libremente con el Sr Thrasher mientras permanezca en esta plaza y todas las horas en que es permitida la entrada en aquella fortaleza. Dios gue á V. S. m.s a.s Hab.a 23 de Nov.e de 1851.

(sigue) José de la Concha.

Sr Cónsul de los Estados Unidos

Rec.d 25th Nov. at 3 P.M.

(Seal) Secretaría Política

Se ha servido V.S. dirigirme dos comunicaciones en 12 y 15 del corrte, relativas ámbas á la causa de Mr I. S. Thrasher; y aunque solo se propone en ellas, segun dice, asegurar lo que llama los derechos de Mr I. S. Thrasher, como ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, mi deber no me permite entrar en contestaciones sobre los diferentes particulares que comprenden.

Sabe V.S. muy bien, que mi los Cónsules son otra cosa que puros Agentes Comerciales, ni yo mas que un Mandatario del Gobierno Español en esta provincia para gobernarla con arreglo á las leyes y disposiciones que él juzgue oportuno establecer. Las quejas y reclamaciones de Mr I. S. Thrasher están por lo tanto fuera de las reclamaciones que V.S. pudiese entablar en el ejercicio de sus funciones Consulares, y á ellas nunca me debia permitido contestar.

Mr I. S. Thrasher se queja por conducto de V.S. de que se han vulnerado en él

los derechos con que le considera como
Ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, cuan-
do ha sido condenado por un tribu-
-nal de justicia que segun las leyes
de este pais debe entender en los de-
-litos de conspiracion contra el Estado,
de que ha sido acusado. En este asunto
á V. S. solo puede corresponderle diri-
-girse á su Gobierno, dandole los infor-
-mes que estime justos y convenientes,
sobre la sentencia que ha recaido con-
tra Mr Thrasher, y si diese lugar
á alguna reclamacion, el Gobierno
de S. M. mi Reyna, atenderá á ella
con la consideracion debida, queda-
-dome á mí el deber entretanto de
hacer cumplir los fallos de los Tribu-
-nales de justicia establecidos
en esta Isla confiada á mi mando.
Dios gue á V. S. m.s a.s Habana
23 de Nov.e de 1851.
(signed) José de la Concha.

Sr Cónsul de los Estados Unidos.

18

Rec'd 24 Sept.

N. about.

Commercial Agency
of the United States.
Havana Sept.r 5th 1857.

Sir.

I had the honor to receive on the 1st Instant, your circular of the 20th of March, accompanying the conclusion of the correspondence between yourself and the Austrian Legation on the Austro Hunganah question. Immediately upon the receipt of it, I wrote you a communication to acknowledge the same, but I was too late for the steam Empire City.

Narciso Lopez, the leader of the expedition that invaded this island from Neworleans, was "garroted" on the 1st Inst. at 7 o'clock A. M.

Notwithstanding the accounts received here of the disgraceful riots that have occurred in New Orleans, the inhabitants of this city have kept quiet. The Captain General, upon whom I called immediately that I was informed of those occurrences, assured me that the lives and property of American Citizens in the Islands should be protected at all events.

since then, we have had reports of a large number of men being assembled in Key West, supposed to be part of another expedition to invade the island. The U. S. sloop of war Albany sailed for that place on the 3d at midnight. We have also had rumors that a riot had taken place in Key West against the Spaniards, and another at Mobile. Whether these reports are true or not, I cannot yet ascertain. Commodore Parker in the U. S. steam frigate Saranac arrived in this port on the 4th Instant, and has seen the Captain General. He will doubtless report his action here by the first opportunity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect,
Your Obt. Servt.
A. J. Wells

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State.
Washington City
D. C.

Recd 29 Sept.
No 18
Mr. Abbot.

(Duplicate)

Commercial Agency
of the United States.
Havana 5th September 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster.
Secretary of State.
Washington City.

Sir.

I had the honor to receive on the 1st Instant, your circular of the 20th of March last, accompanying the conclusion of the correspondence between yourself, and the Austrian Legation on the Austro Hungarian question. Immediately upon the receipt of it, I wrote you a communication to acknowledge the same, but was too late for the Steamer Empire City.

Narciso Lopez, the leader of the expedition that invaded this island from New Orleans was garroted on the morning of the 1st at 7 o'clock A. M. Notwithstanding the accounts received here of the disgraceful

riots that have occurred in New-Orleans, the inhabitants of this city have kept quiet. The Captain General, upon whom I called immediately that I was informed of those occurrences, assured me that the lives and property should be protected at all events. Since then we have had reports of a large number of men being assembled in Key West, supposed to be part of another expedition to invade the islands.

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Commodore Parker in the U. S. Steam frigate Saranac arrived in this port on the 4th Inst., and has seen the Captain General.

He will doubtless report his action here by the first opportunity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect,
Yr. Obt. servt.

A. J. Ow[illegible]

Our Consul at Havana.

We have received the following letter from ALLEN F. OWEN, esq., our Consul at Havana, and submit it without comment to the consideration of his countrymen:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
HAVANA, Sept. 16, 1851.

To the Editor of the Republic:

SIR: In your weekly issue of the 28th ult. you do me the justice to object to my condemnation without a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my omission to act relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here on the 16th ult.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing any thing in behalf of the unfortunate men who met so sad a fate.

I reside about four miles from this place, and, not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till some time after ten o'clock, where, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pampero. I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing here, who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing—that I should not have time to get permission and see the prisoners. Of this I felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in this opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends. It was but a short time afterwards that I sent to the palace of the governor and captain general, and heard that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do any thing for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, and that they would be received with open arms by the whole native population at least.

The charge of indifference to the dreadful condition of such a number of men, the bitterest enemy I have on earth will not believe; and all must believe it a base falsehood and an unfounded calumny.

If it were allowable on such an occasion, I would most solemnly declare before God that, in my judgment, at the time and under the circumstances, it was not in my power either to have an interview with the prisoners, or to have done any thing on their behalf.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

rec'd 23 Sept.

No. 19

Commercial Agency
of the United States
Havana Sept. 16th. 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Sir.

The Schooner Isabella of New York sailed from Chagres on the 20th ult.o bound to New York with a crew of six men, and twenty passengers. The Captain, Peter Peters, one seaman, and two of the passengers were sick with the Chagres fever when they sailed, and they had nine more cases at sea, amongst which was the mate of the schooner.

I regret to say that the Captain and three of the passengers, whose names were Elias Febar, William Bolton, and William Wirtz, died at sea.

The Schooner having experienced head winds and calms for many

days, and being in consequence of it short of water and provisions, put into this port in distress on the 11th Instant. All the sick were sent to a hospital, amongst them were two distressed American seamen sent by the U. S. Consul at Bahagres on board of the Isabella at the expense of our Government: One of them, I learn, has died, the rest are still in the hospital, some doing well, and others in a doubtful condition.

(By the death of William Bolton, and William Wirtz, I have been put in possession of some property, which I was informed by several of the other passengers, they desired the American Consul to receive, and have it conveyed to their wives.)

William Wirtz died in sight of the coast of Cuba, at 9 o'clock of the night of the 6th Inst. His wife's name is Klarenbach Wirtz. She resides in 2d Street St Louis, Missouri.

The property left by Wm Wirtz

i: (17 3/16) Seventeen & three sixteenths ounces of gold dust, (£17.50) Seventeen & 50/100 Dollars in gold coin, and thirty cents in silver coin.

(William Bolton died at sea in sight of the coast of Cuba on the night of the 9th Inst. at 11 o'clock. His wife's name is Pamela Bolton. She resides in the town of Sansane, Wyoming County, in the State of Pennsylvania. The amount left by Wm Bolton, and now in my hands is: (76 5/16) seventy six & five sixteenths ounces in gold dust, (£12.50) twelve dollars and fifty cents in gold coin, and ten cents in silver. This specie together with some papers belonging to the deceased, was delivered to me by Hiram Durand of Schuyler Co. (Illinois), who took with him two small silk shawls to send to Mr Bolton's family, and that he said Mr B. gave him for that purpose.

I have written all the circumstances to both the widows, and now will await your instructions about the disposal

of the property. I will thank you to instruct me if I am to sell the gold dust here, and render an account of the nett Proceeds, or send it as it is to the heirs.

The hospital and other expenses of the two American Seamen placed on board of the Schr Isabella by the Am. Consul at Chagres, I shall have to pay, and will of course charge them in my account with the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr mst Obt servt
A D Ogden

THE MERCANTILE WEEKLY REPORT.

Vol. XXXIII. HAVANA, Saturday 6th September 1851. N. 1167.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

Of Exports from Havana & Matanzas from 1st January to 31st August 1850 & 51.

	BOXES OF SUGAR.				BARROBES OF COFFEE.			
	FROM HAVANA.		FROM MATANZAS.		FROM HAVANA.		FROM MATANZAS.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
To the United States	116430	169145	260911	330311	39334	59488	8796	8213
Great Britain	166118	256788	83700	84290	8948			
Cowes & Falmouth	203865	243564	58536	65773	2665	672		
Baltic	45083	84866	39999	50337	1366			
Hamburg & Bremen	37519	23071	13944	4231	83		25	95
Holland	21703	16365	4833		800			
Belgium	14967	23476	16877	10513	21			92
France	23317	29169	17586	4116	1328		18	
Spain	57129	77502	17849	19974	1274		179	
Trieste & Venice	3317	2684	13916	13952	89		8	
Italy	1855	6213	3378		200			
Gibraltar & Market	2257	3407	2631	854				
British America	378	100	1640	1429			23	
South America	11099	8543	592	1114			4	
TOTAL	655229	739823	532065	592308	62738	144607	8211	15047

ENTERED.

DOMINGO, *Hamb. brig*, 200 *tons*, *Muller Salsund*, *ar.* 26th *ult.* 11 *days*. *Steil & Wolff.*

800 arrobes codfish, 532 qtls stockfish, 1 bbl herrings, 163 bricks, *L. G. Barbon.* 3 bbls herrings, *to Order.*

SECUNDINA, *Span. brig*, 247 *tons*, *Abbau*, *Liverpool*, *ar.* 27th, 17 *days*. *J. R. Aqueche.*

202 pces listadoes, 500 do rouans, *Morison, DeConinck & Co.* 160 cs tin plates, 2 casks hardware, 810 bundles, *J. R. Salazar.* 210 doz bdkfs, *Mangos, Ducasse & Co.* 1 case iron, 3 cs linen goods, *Lawton & Tolme.* 195 pces bonbazets, *L. L. Barbon.* 175 doz bottles beer, *Ulrich, Playdle & Co.* 2800 varas britannias, 200 pces estopillas, 150 dozen silk stockings, 24 do shirts, *Balbiani, Seeger & Co.* 36 crates flintware, *L. A. Gogel & Co.* 5 cases muslins, *Puchle, Inclan & Co.* 7928 varas drill, 15189 vs & 450 pces calicoes, 1 case fashionable articles, 4084 varas lace, 1350 doz stockings, 984 pces britannias, 2 cases do, 591 pces plaidillas, 3991 varas bramantes, 1 case do, 585 doz shawls, 2170 varas muslins, 225 do chapeaux, *Vignier, Robertson & Co.* 371 pieces osnaburgs, 61 do drill, 604 do calicoes, 100 doz stockings, 150 do soap, 82 bags galvanized, 300 cases earthenware bottles &c. *Villoldo, Wardrop & Co.* 132 pces osnaburgs, 322 doz & 500 pces hdkfs, 489 doz sundry loose silk articles, *Clarke & Co.* 494 pces calicoes, 244 doz hdkfs, *Johnston, Harvey & Co.* 2581 varas fustians, 2992 do listadoes, 16170 do irish linen, 2 cases calicoes, 555 varas vestings, 575 muslin gown patterns, 12069 varas drill, 200 dozen hdkfs, 200 do reels thread, 1422 varas oil cloth, *C. W. Jamin & Co.* 1950 pces & 4 cassimeres, 300 pces maddapollams, 70 doz silk stockings, 540 pieces & 4500 varas calicoes, 100 pces lace, 33 casks hardware, 6 pces & 1 case cloth, 9817 varas rouens, 1230 do shirting, 980 qtls iron plates, 1382 lbs 3 dicts, 863 varas baize, 3 pipes carpets, 1 case sharp, 2565 yd drill, 180 pces plaidillas, 6132 varas ginghams, 400 pces estopillas, 1200 doz reels thread, *to Sundries.*

TETIS, *Span. ship*, 247 *tons*, *Gutierrez*, *Cadiz & Cienfuegos*, *ar.* 29th, 60 *days*. *Aleixandles Brothers.*

6982 glazed tiles, 6 cases canisters preserves, 120 arrobes & 39 fanegas olives, 6 arrobes seasoned [illegible] arrobes wine, 628 do vinegar, 4 cs shoes, 2 cs hats, 2893 strings garlic, 1 cs silk, 1 case [illegible] rosaries, 258 fa. onions, 63 arrobes pepper, 480 do [illegible] 1 case [illegible] 360 arrobes olive oil, 2820 lbs lamp, 14 m. leeches, *to Sundries.*

ANGLO SAXON, *Brit. brig*, 166 *tons*, *Mc. Curdy*, *Glasgow*, *ar.* 27th, 11 *days*. *Drake, Brothers & Co.*

2 machines, *To the Consignees*, 198 demijohns, 1 case [illegible] 1 sugar-boiler, 14 pieces machinery, 33 tubes, *Morison, DeConinck & Co.* 38 tubes, 1500 bricks, 21 qtls boilers, 18 casks hardware, *to Sundries.*

ENRIQUE, *Span. brig*, 161 *tons*, *Barcelo*, *Malaga*, *ar.* 28th, 39 *days*. *L. Garcia.*

68 qtls lead, 4100 arrobes soap, 750 do olive oil, 3121 do wine, 78 qtls ammunition, 573 lbs almond oil, 160 cases composition candles, 300 arrobes olives, 67 doz small water jars, 30 bbls canary seed, 200 arrobes vinegar, 4 qtls red lead, 648 lbs pepper, 9 arrobes almonds, *To the Consignee.* 1 case silk goods, *Drake, Brothers & Co.* 150 doz small water jars, 1 case shoes, 2 cs hats, *to Sundries.*

FLORIDO, *Span. brig*, 196 *tons*, *Balsodes*, *Cadiz*, *ar.* 29th, 35 *days*. *J. Arriquanaga.*

196 doz bottles & 900 arrobes wine, 50 bbls vinegar, 200 doz playing cards, *To the Consignee.* 7 cs & 2 trunks shoes, 50 doz bottles & 80 arrobes wine, 119 do white lead, 5 cases books, 3 do music books, 130 ar sausages, 205 qtls lead, 200 do bird shot, 32 do tallow, 12 cases preserves, 632 arrobes olive oil, 32 cases ham, 600 cases vermicelli, 6 qtls saffron, 200 arrobes sardines, 220 do hams, 2 ms. strings garlic, 17 qtls marjoram, 139 arrobes soap, 54 bbls flour, 150 arrobes olives, 140 do vinegar, 160 fanegas garvanzoes, *to Sundries.*

NUEVO CAMARGO, *Span. brig*, 190 *tons*, *Meauro*, *Santander*, *ar.* 31st, 32 *days*. *A. de la Torriente.*

1540 bbls & 100 half do flour, 2 pipes wine, 790 arrobes beans, *to Sundries.*

NUEVA EDES, *Span. pollacre*, 204 *tons*, *Mecia*, *Buenos-Ayres & Montevideo*, *ar.* 21st, 76 *days*. *Mayoral & Co.*

4700 qtls jerked beef in transit 38 hides, *To the Consignees.*

St. MARY, *Brit. brig*, 138 *tons*, *Forrest*, *Glasgow*, *ar.* 31st, 64 *days*. *Morison, DeConinck & Co.*

18 cases, 35 pces & 4 bbls machinery & hardware, 114 iron tubes, 4 boilers, 1 crank, 283 iron pipes, 2500 bricks, 66 tons coals, *to Sundries.*

ATLANTIC GRAY, *Amer. brig*, 162 *tons*, *Robinson*, *N. Orleans*, *ar.* 1st inst. 10 *days*. *Drake, Brothers & Co.*

1640 qtls lard, 212 do tallow, 17 do clear pork,

EXPORT FROM MATANZAS.

COUNTRIES.	SUGAR, boxes.	COFFEE, arrobes.	MOLASSES, hhds.
U. S. 30th to 5th inst.	1067		700
Previously	138961	8213	53667
Great Britain do	8310		2352
Previously	14290		5487
Cowes & Falmouth do	957		1110
Previously	64816		
Baltic do			
Previously	50337	30	
Hamburg & Bremen do			
Previously	4231		
Holland do			
Previously			
Belgium do	269		
Previously	2474		
France do			
Previously	710		
Spain do	1088	66	
Previously	1088	967	
Trieste & Venice do	1383		
Previously		1746	
Italy do	383		
Previously			
Gibraltar & Market do			
Previously			
British America do			150
Previously	6429	4005	8591
South America do			
Previously	1114		
TOTAL	334285	14997	71956

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF PRODUCE FROM HAVANA FROM 1st JANUARY 1851

COUNTRIES.	SUGAR, boxes.	COFFEE, arrobes.	MOLASSES, hhds.	HONEY, pieces.	WAX, arrobes.	HIDES, pieces.	SEGARS, millm.	SEGARS, boxes.
U. S. 30th to 5th inst.	7437	593					2477	13845
Previously	162798	59988	33843	193	900	4	87902	644271
Great Britain do	608						269	1426
Previously	256130	1345	1368			9		20013
Cowes & Falmouth do	5236							
Previously	94178	672	3			19		
Baltic do								
Previously	84866		180					
Hamburg & Bremen do								
Previously	23071	25693		613		2056	39912	7966
Holland do								
Previously								
Belgium do								
Previously	23476							
France do								
Previously	29169	18433		16		60	19287	37624
Spain do	4103						40	
Previously	73102	17814	181			401	5764	67579
Trieste & Venice do								
Previously	9684	3314						
Italy do								
Previously	5248	510						
Gibraltar & Market do								
Previously	3407							
British America do	100						8	
Previously	1039	723	14				83	
S. America & Mexico do								
Previously	8543	3314	280		24268	724	7803	4810
TOTAL	741810	145200	37799	1661	25993	4636	200376	2648735

WEEKLY MERCURY.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

VESSELS & NATIONS.	TONS	GUNS	MEN	WHERE BOUND.	WHEN TO SAIL.	SHIPS.
Triton ... Amer.	300	8	20	Nantes ...	next week	Dudbert
Virgin ... Amer.	325	8	20	New-York ...	Sunday	Booth
Eliza ... Aust.	325	8	20	Gibraltar ...	uncertain	Chesapeake
Premice ... Amer.	432	8	20	Ferrol ...	about loading	Woodbury
Diana de Sanlucar ... Span.	300	8	20	Nantes ...	next week	Curtis
Telica ... Dutch	403	8	20	Amsterdam ...	uncertain	Labie
Charles ... French	215	8	20	Bordeaux ...	uncertain	Lavigne
Pleiades ... Dutch	315	8	20	Amsterdam ...	uncertain	Hasselaar
Hercules ... Dutch	315	8	20	Amsterdam ...	uncertain	Hasselaar
Hebe ... Dutch	315	8	20	Amsterdam ...	uncertain	Hasselaar
Brenda ... Dutch	315	8	20	Amsterdam ...	uncertain	Hasselaar
Hebe ... Dutch	315	8	20	Amsterdam ...	uncertain	Hasselaar
Brenda ... Dutch	315	8	20	Amsterdam ...	uncertain	Hasselaar
Aurora ... Dutch	315	8	20	Amsterdam ...	uncertain	Hasselaar
Brenda

THE MERCANTILE WEEKLY REPORT.

EXTRA.

HAVANA, 6th SEPTEMBER 1851.

ENTERED:

SAN PEDRO, *Span. brig*, 123 *tons*, *Garay*, *Matanzas*, *ar.* 26*th ult.* 48 *days.* *Johnston, Harvey & Co.*

12087 varas muslins, 1775 doz hdkfs, 9450 vs & 375 pieces platillas, 1398 varas damask, 6834 do ginghams, 92 doz shawls, 1 case toys, 100 pces ravellas, 50 do cresa, 1561 do & 3259 varas calicoes, 1 case silver plate, *To the Consignees.* 578 doz bottles beer, *Vignier, Robertson & Co.* 10 pipes linseed-oil, *F. Alvarez & Co.* 918 varas diaper, 1 m. dozen hdkfs, 16818 varas muslins, 2479 do drill, 200 pces platillas, 1668 vs canvass, 56 pces camblet, *Hadwen, Mc Gregor & Co.* 265 bags salt, *Morison, DeCosinck & Co.* 24 large screws, 98 bundles iron rods, 6701 qls nails, 142 do iron plates, 5 casks hardware, 30 bales blankets, 2025 varas vesting, 208 pieces fustians, 1580 varas & 120 pces drill, 379 varas cloth, 202 varas britannias, 60 pces muslins, 150 do platillas, *to Sundries.*

LAUREANA RITA, *Span. brig*, 167 *tons*, *Zaharan*, *Havre*, *ar.* 26*th*, 36 *days.* *Mangoaga, Ducalet & Co.* 10 m. paving slabs, 72 doz calf-skins, 1682 lbs composition candles, 252 arrobes linseed-oil, 75 doz hdkfs, 2 cases silk ribbonds, 3 pkges ladies articles, 2 cases saddlery, *To the Consignees.* 30 cases sardinias, *J. Pastor.* 48 doz calf-skins, 1 case ladies articles, 2 do shoes, 2 do perfomery, 873 vs satin, 1 case percussion caps, *J. R. Salazar* 39 pces long lawn, 4 do linos, *Drake, Brothers & Co.* 681 muslin gown patterns, 1792 varas muslins, 124 doz shawls, 100 do hdkfs, 6 pkges silk ribbands, *Balbiani, Seeger & Co.* 15 cases bottles beer, 2680 lbs composition candles, 12 doz calf-skins, *Morrison, DeCosinck & Co.* 352 fans, 315 doz socks, 22657 varas ribbands, 4 cases cotton articles, 243 muslin collars, 100 dozen hdkfs, 1632 varas crape, 7 cs ladies articles, 2120 vs satin, 476 shawls, 6715 varas muslins, 333 muslin gown patterns, 750 varas silk gros, 133 doz gloves, 240 do calf-skins, 3297 varas ginghams, 1 case fashionable articles, *C. W. Jamin & Co.* 10755 varas muslins, 117 doz fans, 2 cases ladies articles, *Fraser, Robertson & Co.* 30 doz stockings, 96 shawls, 1 case ladies articles, *Puente, Jaulus & Co.* 2 cases & 3155 pieces ribbands, 2 cases ladies articles, 3 do musical instruments, 22 cases perfumery, 28 do fancy articles & perfumery, 3 do frippery, 978 dozen calf-skins, 4 cases hardware, 24 doz feather whisks, 2 do hats, 8 do saddlery, 28 pces cloth, 2 cases watches, 3680 lbs composition candles, 2 qls sausages, 50 pces oil-cloth, 295 rolls & 100 pces tapistry paper, 125 silk umbrellas; 4 cs sweetmeats, 200 canisters peas, 7 cases articles for gentlemen, 692 doz fans, 1746 muslin gown patterns, 178 pieces & 6610 varas muslins, 34 pces silk goods, 683 dozen socks, 23 pces ginghams, 8 doz silk & 1 m. do hdkfs, 560 vs silk gros, 1602 do platillas, 159 do billiards cloth, 893 do cassémere, 252 do bonrbazeen, 65 carpets, 33 gross metal buttons, 12 doz sheep-skins, *to Sundries.*

ENTERED AT CIENFUEGOS.

23rd ult—Span. brig, Inesita, Aliminaque, 98 tons, from Santander, with flour, to *T. Terry.*

—Amer. ketch, Commerce; Soubiates, 174 tons, from Charleston, with provisions & lumber, to *Dilg.*

—Brit, brig, Lady Marwell, Dymith, 79 tons, from Kingston, put in to *Aviles & Leblanc.*

CLEARED.

20th ult—Amer. barque, Edward, Dearborn, for Baltimore, with 80 hhds, 40 tces & 400 bxs sugar, by *Aviles & Leblanc.*

21st—Amer. barque, Louisa Eaton, Shields, for New-York, with 152 hhds, 93 tces & 300 boxes sugar, 24 hhds molasses, 166 varas mahogany, by *T. Terry.*

—Brit, brig, Fulton, Mc. Coll, for Halifax, with 194 hhds, 27 tces & 41 bbls molasses, by *Dilg.*

23rd—Amer. brig, Reveille, Staper, for New-York, with 124 hhds, 90 tces & 60 boxes sugar, 25 hhds molasses, by *Aviles & Leblanc.*

THE MERCANTILE MEERTA REPORT.

STATEMENT

of goods in deposit, ~~SEPTEMBER~~ August 1861.

Almonds	cases	100
Balsam, jesuit		8
Beads	strings	300
Bottles empty		34
Blades, sword	No.	100
Blankets, woollen	~~DEPOSITED~~	4308
Brasmantes	yards	19000
Bricks		1830
Cheese		10584
Cards playing		1332
Cinnamon		2130
Cloves		3406
Cassia		1397
Dates		3116
Dollars		45
Dye stuffs		39
Ebony		3516
Elephants teeth		18
Ginger		1906
Gum Arabic		1386
Gum Copal		2537
Hides, buffalo		1532
Indigo		2117
Ivory		150
Jaggery		14650
Lac		1607
Lead		3530
Mats		1
Nutmegs		5092
Oil, cocoanut		1140
Opium		9799
Pepper		30
Quicksilver		100
Rice		824
Rupees		98
Saltpetre		8152
Sandal wood		67
Shawls		2308
Silk		1671
Wine bottles		172
Zinc	cakes	

HAVANA PRICES-CURRENT, SATURDAY 6 SEPTEMBER 1851.

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE LAST TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY UP TO 2 O'CLOCK.

The Duties of 35½ and 29½ per cent, are on foreign goods, imported in foreign vessels from foreign ports, on the specified valuations.—On Spanish vessels from foreign ports and on foreign produce and manufactures imported directly from the Peninsula in Spanish vessels however, there is 3½ per cent less, and those of the same description as the foreign articles, which are charged 29½ pay 13 and 29 per cent less, excepting rice, which is charged 3 per cent less, and flour 28 per barrel.—Brandy and all kinds of Liquor pay besides the mentioned an additional Duty of 50 cents per pipe, 25 cents per half pipe or Hhd. and 12 cents per Quarter Cask or Bottles. All Imports & Exports pay besides the mentioned duties, 1 per cent Balanza upon the said duties, except, Specie, corn, rice, molasses, sugar & tobacco.

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			
		Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	VALUE. $	Cts.
LINEN GOODS.									
Brittanias Irish Wide	pce.		2	5	3	1	29½	2	25
——ditto narrow	do		1	2	2		do	1	50
——German wide	do		1	4			do	2	0
——ditto narrow	do		1	2	1	6	do	1	50
Bramantes unbleached	vara			12		14	35½	1 vs.	75
Canvass Westphalia, 40 varas.	pce		30	45	44		do	vara	25
——English N.° 1 to 5	do		9	12	13		do	do	do
——Russia	do		do	do	13		do	do	do
——half Duck	do		do	do	5		do	do	do
Creas a la Morlaix 72 varas	do		11		15		do	13	50
Diaper 16 in 20 vs, Russia Sedt	do		1		1		35½	1	87½
Drill English white and colo.	vara					4½	29½	0	37½
——ditto drab. and brown	do			11		2	do	0	do
Estopillas batiste, Irish	pce		2	2	4	6	do	2	50
—— Clarines	do		1	6	2	4	do	2	0
Gants unbleached and col'd	vara			14			19½	0	12½
Hessians 40 varas	pce.	4	6	4	4		do	3	0
Listadoes Germ. 48 varas		8	0	8	0	16	29½	8	0
——Do. Flanders						24	do	vara	25
——English 48 varas	pce.	8		8		16	as	ser	ted
Osnaburgs wh, & strip Dowlas	vara			11		11	35½	0	12½
——do						4	do	0	9
Platillas German white		6		9		12	29½	7	50
——brown	do	5		8			do	4	50
——English white 35 yds	do	6		11					
——brown	do	4		6		4			
Ravens duck Russia & English	do	4	6	4	4		35½	vara	25
Rouans 55 varas	do	16		26			29½	13	50
Sheetings Belgian & Russian	do	8		9			35½	vara	25
——English 35 and 38 yds	do	7		7	4		do	do	0
Shirting 171 yds	do	7		8			29½	do	50
——Irish 99 do	do	9		15			do	do	do
Sewings thread N. 8	doz.				12		do	0	37½
——ditto half do	do						do	0	do
Tapes, pcs 5 N. 1 to 6	doz.						do	0	do
Tenting 40 yl Germ. 180 meters	pce.				8		35½	5	0
——do 38 and 60 inches							do	0	62½
Thread N.° 12 to 24	vara			4		5	do	1	0
——whited brown N.° 25 to 40							do		37½
COTTON GOODS.									
Blankets 50 by 72 inches	pce.						35½	1	25
Calico mid. to fine pce 28 yds.	do						do	2	50
——Furniture do 28	do						do	3	50
Cambric 12 yds. 6-4	do						do	vara	150
Coverlets 1¼ by 2 yds unbleac.	do						do	do	31½
Drill, cold checks and Stripes.	vara						do		12½
Ginghams dk. cds. 18 yds 30 in.	pce.						do	vara	37½
Handkerchiefs Pulicat 4-4	doz.						do	1	12
——Imitation Madras	do	1	1	1	2		do	do	0
Do. Cambs. 36 inches	do						do	do	do
Jaconets Swiss 8-8	pce.						do	vara	25
——9-8, 24 yds, unbleached	do						do	do	0
Lace white & black 3-8							do	0	18¾
——under 2 inches	do						do	0	3
——above 2 inches	do						do	0	6
Lisadoes 43 yards	pce.						do	3	0
Madapollams	do						do	vara	25
Muslin in Swiss 10 yd 6-4	do						do	do	0
—printed ditto 6 yds 6-4	do						do	do	do
—Swiss, flushed, checks & stripes	do						do	do	do
Platillas 36 inches 24 yds	do						do	do	do
Quilting line	do						do	do	do
Rouans 40 inches 24 yards	do						do	do	do
——33 & 36 inches 20 yards	do						do	do	do
Shawls chintz 7-4 to 8-4	do						do	do	do
Shirting 40 yds, 33 and 36 inch	pce.						do	do	do
Stockings, English and fancy	doz.						do	do	do
——Ins do	do						do	do	do
Umbrellas 28 a 30 inches	do						do	do	do
Threads 6 cord, 300 yds each	pce.						do	do	do
Ticking 56 inches	vara				21		do	vara	25
SILK GOODS.									
Crape French and Italian 13 vs.	pce.	3		4			29½	3	0
Damaskchiefly crimson 18 yds	do	23		28			do	1	vara

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			
		Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	VALUE. $	Cts.
SILK GOODS.									
Hkchfs Foulards Ger and Eng	doz		5			10	29½	6	0
Laces assorted	vara			1		5½	do	0	12
Levantines 30 a 35 inches	do		0	6	1	0½	do	0	75
Ribbons satin of 11 vs. No 1 to 6	pce			16	1	24	do	2 vs.	31
Satin French stout 26, 29 inches	vara			6		1	do	0	6½
——Do light 18 a 20 inches	do						do	0	37½
——China, choice colours 29 inches	pce			24		26	do	vara	87½
Serge wide black Malaga	vara			12	6	8	do	0	75
Sewing silk, own Spanish	do	pce		0	4	8	do	3	0
Shawls crape 7-4 plain	do		2	3	2	3	do	2	0
——embroid'd				16		40	do	4	50
Stockings ladies English	do	doz		9	3	10	do	2	0
——do French	do			0	4	1	7	do	6
Taffeties black & col'd 26, 36	vara			4		2	1	do	0
Umbrellas, 26 to 30 inches	do			12	6	13	do	2	0
Velvet 22 a 24 inches	do	vara		3		4	do	1	0
WOOLENS.									
Baizes red, blue and green	vara			2		1	35½	0	31
Blankets Negro	pr.						do	0	75
Cassimeres fine only	vara					1	do	0	75
Cloth wide French	do			2		6			
——German	do			1		3			
——English superfine	do			1		6			
——fine	do			0		3			
——ordinaries	do			0		1			
——Ladies fine	do			0		1			
Flannel 50 varas fine	pce			12			35½	vara	25
Flushings or Dreadnoughts	vara						do	0	50
Merinos, Saxon & French 6-4	vara			6		1	do	0	75
Plains 6-4	do			3		3½	do	0	25
EARTHEN & GLASSW.									
Bottles, Hall	doz			3		3½			
Demijohns 4 to 5 Gallons	pr.			1		3½	do	0	37½
Earthen Ware				45		80	do	45	0
Tumblers & bds pints English	doz			1		2	do	0	75
——do Germ. 1½ pts	do					1½	do	0	50
HARDW. & NAVALST.									
Chopping knives, Disc. 22	doz			22		30	35½	3	75
—Do Germ. 3 qual ds & sts	do			2	5	2	6	29½	3
Coal, best English	ton			3		3			
Copper Braziers	cl.			28		29		29½	37
——Sheets 18 to 22 oz	do			30		31		35½	25
——Nails	do			28		29		29½	do
Cordage Russia super. quality	do			12		12	4	35½	do
Iron bars assorted	do			22	5	22		do	3
——hoops	do			23	2	23		do	3
——wire N.°	do			14		14		29½	3
——sheets	do			5				35½	5
Lead in sheets thin	do			6		6		29½	6
Nails cut, heads & brads	do			5		5		do	0
——4 and 1½ alone	do			7		7		do	do
Oil linseed boil'd	do			7		9		do	do
Paints white lead in oil	do			7		9		do	do
Pitch	do			2		2		do	do
Steel German blooms	do			9		11		35½	0
——English & U. S.	do			15		20		do	0
Tar, Archangel	do			12		12		do	0
Tin plates	do			14		14		do	0
——Block do	do			12		20		35½	0
LUMBER.									
Hoops	m.			20		21		do	0
Boards Portland W. P.								do	0
——other eastern ports				22		24		do	do
——Lumber, Pitch pine				22		26		do	do
Hhd. shooks with headings	m.	1	2	2			do	1	0
Shingles	m.	2	2	2	4		do	3	75
Sugar-box shooks	m.		5		5½		do	0	75

Very dull, market
Considerable arrivals
Little demand
Very dull
Considerable arrivals
Little demand
Very dull
Considerable arrivals
Little demand
Very dull

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Per. D. R. D. R. et. Cts. VALUE. Per. D. R. D. R. et. Cts.

Ale light and brief, English — doz. 8 4 3 4 331 3 0 Glass, crown, Germ. bx 100 ft. box 5 ... 8 ... 1 ... dull
Almonds shelled, sweet — qr. 17 4 21 1 6 do 16 0 Gunpoder F. F. and F. — qr. 17 ... 18 ... 891 18 0 large stock
Beans white — bsh. 1 2 1 ... do 3 qr. Paper post and foolscap — rm. 3 ... 4 ... 5 ... 50 large and small
Beef, N.° 1, prime and mess — bbl. 10 4 13 ... do 9 bbl. dull — Wrapping — do 3 ... 4 ... 5 ... do 3 0 sales
Jerked Brazil and Monte — ar. 1 4 1 5 891 6 qr. sales — Spain Corks — do 3 ... 4 ... 5 ... do 3 0 sales
Do. Nueva Barcelona — do 1 ... 1 2 do 5 do Skins Calf, French glazed — doz. 22 4 26 ... 291 16 60 sales of Belgian
Do. New-York and Boston — do 1 ... 1 2 do 7 do sales — Morocco red and green — do 5 ... 7 ... do 7 30

Tea, gunpowder — lb. 02 0 ... 04 ... 1 ... 2 ... Glass, window, 8 by 10 — box 100 ft. 4 ... 5 ... 6 ... 7 ... 8 ... 9 ... 10 ... 11 ... 12 ... 13 ... 14 ... 15 ... 16 ... 17 ... 18 ... 19 ... 20 ... 21 ... 22 ... 23 ... 24 ... 25 ... 26 ... 27 ... 28 ... 29 ... 30 ... 31 ... 32 ... 33 ... 34 ... 35 ... 36 ... 37 ... 38 ... 39 ... 40 ... 41 ... 42 ... 43 ... 44 ... 45 ... 46 ... 47 ... 48 ... 49 ... 50 ... 51 ... 52 ... 53 ... 54 ... 55 ... 56 ... 57 ... 58 ... 59 ... 60 ... 61 ... 62 ... 63 ... 64 ... 65 ... 66 ... 67 ... 68 ... 69 ... 70 ... 71 ... 72 ... 73 ... 74 ... 75 ... 76 ... 77 ... 78 ... 79 ... 80 ... 81 ... 82 ... 83 ... 84 ... 85 ... 86 ... 87 ... 88 ... 89 ... 90 ... 91 ... 92 ... 93 ... 94 ... 95 ... 96 ... 97 ... 98 ... 99 ... 100 ... 101 ... 102 ... 103 ... 104 ... 105 ... 106 ... 107 ... 108 ... 109 ... 110 ... 111 ... 112 ... 113 ... 114 ... 115 ... 116 ... 117 ... 118 ... 119 ... 120 ... 121 ... 122 ... 123 ... 124 ... 125 ... 126 ... 127 ... 128 ... 129 ... 130 ... 131 ... 132 ... 133 ... 134 ... 135 ... 136 ... 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MISCELLANEOUS. Per. D. R. D. R. et. Cts. Per. D. R. D. R. et. Cts.

Bricks, 11 inches — thous. 12 ... 13 ... Glass, window, 8 by 10 — box 100 ft. 4 ... 5 ... 6 ... 7 ... 8 ... 9 ... 10 ... 11 ... 12 ... 13 ... 14 ... 15 ... 16 ... 17 ... 18 ... 19 ... 20 ... 21 ... 22 ... 23 ... 24 ... 25 ... 26 ... 27 ... 28 ... 29 ... 30 ... 31 ... 32 ... 33 ... 34 ... 35 ... 36 ... 37 ... 38 ... 39 ... 40 ... 41 ... 42 ... 43 ... 44 ... 45 ... 46 ... 47 ... 48 ... 49 ... 50 ... 51 ... 52 ... 53 ... 54 ... 55 ... 56 ... 57 ... 58 ... 59 ... 60 ... 61 ... 62 ... 63 ... 64 ... 65 ... 66 ... 67 ... 68 ... 69 ... 70 ... 71 ... 72 ... 73 ... 74 ... 75 ... 76 ... 77 ... 78 ... 79 ... 80 ... 81 ... 82 ... 83 ... 84 ... 85 ... 86 ... 87 ... 88 ... 89 ... 90 ... 91 ... 92 ... 93 ... 94 ... 95 ... 96 ... 97 ... 98 ... 99 ... 100 ... 101 ... 102 ... 103 ... 104 ... 105 ... 106 ... 107 ... 108 ... 109 ... 110 ... 111 ... 112 ... 113 ... 114 ... 115 ... 116 ... 117 ... 118 ... 119 ... 120 ... 121 ... 122 ... 123 ... 124 ... 125 ... 126 ... 127 ... 128 ... 129 ... 130 ... 131 ... 132 ... 133 ... 134 ... 135 ... 136 ... 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SILK GOODS.

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COTTON GOODS.

Blankets 2½ yd 95 inches — pair 1 ... 2 ... 3 ... 4 ... 5 ... 6 ... 7 ... 8 ... 9 ... 10 ... 11 ... 12 ... 13 ... 14 ... 15 ... 16 ... 17 ... 18 ... 19 ... 20 ... 21 ... 22 ... 23 ... 24 ... 25 ... 26 ... 27 ... 28 ... 29 ... 30 ... 31 ... 32 ... 33 ... 34 ... 35 ... 36 ... 37 ... 38 ... 39 ... 40 ... 41 ... 42 ... 43 ... 44 ... 45 ... 46 ... 47 ... 48 ... 49 ... 50 ... 51

HAVANA PRICES-CURRENT, SATURDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 1851.

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE LAST TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY UP TO 2' OCLOCK.

Forwarded by

☞ *The Duties of 25 and 29 per cent, are on foreign goods, imported in foreign vessels, from foreign ports, on the specified valuations.—In Spanish vessels from foreign ports and on foreign produce and manufactures imported directly from the Peninsula, in Spanish vessels however those at 25½ per cent, pay 10 and those at 29½ per cent, 8 per cent less.—Spanish productions and manufactures, of the same class as those charged 35½ per cent from foreign ports, imported from the Peninsula in foreign vessels, pay 16 per cent less, and in Spanish vessels 26 per cent less, and those of the same description as the foreign articles, which are charged 29½ pay 13 and 28 per cent less, excepting rice which is charged 30 per cent less, and flour 28 per bbl.—Wine, Brandy and all kinds of Liquor pay besides the mentioned an additional Duty of 50 cents per pipe, 25 cents per half pipe or Hhd. and 12 cents per doz Jars or Bottles. All Imports & Exports pay besides the mentioned duties, 1 per cent Balanza upon the said duties;—except Sp. flour, cordage, rafia, molasses, sugar & segars.*

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			
						Per	VALUE.		
LINEN GOODS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	ct.	$	Cts.	
Brittanias Irish wide	pce	2	4	3	4	29½	2	25	large arrivals
——ditto narrow	do	1	2	2		do	1	90	few sales, dull
——German wide	do	1	4			do	2	25	almost unsaleable
——ditto narrow	do	1	2	1	6	do	1	50	
Brabantes unbleached	vara			1		35½	¼ va.	75	dull
Canvass Westphalia, 40 varas	pce	10	4	11		do	vara	25	dull, abundant
——English N.° 1 to 5	do	9	4	13		do	do	do	sales
——Russia	do	13		18		do	do	do	N.° 1 sales
——half Duck	do	7		9		do	do	do	higher numbs dull
Creas a la Morlaix 72 varas	do	11		15		29½	13	50	few sales
Diaper 16 in 20 vs, Russ & Swot	do	1	3	1	4	35½	0	37½	little demand
Drill English white and colo	vara		24		4	29½	0	37½	do
——ditto drab. and brown	do		14		2	do	0	do	dull
Estopillas batiste, Irish	pce	2	2	3	6	do	2	50	sales
— Clarines	do	1	6	2	4	do	2	0	sales, scarce
Gants unbleached and col'd	vara		14		2	35½	0	18½	little demand
Hessians 40 varas	pce.	4	6	4	4	do	3	0	little demand. arriv'ls
Listadoes Germ. 48 varas	pce	3	3	3		29½	3	0	sales,
——Do. Flanders	vara	3	2		24	do	vara	25	sales
——English 48 varas	pce	3		3	6	as	ger	man	sales
Osnaburgs wh, & strip Dowlas	vara		14		14	35½	0	12½	large stock
——do brown	do		14		14	do	0	12½	& little demand
Platillas German white	pce	8	3	9		29½	7	50	sales of low.
——brown	do	5		5		do	4	50	ord. sales, fine dull
——English white 35 yds	do	6		11		do	do	do	sales
——brown	do	4	6	4	4	35½	vara	25	dull
Ravens duck Russia & English	do	4	6	6	4	29½	13	0	very dull
Rouans 55 varas	do	16		20		35½	vara	25	arrivals, sales
Sheetings Belgian & Russian	do	8		9		do	do	0	a glut, fresh arrivals
——English 35 and 38 yds	do	7		7	4	do	do	0	sales, abundant
Shirting, Irish 17 yds	do	7		8		29½	do	50	sales $7 a 7½
——Irish 25 yds	do	9		15		do	do	do	small sales
Stockings thread S. lisle	doz.	6		12		do	4	0	scarce, half a cask
——ditto half do	do	3		5		do	2	0	in demand
Tapes, pces 5 vs N.° 11 a 30	do	1		2		do	0	18½	small sales
Ticking 40 to 46 in, 30 inches	pce.	6		8		35½	6	0	large & ill stock
——do, 36 and 40 inches	vara		4		5	do	0	62½	no demand
Thread N.° 12 to 24	lbs		5		6	do	1	0	old stock unsaleable
——whited brown N.° 25 40 40	do		21		34	do		37½	sales of N. 25 & 40
COTTON GOODS.									
Blankets 50 by 72 inches	pce.	1	0	1	2	35½	1	25	no demand
Calico mid. to fine pce 28 yds.	do	1	0	1	4	do	2	50	dull
——Furniture do 28	do	3		4		do	2	50	scarce
Cambric 12 yds. 6-4	do	2	4	3	4	do	vara	15½	dull
Coverlets 1¼ by 2 yds unbleac.	do					do	do	31½	few sales
Drill, cold cheeks and Stripes	vara		22		24	do		12½	no demand
Ginghams dk. grds 12 yds 30 in	pce.	1	2	1	3	do	vara	37½	no demand
Handkerchiefs Pullicat 4-4	doz.	1		1	2	do	1	12	sales
——Imitation Madras	do	1	1	1	2	do	do	0	sales
——Do, Camb. 30 inches	do	1		1	8	do	do	0	sales
Jaconets, white, 20 yds, 6-5	pce.	2	2	3	6	do	vara	25	abundant, dull
——3-8, 25 yds, printed	do	3		4		do	4 vs	12½	over supply of all
Lace white & black 8-4	vara					do	0	62	
——under 2 inches	do					do	0	3	very dull
——above 2 inches	do					do	0	12	
Listadoes 38 varas	pce	3	6	5	6	do	4 vs	37½	few sales
Madapollams, 24 yds	do	1	5	2		do	do	25	sales
Muslin, im Swiss 10 yd 6-4 wh	do	1		2		do	vara	do	abundant, sales
—printed ditto 8 yds 3-8	do		6		8	do	do	12½	sales, large stock
—Swiss, flushed, checks or stripes	do		7		10	do	do	do	dull
Platillas 24 inches 35 yds	pce	2	2	2	5	do	4 vs	25	not much demand
do 30 yds	do	2	3	2	3	do	do	37½	sales
Quilting fine	vara		4		6	do	vara	do	sales
Rouans 40 inches & 45 yards	pce.	3	4	5	6	do	4 vs	do	dull
——33 & 36 inches 40 yards	do	3	4	5	4	do	do	do	do
Shawls chints 7-4 to 8-4	doz.			5	4	do		50	season over
Shirting 40 yds, 33 and 36 inch	pce.	3	4	3	6	do	4 vs	37½	dull
Stockings, English and Germ.	doz.	3	4	5		do	3	50	small sales
——half do	do	1		2		do	2	0	
Umbrellas 28 a 30 inches	do	3		4		do	3	0	sales
Thread, 6 cord, 300 yds reels	doz.		24		4	do	0	25	sales
Ticking 36 inches	vara		21		24	do	vara	25	very dull
SILK GOODS.									
Crape French and Italian 13 vs	pce.	3		4		29½	3	0	
Damaskehiefly crimson 18 yds	do	25		28		do	1	vara	arces

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			
						Per	VALUE.		
SILK GOODS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	ct.	$	Cts.	
Hkchfs Foulards Ger and Eng	doz	5		10		29½	6	0	dull
Laces assorted	vara		1		5	do	0	12	dull & plenty
Levantines 80 a 5 inches	do		6	1		do	0	75	little used
Ribbons satin of 11 vs. N.° 1 a 3	pce	12		1		do	2 vs.	31	very dull
Satin French stout, 26, 29 ins	vara		6			do	0	62½	sales
——Do light 18 a 20 inches	do		3½		3	do	0	31½	sales
——China, choice colours 29	pce.	24		26		do	vara	37½	sales
Serge wide, black Malaga	vara		6	1		do	0	75	abundant, dull
Sewing silk, ass. Spanish	pce		14		16	do	3	0	abundant
Shawls crape 7-4, plain	lb.	2		2	6	do	2	0	scarce
——do embroid'd	do	16		42		do	4	50	sales
Stockings ladies English	doz	9		10		do	9	0	little used
——do French	do	6		7		do	6	0	coloured scarce
Taffeties black & chd 25, 36	vara					do	0	50	sales
Umbrellas, 26 to 30 inches	ea.	2	6	3		do	2	0	dull
Velvet 22 a 24 inches	vara	1	2	1		do	0	75	
WOOLLENS.									
Baizes red, blue and green	vara					35½	0	31½	little used
Blankets Negro	ea.		6			do	0	75	large stock, little de-
Cassimeres fine only	vara		1			do	0	75	heavy stock mand
Cloth wide French	do	2	6	6					
——German	do	1	4	3					
——English superfine	do	2	4	6					little demand
——fine	do	2		3					
——ordinary	do	1		2					
——Ladies fine	do	1		1					
Flannel 50 varas fine	pce	12	4			35½	vara	31½	very dull
Flushings or Broadcloths	yd		34		4	do	0	50	dull
Merinos, Saxon & French 6-4	vara		6	1		do	0	75	not asked for,
Plains 6-4	do		31		31	do	0	25	unsaleable
EARTHEN & GLASSW.									
Bottles	doz		31		3	29½	0	37½	sales
Demijohns 4½ a 5 Gallons	ea.		31		31	do	0	37½	scarce
Earthen Ware	pct.	45		80		do	45	0	sales
Tumblers & pints English	doz	1		2		do	0	75	sales
——do Germ. ½, 1, 1½ pts	do		1½		2	do	0	50	sales
HARDW. & NAVAL ST.									
Chopping knives, Bis. & Germ	doz	2	4	3	4	35½	3	75	sales, unsal.
—Do Germ. 3 qrd blds & sides	do	2	5	2	6	29½	3	0	dull
Coal, best English	ton.	3	2	3					sales
Copper Braziers	pd.		28		29	29½	37	0	sales
——Sheets 18 to 24 ozs	do	30		31		35½	25	0	sales
——Nails	do	28		29		29½	do	0	sales
Cordage Russia super. quality	do	12		12	4	35½	10	0	sales
Iron bars assorted	do	2	6	2	7	do	3	25	sales
——hoops	do	2	3	3		29½	3	75	sales & plenty
——wire N.° 15 to 21	do	12	4	13	6	do	2	0	
——sheets	do	5				35½	5		
Lead in sheets, thin	do	5		6		29½	6	0	sales of Bolt. da 9 fos
Nails rose heads 2 a 12 inches	do	7		9		do	0	0	
——do 1 and 1½ alone	do	8		9		do	0	0	
——cut 4 to 12	do	4		4		do	do	0	sales, dull
Oil linseed boiled	do	9	4	10		do	8	0	sales
——turpentine spirits of	do	8		9		do	do	0	sales
——whale, refined	do	8		11		do	10	0	dull, plenty
——sperm	do	15		16		do	do	0	dull
Paint, white lead in oil, Eng	do	7	4	9		do	8	0	
——other colours do	do	7		9		do	do	0	sales, superior
——do ochre, yel & red	do	6	6	4		do	do	0	white painted.
Pitches	bbls	2		3		do	3	0	sales, dull
Shot assorted	lb	5		6		do	5	0	dull
Steel German	do	2	4	12		35½	3	0	sales
——do C. S. Eng. bar	do	15		17		do	15	0	abundant
Tar	bbl.	2	4	2	6	29½	3	0	sales, dull
Tin plates	box	13		14		do	14	0	very abundant
——Block do	do	18		20		35½	20	0	
LUMBER.									
Hoops	m.	42		45		29½	30	0	sales
Boards Portland W. I	m. ft	20		21		do	21	0	sales, dull
——other eastern ports	do	22		24		do	do	0	
——Lumber Pitch pine	do	21		26		do	do	0	sales, in demand
Hhd. shooks with headings	ea.	1	2	2		do	1	0	dull
Shingles	m.	2	2	2	4	do	3	75	do
Sugar-box shooks	ea.		5		5½	do	0	75	sales, dull

Black silk goods still biggest in the extreme coloured for dresses scarce.

The crates are value at 55 cubic feet and if over pay in proportion.

IMPORTS.	PRICES CURRENT.					DUTIES, VALUE.			REMARKS.
GROCERIES and PROVIS.	Per.	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	$	Cts.	
Ale light and brisk, English	doz	2	4	3	4	35½	3	0	sales
Almonds shelled, sweet	ql.	17	4	21	..	do	16	0	sales
Beans white	ar.	1	2	1	6	do	3	qtl.	
Beef, N.° 1, prime and mess	bbl.	10	4	13	..	do	9	bbl.	dull
——jerked Brazil and Montev	ar.	1	4	1	5	29½	6	qtl.	sales
——Do. Nueva Barcelona	do	1	..	1	2	do	5	do	
——Do. New-York and Boston	do	1	..	1	2	do	7	do	sales
Butter American yellow	qtl.	16	..	28	..	35½	7	do	sales
——European	do	16	..	30	..	do	20	0	sales
Candles moulds	do	14	4	16	..	35½	12	0	Last sales
——Sperm	do	45	..	48	..	do	40	0	sales 10 ⅛
——Composition	do	28	..	30	..	do	28	0	sales
Cheese American	do	14	4	17	..	do	10	0	sales
——Dutch round and pategras	do	17	..	12	4	do	12	50	sales
Cider	doz.	3	2	3	4	35½	3	0	sales
Cinnamon	lb.	1	..	1	2	29½	1	30	abundant, in deposit
Cloves	do	....	21	....	2[illegible]	do	0	37½	dull
Cocoa Caracas	ql.	24	..	28	..	do	16	0	in deposit, none
——Guayaquil	do	*8	..	10	4	do	6	do	*in deposit, sales
Codfish in hhds	do	3	2	*4	..	do	3	50	*Newfoundland
——in boxes, European	do	4	4	6	4	do	do	do	sales
Corn, Indian, shelled yellow	ar.	....	8	....	8[illegible]	35½	2	qtl.	sales, dull
Flour Philad.ª & Baltimore	bbl.	....	....	....	....	For	9	85	
——Orleans	do	....	....	....	....	Sp.	8	84	
——English	do	8	6	9	..	For	8	0	200 lbs nett
Hams European	qtl.	18	..	21	..	35½	10	qtl.	sales
——American Eastern	do	} 12	..	15	..	do	do	0	sales
——New Orleans	do					do	do	0	sales
Herrings smoked	box	....	4	....	5	do	23	0	sales
Lard American in kegs	ql.	18	..	22	..	do	12	0	sales
——New Orleans, bbls	do	18	..	20	..	do	do	0	500 bbls
Mackerel N.° 3	bbl.	5	..	5	..	29½	4	50	sales
Oil salad French	doz.	3	..	13	2	35½	....	0	dull
——Ditto Spanish	ar.	1	3	2	3	do	2	0	sales
Olives	do	1	..	1	2	do	1	0	do
Onions	Bun.	5	..	6	..	do	2	bbl.	sales
Pepper black	ql.	11	..	11	..	do	12	0	sales
Pork, prime Eastern and mess	bbl.	} 15	..	20	..	do	14	0	sales
——ditto New-Orleans	do					do	do	0	sales, none
—— clear	do	20	..	22	..	29½	9	0	
——in boxes New-Orleans	ql.	13	..	17	..	do	do	0	sales
Porter London	doz.	3	..	4	..	35½	3	0	sales
Potatoes	bbl.	4	..	4	..	29½	2	50	sales
Raisins Malaga	box	2	..	2	..	35½	1	ar.	sales
Rice	ar.	1	..	1	..	do	1	25	sales
Saffron fresh and dry, Spanish	lb.	7	..	8	..	do	5	0	sales
Soap Castile	ql.	9	..	10	..	do	8	0	sales
——yellow	do	7	..	8	..	do	do	0	sales
Tobacco Kentucky in hhds	do	8	2	*9	..	4	6		sales in deposit
Chewing Tobacco ounce plugs	do	20	..	22	..	35½	18		sales
Tea, gunpowder	lb.	....	44	....	50	29½	0	87	dull
Vermicelli Cadiz *Genoa	ql.	*7	..	8	..	35½	8	0	sales
SPIRITS and WINES.									
Spirits brandy Cognac	doz.	3	..	3	2	35½	1	50	dull & plenty
—Gin German & Dutch in pipes	do	1	..	1	3	do	1	87	very abundant
—in cases	do	2	6	3	..	do	2	25	
—in pipes	gal.	....	31	....	34	do	0	50	sold by the
—in Demijohns of 22 bottles	dem	2	..	2	6	do	2	25	demijohn, stored
—Spanish brandy white	pipe	64	..	70	..	do	1	75	sales
—Teneriffe in demijohns	dem	2	6	3	..	do	2	50	sales
—Bordeaux claret	cask	20	..	24	..	do	28	0	sales, plenty
——ditto in cases	ca.	2	4	2	6	do	2	50	sales
Marseilles	cask	....	....	....	....	do	20	0	none
Catalonia wine	pipe	29	..	30	4	do	1	0	sales
Champaigne	doz.	8	..	10	4	do	6	0	sales superior
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bricks, 11 & 12 inches	m.	20	..	22	..	35½	12	0	sales, 10 inches $14
Chairs, cane bottom	doz.	23	..	25	..	do	25	0	sales
——do. wooden do	do	13	..	14	..	do	15	150	sales

IMPORTS.	PRICES CURRENT.					DUTIES.			REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	$	Cts.	
Glass, crown. Germ. bx 100 ft.	box	5	..	....	....	....	....	....	dull
Gunpoder F. F. and F	ql.	17	..	18	..	29½	18	0	large stock
Paper post and foolscap	rm.	3	..	3	..	35½	2	50	do
——Wrapping	do	....	3	....	4	do	0	50	large and small
——Spanis florete	do	3	4	....	....	do	3	0	sales
Skins Calf, French glazed	doz.	*22	4	26	..	29½	16	50	*sales of Belgian
——Morroco red and green	do	5	..	7	..	do	7	50	
Tallow Smith, foreign	ql.	9	..	10	..	do	5	50	sales
Tiles 9 inches square	M.	18	..	....	....	35½	12	0	abundant
Indigo in deposit assorted	lb.	....	....	....	....	....	1	36	hhd
Logwood Campeachy	ton	1	2	1	4	do	0	2	lb.
Molasses	gallon	....	2	....	2	do	0	2	ql. scarce
Sugars assorted	white	....	8	7½	8	do	0	free	hhd *Muscovado, none
	brown	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	
——white alone	lb.	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	
——yellow	lb.	....	7½	....	8	....	....	....	
——brown alone	lb.	....	5½	....	6	....	....	....	
——Cucuruchos	lb.	....	11	....	12	....	....	....	
——Mulcovado	lb.	....	5½	....	6	....	87	box	
Saltpetre	lb.	....	10	....	12	....	....	....	
Tobacco wind dried	lb.	....	18	....	21	....	....	....	
——Vuelta Abajo	lb.	100	..	130	..	....	....	....	
——1	lb.	90	..	100	..	....	....	....	
——2	lb.	70	..	90	..	....	....	....	
——3	lb.	50	..	70	..	....	....	....	
Wax white	lb.	30	..	32	..	10	3	10	4
——yellow	lb.	....	29	....	30	0	8	9	0
Sarsaparilla Honduras	lb.	24	..	25	..	1	19	....	....

EXCHANGES.				
LONDON	60 days	7	8	per cent. premium
NEW-YORK		3	3½	per cent discount
BOSTON				
NEW-ORLEANS		1	2	per cent discount
SPAIN		2	3	per cent. premium
PARIS		....	....	per cent discount
SPANISH DOLLARS.	1 Noda.			
MEXICAN	par			per cent premium
MEXICAN DOUBLOONS	par			

Packets with England 324 Dollars per £100.—With France 5 Francs per Dollar.

DUTIES ON TONNAGE.			
Spanish vessels 4 rials per ton	8	7	Which dues Spanish vessels
Other nations 12 do	15	9	6 rs. per day. Other vessels 10
None, in case of arrival and departure in ballast			rs. do per 100 tons Span. mea-
Do if in distress but, should the cargo be landed,			surement.—But if Foreign ves-
the goods are put into Dep. and pay 2 p⅛ dep. duty.			sel are measured here, and at
Mud-machine duties 14 rial por ton additional.			the other ports in the island
			for the payment of tonnage dues

Health visit 1 et per ton on Spanish vessels. 3 ct. do. do. Foreign do.

FREIGHTS—CLEAN FREIGHT.

Baltic	—Out of season	
Hamburg and Bremen	£1.10 a £1.15	per
Great Britain	£1.10 a £1.15	ob
Cowes and market in the Baltic	—Out of season	ob
Ditto ditto not in the Baltic	£1.10 a £2.	ob
France	70 francs	ob
Mediterranean	£2 a £2.10	vara
U. States 8 Fs. per box Sugar	4 a 5 ds. per bag Coffee	$18 per hhd. Molasses

All *Spanish* products imported from the *Peninsula* in vessels of the Revenue, a manifest containing a detailed statement of his cargo & ship stores, & in the act of handling cargo on board & the hour when he delivers it, taking care that it be countersigned by the boarding Officers. Within twelve hours, which begin to count from the moment he delivers such manifest until 7 o'clock in the evening and from 6 o'clock in the morning until the moment the 12 hours elapse, he can make any alteration by presenting a separate note in which he specifies the errors he may have committed in the manifest. After the expiration of these 12 hours no alteration will be permitted. *goods not manifested* will be confiscated without remedy & if their amount exceeds the sum, & belong to the master or come consigned to him, his vessel, freight & other emoluments will be forfeited to the Revenue.—*goods over manifested* will pay duties as if they were on board—*goods not manifested but claimed in time by a Consignee* will be delivered up to the latter, but the master in this case, will be subject to a fine equal in amount to that of such goods.—*Gold & Silver*, not manifested by either master or Consignee, are liable to a Duty of 4 p⅛.

Spanish Beloms except flour which pays 16 rials per brl are subject to a duty of 6½ p⅛ on the valuations in the Tariff.—All kinds of machinery & implements for sugar mills & Steam Engines for Sugar Estates are *free* of Duty. Agricultural machinery & implements pay 24 p⅛ ad valorem.

Wines & Beer resulting very often partly damaged, enjoys a deduction in the duties of 6 p⅛ on the valuation for importation from this side of the line & 14 p⅛ for such from the other side.

Deposit.—All goods imported in foreign vessels exceeding 80 tons in Spanish 60 tons burthen, except perishable provisions, bulky articles and liquors, may be put in deposit for an indefinite term, paying 1 per cent inward and 1 per cent outward duty on the valuations in the Tariff of the vessel. On each entry for home consumption, they are liable to the corresponding duty.—If sold in deposit the exporter pays the outward duty.—By an order of our Intendant the following articles will also be admitted to Deposit in future: olive-oil, rice, beer, henequen & majagua rope, soap, marble slabs, alabaster, cider, vinegar, red and white wines.

Exit, of cust. regularly.—Every Ship-master is bound to have on his arrival ready for delivery to the boarding Officer, a manifest of his cargo & ship stores, & in the act of handling cargo on board & the hour when he delivers it, taking care that it be countersigned by the boarding Officers. Within twelve hours, which begin to count from the moment he delivers such manifest until 7 o'clock in the evening and from 6 o'clock in the morning until the moment the 12 hours elapse, he can make any alteration by presenting a separate note in which he specifies the errors he may have committed in the manifest. After the expiration of these 12 hours no alteration will be permitted. *goods not manifested* will be confiscated without remedy & if their amount exceeds the sum, & belong to the master or come consigned to him, his vessel, freight & other emoluments will be forfeited to the Revenue.—*goods over manifested* will pay duties as if they were on board—*goods not manifested but claimed in time by a Consignee* will be delivered up to the latter, but the master in this case, will be subject to a fine equal in amount to that of such goods.—*Gold & Silver*, not manifested by either master or Consignee, are liable to a Duty of 4 p⅛.

Goods falling short of the quantity manifested, when landed, & not being included in any invoice of Consignee will render the master liable to a penalty of 200 dollars for each package so falling short.—*Every master* must present himself within 24 hours after his arrival at the Custom house in order to swear to his manifest, in neglect of which he is liable to a fine of 1000 dollars.—*Every Consignee* is obliged to present a detailed note of goods within 48 hours after the arrival of a vessel, under which goods are liable to 2 p⅛ extra duty.—The same is the case if such notes do not contain a statement of the number of pieces, contents, quantity, weight & measure. Every vessel is required to bring a Bill of Health certified, by the Spanish Consul at the port of her departure or that nearest to it, otherwise they are placed in quarantine.

Monies. 1 Dollar=8 reals. 1 Spanish doubloon=17 dollars. 1 South American=16 dollars.

Weights. 1 ql=100 lbs Spanish=101? English or 46 kilogrammes. 1 lb Spanish=1015 English or 460 grammes.

Measures. 108 vrs=100 yards. 1 vara=2 feet 9 inches or 33 inches. 81 vrs=100 Brabancellas. 108 vrs=100 Hamburgh ells. 1 fanega=3 bushels nearly. 1 cantara=25 Spanish quarts of wine or spirits equal to 4 Old English wine gallons nearly.

COTTON GOODS.

Blankets 50 by 72 inches
Calico mid. to fine pce 28 yds.
——Furniture do 28
Cambric 12 yds. 6-4
Coverlets 1¼ by 2 yds nubleac.
Drill, cold checks and Stripes
Ginghams

LINEN GOODS.

Brown
——ditto narrow
——German wide
——Low Germans
Canvas Venetian, 40 varas
——English N.° 1
——Russia
——half Duck
Crea a la Morlaix 7 varas
Diaper 16 in 20 va, Russia
Drill English white
——ditto dark, and mixed
Ecatopillas batiste, fine
——Clarines
Gants nankeen
Hessians 40 varas
Listadoes Germ. 48 varas
——Do. Flanders
——English
Osnaburgs wh. & strip Dowlas
Platillas German
——English white 35 yds
Ravens duck Russia & English
Rouens 55 varas
Shirting
Thread N.° 12 to 24
——white brown N.° 22

SILK GOODS.

Crape French and Italian 13 va.
Damask checky crimson 13 yds

Whole sales this week past.

			87	box

THE MERCANTILE WEEKLY REPORT.

Vol. VIII. HAVANA, Saturday 15th September 1861. N.° 1468.

ENTERED

SUPERB, *Brit. ship*, 342 *tons*, *Le Mesurier*, *Liverpool*, *ar. 2nd inst* 15 *days*.
Lawton & Tolme.
226 qtls coals, 3940 bricks, 49 3oz bxs.
To the Consignees.
3 crates pumps in deposit 27 crates hardware.
Mangouga, Ducatel & Co.
400 bags salt. *J. de la Reyes.*
600 bags salt. *F Alvarez & Co.*
In dep. 28 qtls cotton thread. *Clarke & Co.*
44 crates flintware. *Greer & Co.*
12 pkges & 44 pieces hardware. *D. M. Porter.*
12 furnace mouths. *J. Ferran & Co.*
12 cask hardware. *M. Mayan.*
6 furnace mouths, 26 iron doors, 194 bars for gridirons. *G. Rodriguez.*
11 pkges hardware. *H. Raphel.*
13 iron boilers. *J. M. Plasbid.*
20 casks hardware, 1223 iron kettles, 49 iron doors. *R. L. Tricoe.*
20 crates & 2 casks hardware. *E. W. & J. Walker.*
3 cases & 4 casks hardware, 195 pieces machinery. *M. Aldama.*
2 pkges & 64 pieces machinery. *J. Zulueta.*
55 pkges hardware. *Fernandez, Pozo & Co.*
PROGER, *Span. brig*, 188 *tons*, *Miller*, *Barcelona & Trinidad*, *ar. 3rd*, 5 *days*.
Lawton & Tolme.
1800 arrobas wine, 25 qtls soap, 22 arrobas olives, 493 do olive oil, 20 qtls pepper.
To Sundries.
ADELA, *Amer. brig*, 114 *tons*, *Mc. Larty*, *Charleston*, *ar. 7th*, 18 *days*. *Drake Brothers & Co.*
1870 staves. *To the Consignees.*
MILLAULION, *Amer. barque*, 216 *tons*, *Butler*, *New Orleans*, *ar. 7th*, 8 *days*.
Sololongo, Azcuve & Co.
12570 lbs lard, 54 qtls hams, 50 bbls potatoes.
To the Consignees.
1 case & 16 pces machinery. *Gibson & Co.*
1910 lbs tallow. *Noriega Olmo & Co.*
1208 bags indian corn. *A. Kobbe & Co.*
196 lbs butter. *Sendra & Co.*
268 arrobas pork. *Sama & Co.*
66 qtls lard. *H. Cahuzac.*
41962 lbs lard *F. Blanco.*

NINFA de SANTANDER, *Span. ship*, 290 *tons*, *Garay*, *Santander*, *ar. 5th*, 51 *days*. *Drake Brothers & Co.*
2310 bbls & 887 half do flour.
To the Consignees.
SOPHIE, *Den. ship*, 354 *tons*, *Benzen*, *Christiansand*, *ar. 5th*, 50 *days*. *G. Stamer & Co.*
2370 qtls coal. *To the Consignees.*
LOLA, *Span. brig*, 167 *tons*, *Casas*, *Barcelona*, *ar. 5th*, 53 *days*. *J. R. Salazar.*
600 arrobas olive oil, 144 do wine.
To the Consignees.
60 reams paper. *F. Alvarez & Co.*
6988 arrobas wine. *Biada & Co.*
5 m. strings garlic. *Noriega, Olmo & Co.*
20 cases preserves in syrup.
Fontanills & Llanuza.
794 arrobas brandy. *To the Master.*
QUENTIN METSYS, *Belg. ship*, 343 *tons*, *Schaelsen*, *Antwerp*, *ar. 5th*, 46 *days*. *E. Meert & Co.*
29413 bricks, 62525 small slabs, 50 bales hay, 30 dozen bottles beer, 11 do do cordials, 5686 lbs cheese.
To the Consignees.
UNION, *Span. ship*, 305 *tons*, *Casellas*, *Barcelona*, *ar. 5th*, 18 *days*. *Biada & Co.*
10 m. small slabs, 480 arrobas brandy, 356 do soap, 1300 reams paper, 9320 arrobas wine.
To the Consignees.
48 qtls almond oil. *Noriega, Olmo & Co.*
22 qtls dressed hemp, 350 reams paper, 75 lbs saffron, 480 do almond-oil, 12 qtls almonds.
Hermino Brothers.
560 qtls soap, 400 reams paper.
To the Master.
ANNAWON, *Amer. brig*, 161 *tons*, *Almy*, *Newport*, *ar. 9th*, 30 *days*. *J. C. Burnham & Co.*
1138 bbls potatoes, 10869 lbs cheese, 2250 hoops.
To the Consignees.
ROSCOE, *Amer. brig*, 113 *tons*, *Sathop*, *Newburyport*, *ar. 9th*, 28 *days*. *J. Carricaburu.*
25139 feet lumber, 229 hhds. shooks, 12 do with headings, 3 m. hoops, 285 empty hhds, 4 do tierces.
To the Consignee.
ESMERALDA, *Span. ship*, 290 *tons*, *Inlesta*, *Cadiz*, *ar. 9th*, 34 *days*. *P. Martinez.*
40 arrobas tallow, 6580 lbs tallow candles.
To the Consignee.
300 cs vermicelli. *Drake Brothers & Co.*
128 arrobas wine. *J. R. Salazar.*
5 cases books. *J. J. Peralta.*

3980 pieces timber. *J. Torre Hno.*
9 m. bricks. *Romay & Co.*
2 m. arrobes soap. *Sama & Co.*
1010 arrobes soap, 279 boxes candles.
J. de la Portilla.
26 barrels olive oil, 20 qtls tallow candles, 5 bags cumin seed, 300 cases vermicelli.
Noriega, Olmo & Co.
840 arrobes wine. *J. Lavalle.*
112 arrobes marjoram. *M. Munoz.*
4250 strings garlic. *J. Gutierrez.*
200 cases vermicelli. *F Morales.*
14 arrobes wine. *G. Madrazo.*
200 cases vermicelli. *J. Carrio.*
43 cases leeches. *A. Ruiz.*
500 cases vermicelli, 44 baskets onions, 38 do potatoes. *Ceballos & Rubira.*
200 arrobes olive oil. *J. Grondizara.*
1300 bars & 60 rolls lead. *L. Garcia.*
500 cases vermicelli, 315 arrobes wine, 2039 lbs hams, 186 arrobes olive oil, 68 boxes garlic, 80 do potatoes, 80 qtls tallow candles, 2650 strings garlic.
To Order.
CONFIDENCE, *Amer. brig*, 135 *tons*, *Babcock*, *New Port*, *ar. 9th*, 23 *days*. *J. C. Burnham & Co.*
25500 strings & 75 bbls onions, 666 bbls potatoes, 6290 lbs cheese, 12325 hoops.
To the Consignees.
CARMENCITA, *Span. brig*, 165 *tons*, *Cuando*, *London*, *ar. 9th*, 57 *days*. *J. A. Izaguirre.*
300 doz bottles beer. *A. Kobbe & Co.*
1479 doz bottles beer, 51 do do porter.
Picard & Albers.
6 casks zinc. *Lawton & Tolme.*
100 dozen bottles beer, 20 do do porter, 130 do socks, 1 case & 36 doz stockings, 1 case hdkfs.
Myrison, DeCuninck & Co.
55 qtls cheese, 240 doz bottles beer.
L. A. Gore & Co.
2750 lbs paints. *Drake Brothers & Co.*
11 pkges hardware, 209 cambooses.
Mangouga, Ducatel & Co.
2100 muslin gown patterns.
Busing, Stahmer & Co.
22 qtls linseed-oil. *H. Cahuzac.*
4 cases brown thread. *M. Arruful.*
2 cases articles of fashion. *Rivas & Labadon.*
1 dressing case. *J. de C. Fontela.*
100 clothes bags. *Mc. Mayor.*

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF PRODUCE FROM HAVANA FROM 1st JANUARY 1861.

COUNTRIES.	SUGAR, boxes.	COFFEE, arrobas.	MOLASSES, hhds.	HONEY, barrels.	WAX, arrobas.	TAFIA, pipes.	RUM, gallons.	TOBACCO, libras.
U.S. 6th to 12th inst.	1512		437				9447	26625
Previously	175433	60581	53343	133	200	4	90379	660056
Great Britain do	2828	3	1				150	
Previously	56788	1343	1363				19781	253709
Cowes & Falmouth do	2931						6	348302
Previously	247590	6723	538	137		12	9381	3226
Baltic do								
Previously	84866		130				2912	
Hamburg & Bremen do	800						30 7	18760
Previously	93071	5695		613			39012	796624
Holland do	3061						60	
Previously	17515						570	9187
Belgium do	2614						1	
Previously	54352	492					5	203760
France do	1843	60					1128	
Previously	20109	18485					19087	37624
Spain do								
Previously	75205	17914	184	47	1813	551	5803	675759
Trieste & Venice do	2848						20	
Previously	9684	8314					2258	
Italy do							626	
Previously	5211							
Gibraltar & Market do							2	
Previously	3407							
British America do								
Previously	1102	723	1458			18	91	
S. America & Mexico do	159	120			9598	43	729	
Previously	3543	4314	280	98	24268	726	7803	4810
TOTAL	759113	145383	58246	1661	35591	24679	207960	2842359

EXPORT FROM MATANZAS.

COUNTRIES.	SUGAR, boxes	COFFEE, arrobas.	HONEY, hhds.
U. S. 5th to 11th inst.			406
Previously	140028	8214	24436
Great Britain do			
Previously	17500		6660
Cowes & Falmouth do	875		1120
Previously	65278		
Baltic do			
Previously	50337	30	
Hamburg & Bremen do			
Previously	4251		
Holland do			
Previously			
Belgium do			
Previously	1021		
France do			
Previously	4710		
Spain do			
Previously	19974	1052	
Trieste & Venice do			
Previously	13253	1716	
Italy do			
Previously			
Gibraltar & Market do	350		
Previously			
British America do			
Previously	6429	4005	8741
South America do			
Previously	1114		
TOTAL	335110	14997	72362

THE WEEKLY MERCANTILE REGISTER.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

NAMES & NATIONS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE BOUND.	WHEN TO SAIL.
SHIPS.				
Trident, Fren.	350	Dubert	Drake, Brothers & Co.	
Elizabeth, Fren.	425	Delaunay	Do.	
Pendragon, Amer.	442	Goldbury	Do.	
Jane, Santander.	350	Carey	Do.	
Hesperus, Amer.	450	Knox	Do.	
La Fayette, Amer.	437	Hallen	Do.	
Chateaubriand, Fren.	448	Delajude	Do.	
Pauline de Bellevue, Fren.	448	Bellevue	Do.	
Alexandre, Fren.	473	Sabatier	Do.	
Proteus, Dutch	345	Hoos	Do.	
Sophie, Dan.	364	Hansen	Do.	
Napolem, Swed.	340	Ericsson	Do.	
Columbus, Brem.	340	Sanders	Do.	
Leonie, Brem.	340	Wulfekan	Do.	
Heath, Amer.	372	Holbrook	Do.	
Asperb, Amer.	366	Hallet	Do.	
Catharine, Amer.	443	Nichols	Do.	
Quentin Matsys, Amer.	443	Hallet	Do.	
Phelps, Amer.	366	Chase	Do.	
William, Amer.	366	Hallet	Do.	
Nemo, Amer.	366	Hallet	Do.	
Elizabeth J., Amer.	366	Brooks	Do.	
P. S., Amer.	572	Gordon	Do.	
Millandon, Amer.	216	Butler	-uncertain.	

NAMES & NATIONS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE BOUND.	WHEN TO SAIL.
SCHOONERS.				
Laurica, Amer.	228	Lawton	-uncertain.	
Sultana, Amer.	110	Hallet	-Baltimore.	
John, Amer.	77	Chase	-Norfolk.	
Ottawa, Amer.	98	Hallet	-uncertain.	
Espino, Amer.	77	Tampico	-Veracruz.	

NAMES & NATIONS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE BOUND.	WHEN TO SAIL.
SHIPS.				
Trident, Fren.	350	Dubert	Drake, Brothers & Co.	
Elizabeth, Fren.	425	Delaunay	Do.	
Pendragon, Amer.	442	Goldbury	Do.	
Jane, Santander.	350	Carey	Do.	
Hesperus, Amer.	450	Knox	Do.	
La Fayette, Amer.	437	Hallen	Do.	
Chateaubriand, Fren.	448	Delajude	Do.	
Pauline de Bellevue, Fren.	448	Bellevue	Do.	
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CONSIGNEES.

-Drake, Brothers & Co.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do

rec'd 20 Sept.
W. Abbot.

No 20

Commercial Agency
of the United States
Havana Septr 16th 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Sir.

I had the honor to receive a few days since a despatch dated the 31st of July, and signed by W. I. Derrick Esq, acting Secretary, requesting me "to furnish the Department of State with all the facts respecting the seamen sent by you (me) to Pensacola for trial, no despatch having been received from you (me) on the subject." In answer I have to say that no seamen have been sent by me to Pensacola or any other part of the United States for trial. But on examination of the records for a short period previous to the day that I entered upon the discharge of the duties of the

office, I have discovered that Mr John Morland, late acting Consul sent on the 16th of April last to Pensacola for trial, in the U. S. Sloop of war Albany, a seaman named Peter Donivan. In obedience to the instructions contained in the communication to which this is an answer, I beg leave to accompany herewith copies of all the papers relating to the affair.

The instructions in the latter part of the communication above mentioned are duly noticed, and will be obeyed by me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect,
Your Obt servt

A J Dallas

Rec'd 23 Sept.

N. Abbot.

Commercial Agency
of the United States
Havana Septr 16th 1851.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster.
Secretary of State.
Washington City.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a duplicate of my official communication No. 18. Since the date of the same every thing has been quiet here, and the feeling of the Spanish inhabitants towards Americans seems to be growing more and more favorable, owing to the fact of their having become convinced of the determination of the President to put down and prevent all attempts at further descents upon the islands which has been strengthened by the accounts received this morning from New Orleans by the Steamer Cherokee. The rumors spread in the United States of the ill treatment of Americans here

are without foundation: respectable Americans residing in, or visiting this place, have, I believe, been kindly treated by the people.

The greater part of the prisoners captured by the Spanish troops, left this port on the morning of the 8th Inst for Cadiz. the rest will follow in a few days.

Commodore Parker in the Saranac Steam frigate, went out for a few days, on account of sickness on board and to prevent its increase, and returned this morning to this port.

Having nothing further for the present to communicate,

I have the honor
to be, Sir
with great respect
Yr mt Obt servt

A F Wells

State,
Sept. 28. 57.

Rec'd in Consular Bureau Oct 2nd 1857.

Havana Sept. 17, 1857.

Mr President;

It was my intention to have written to you by the Str. to New York but I did not have time to do so. This will go by New Orleans & be later in consequence in reaching you.

From the time of my arrival here it has been my steady aim not to intermeddle with the political affairs of this Island & to this hour such has been my conduct. But there are some Americans here to whom this conduct has ever been displeasing & they found in the execution of the American prisoners here a pretext for writing and circulating all manner of falsehoods regarding my action, or rather my omission to act on that melancholly occasion.

In justice to truth. I feel it my duty to inform you that some of these men are fugitives from justice in the United States & under assumed names. Most of them entertain & frequently express opinions in coincidence with the inhabitants of the island - & they are & have been constantly engaged in writing those falsehoods to the various presses in the U. S. which have fatally misled & brought to a dreadful doom many of our countrymen. One of these men, for whom I never had any respect, & who often in my presence has spoken of the capability of a few men to take the island - & insisted that the President ought not to prevent them, came to my office on the 16th - & spoke of the arrest of the prisoners & that I ought to

call on the Captain General relative to the prisoners. I told him that I had just reached the city & heard of the capture, & that they were then about to be taken to the place of execution & it was too late to do any thing even if I had had the power at a previous hour. He left my Office & from him & his associates have sprung all the base slanders that have appeared against me. They are men of low character & bad standing here & would not be respected in any good community in the U. S. The man who called on me has been connected with a press here & I was put on my guard against him before I reached Cuba.

I have written to the Editor of the Republic (Washington) & hope he will publish my communication

which will acquit me of censure in every impartial mind. To that I beg to refer you for my course on the occasion referred to.

The Captain General had informed me that in no event would he allow any one to interfere in behalf of any who should invade the islands - that he should not regard them as citizens of any country - but as enemies of all order & good government & treat them as they were pirates. -

He recently informed me that if I had applied for permission to see the prisoners - or to be present (in the event I had known they were here in time, which in fact I did not know) that he would have refused to allow it. He said he would not have allowed any consul either in his of-

ficial capacity - or personal, to have had any thing to do with those men - & that neither the English, French nor any other Consul though knowing the prisoners were here asked to see them or offer in any manner to intercede for them.

I could probably have strengthened the communication to the Republic by stating these facts - but I deemed it sufficient to write what I did as I knew nothing of these men being captured till they were about to be executed.

If, Sir, You think it necessary to have these facts incorporated in what I wrote to the Republic as a fuller

pistification of my conduct I
will thank you to have it de
I have been under the ne-
cessity of writing in a great
hurry to get ready for the
mail - I will write more
at length before long.

I am with the
highest respect &
Esteem
Hon. Millard Fillmore Yr Obt Servt
President of the A. T. Ovelh
United States

Recd 10th Oct [illegible] 22.

Commercial Agency of the U. S.
Havana Sept. 18th 1851.

Sir.

I had the honor this morning to receive, after the steamers for the United States had sailed, yours of the 1st Inst. acknowledging the receipt of my despatches of the 17th & 18th ult. marked nos 10 & 12 respectively, and saying that no 11 must have miscarried or been marked by mistake. By reference to the Letter Book, the nos are 10 - 12 &c - that which was intended as no 11 was written intermediately and there was not time to copy as was stated.

You say that in none of my communications relating to the capture and execution of my countrymen do I mention that I had endeavoured to obtain an interview with them before their sentence was carried into effect &c.

I reside in the country about four miles from this office

and did not reach it on the morning of the 16th. ult°. till some time after ten o'clock, where for the first time I heard of the capture of some fifty of the men who had invaded this island under the lead of Lopez. At the same time I learned that they had already been tried, condemned, and ordered to be shot, and that the sentence was then about to be carried into effect.

You will thus see, Sir, that there was no time to procure an interview if that would have been permitted; but justice to myself requires that I should inform you that I was told by the Captain General after the arrival of Lopez and those who came with him that he had given orders that no quarter should be shown - and he said that if any of them should be captured they would be shot. He at the same time (only one or two days before the capture) said that in no event would he permit any Consul to

have any thing to do with these men either in their official or personal capacity. This he repeated saying that he should not regard these men as citizens of any country; but as the enemies of all order and Government every where: and these things he repeated to Mr Letcher, our Minister to Mexico, the other day. He has told me since the execution of the prisoners that if there had been time for me to have had the interview, he would not have permitted it, and said that he had already told me what his course would be.

No one of the prisoners asked to see me. They requested to be allowed to see Mr Costa of New Orleans with whom a number of them was acquainted, and this was granted, and to him they delivered such articles and messages as they desired to be conveyed to their friends.

I did not suppose that the Pe-

-sidents Proclamation would pre-
vent me from seeing the prisoners
personally if I could do so - nor
is it true that I objected on my
own account to see them - the very
reverse in both cases is true.
It has been my steady aim and
conduct to not intermeddle with
the politics of Cuba - but in no in-
-stance have I omitted to serve citizens
of the United States, and to protect
them when in my power, though
there are those who falsely speak
of me relative to those who were
executed, and those who have
been and are now prisoners here.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with great respect
Yr Obt servt.

A J Dallas

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the United States.

Duplicate. Recd 8th October Mr Abbott.

No. 22.

Commercial Agency of the U. S.
Havana Sept. 18th 1857

Sir.

I had the honor this morning to receive, after the Steamer for the United States had sailed, yours of the 1st Inst. acknowledging the receipt of my despatches of the 17th & 18th ult.o marked Nos 10 & 12 respectively, and saying that No. 11 must have miscarried or been marked by mistake. By reference to the Letter Book, the Nos are 10. 12. &c - that which was intended as No. 11 was written intermediately, and there was not time to copy as was stated.

You say that in none of my communications relating to the capture and execution of my countrymen do I mention that I had endeavored to obtain an interview with them before their sentence was carried into effect &c.

I reside in the country about four miles from this office, and did not

reach it on the morning of the 16th ult.o till some time after ten o'clock, where for the first time I heard of the capture of some fifty of the men who had invaded this island under the lead of Lopez. At the same time I learned that they had already been tried, condemned, and ordered to be shot, and that the sentence was then about to be carried into effect.

You will thus see, Sir, that there was no time to procure an interview; that would have been permitted; but justice to myself requires that I should inform you that I was told by the Captain General after the arrival of Lopez and those who came with him, that he had given orders that no quarter should be shown - and he said that if any of them should be captured they would be shot. He at the same time (only one or two days before the capture) said that in no event would he permit any Consul to have anything to do with these men, either in their official or personal capacity.

This he repeated saying that he should regard these men as citizens of any country, but as the enemies of all order and Government everywhere: and these things he repeated to Mr Letcher, our Minister to Mexico, the other day. He has told me since the execution of the prisoners that if there had been time for me to have had the interview he would not have permitted it, and said that he had already told me what his course would be.

No one of the prisoners asked to see me. They requested to be allowed to see Mr Costa of New Orleans with whom a number of them was acquainted, and this was granted, and to him they delivered such articles and messages as they desired to be conveyed to their friends.

I did not suppose that the Resident's Proclamation would prevent me from seeing the prisoners personally if I could do so. nor is it true that I objected on my own account to

see them - the very reverse in both cases is true.

It has been my steady aim and conduct to not intermeddle with the politics of Cuba; but in no instance have I omitted to serve citizens of the United States, and to protect them when in my power, though there are those who falsely speak of me relative to those who were executed, and those who have been and are now prisoners here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr obt Servt.

A Dodge

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the United States.

#1

Recd 8th Oct Mr Abbot.

No 23.

Commercial Agency
of the United States.
Havana Septr 20th 1857.

Sir.

I had the honor to receive but a few days since your despatch of the 21st July instructing me to examine into the affair of the Brig Hanover, that was supposed to have cleared from New York for Havana and was intended to be employed in the slave trade; and to communicate to the Department all the information I might obtain on the subject, and if I discovered that the suspicions entertained about her were well founded, to apprize the Authorities of the islands, so as to prevent her being used for that iniquitous trade. Your despatch came accompanied with copies of two letters, one of which was to the Collector of the Port of New York, and the other from this officer to the Secretary of State.

I had long before received the Tribune of the 11th of July in which notice was taken of the vessel, and tried to learn

something about her, without success, except her arrival at the port of Bar-
-denas, where she had been sold. Her crew arrived here on the 30th of July. and I endeavoured to obtain information from the men, but they merely said that the vessel was sold at Bárdenas, that they were there discharged according to law, and that immediately upon their leaving her, she was taken possession of by a Spanish crew. Their object in coming to Havana was to procure employment, or conveyances to the United States.

The port of Cardenas is in the jurisdiction of the U. S. Consul at Matanzas, who, I understand, has an agent in the former place.

I have also made enquiries at all the hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, and burial grounds in and around this city about Mr John Quinn, to whom the latter part of your despatch of the 21st and the papers accompanying it refer, but I have not ascertained any thing relative to him. No body

here has heard of a person of that name having been in Havana; therefore if he ever was here, it must have been under an assumed name, which is not probable, to judge from the terms of praise used by Mr Quinn's mother's friend.

I must ask for indulgence for not having before answered your despatch, but there has been considerable business of one kind or another done in this office requiring my immediate attention, and the mail steamer hardly allows sufficient time to answer all the letters received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr mt Obt Servt.

A F Olola

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Rec'd 30 Sept.

R. Chew.

Oct 1st Consul writes to -
" " Mr. Brown informing -

Washington City
27 Sept. 1851

The Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State

Sir/

The narrative of Lopez in his late expedition to Cuba, and the catastrophe of his followers; has disclosed the fact, as was anticipated, that many were induced, they were conducted in from the western part, of Virginia who had not yet attained to manhood, and who embarked in it under delusions, which their experience has most fatally dispelled — Such being the general character of the invading force, it has impressed itself most strongly upon me, that the Government

Government of the Union, safe from the ravages
of human enmity, with friends who have an enmity
from feelings like oppressions, to us, in
releasing & rescuing them back to their own
country— The monstrosities already perpetrated
by those who have been thus restored, have
thrown a flood of light upon the actual
State of the People of Cuba, in reference
to such hostile incursions— and those
persons, took so far from being welcomed
as friends, they were treated as enemies
not more by the Government than by the People of the Country—
to subserve,

The return of these misguided young
men and their dispersal throughout the
country, must have the most healthful
influence in discouraging all gestures like
expeditions, should such again arise, or those
which had been into serious treason more
detestable conditions—

J

I have taken leave to trouble you with the foregoing lines, as introductory to what follows.

Intelligence has just reached us, that amongst those last captured and brought into Havanna, is a young man named John A. Somers, who is from my own immediate neighbourhood — His Parents are amongst our most respectable and substantial People, and by the intelligence conveyed into the despatches; and in this letter — The young man left his home some two years since, to reside with an elder Brother in Louisiana, & his Parents were therefore under the impression that he was out of the country, until they learned of his captivity in Cuba — He is represented by all who know him, as of correct moral habits, good education, and giving strong promise of useful life — and now but twenty years of age —

J

I do not doubt that our Government has made every effort, since the ~~[illegible]~~ signal defeat of the insurrection, to procure the liberation of those of our Countrymen who had been abducted into it — and failing with the Provincial authorities at Cuba, that the intervention with her, or has been, promptly renewed through our Representative there in Spain, and in such manner as with her most likely to give it effect —

For reference to young Towers, it seems that he had been captured many days after the dispersal of Lopez's band, and was sent into Havana about the 11th Oct. and several days after that date to any had been shipped for Spain, and it is the hope of his friends, that an application for his release promptly made, may get him home at Havana — Many Citizens of Cuba & his family friends would gladly ask, if not inopportune in the view of your Excellency.

that

that an application for his release
subsequently, or within three months may be made
through the American consul in Cuba, on
the basis of this letter, or in such other
manner as may be thought best—

In the earnest desire to procure the
liberation of this prisoner, I have of this date
written (in the shape of a long & reasoned
argument against the) written to Gen
Calderon the Minister of Spain at
Washington, representing the case of Downes,
and asking his intervention at Havana,
if it would properly be exercised, but without
reference to this communication to your
Department— And I ask permission
to enclose also a letter to the General
at Havana, requesting in the event of
his release, that he would furnish

him

him with means to return home, as
may order — It is done, should you desire
to send it, and you will oblige me
by causing it to be transmitted to him
by the earliest mail for that Port,
with such instruction from you
respecting it as you may deem proper.

With great respect

I have the honor

to be

Sir

J. B. Thomas

Rec'd 2 Oct. 51.

M. Abbot
Ans'd Oct 3d

Tunkhannock. Wyoming Co
Penna - Sept. 29. 1851.

Hon Daniel Webster

The Daily News, of Sept. 26. 1851, contains an official announcement of the death, at Havanna, of Wm Bolton, late of this place. And that his effects are in the possession of the U. S. Consul at Havanna -

By articles of partnership, dated Oct. 26, 1849, between Henry Stark, Samuel Stark & Wm Bolton, their effects belong to the surviving partners - they being liable for partnership debts, and accountable to the personal Representatives of the deceased partner.

Will you inform me what evidence you will require before forwarding to the Consul authority to consign to the surviving partners, if such authority be necessary -

Respectfully Yours

R R Little Atty for the
Surviving partners of the firm
of Starks & Bolton -

Oct 1st Copy sent to Consul Owen

Treasury Department
Comptrollers Office
September 29th 1851.

William S. Derrick Esqr
acting Secretary of State

Sir,

The letter of the 5th Instant of Mr. Owen Consul U. States at Havana to the Secretary of State, profounding certain questions having been referred to this Office, I have looked into the laws, and inquired into the usage on the subject.- It appears the Brig Franklin was ship-wrecked and lost, leaving W. B. Landers for Master, R. Thomas mate and all the crew entirely destitute.- That C. Tuttle one of the crew died at Bohia Honda, and that the Master died in the Hospital at Havana, leaving nothing to pay his expenses- and the inquiry is, Shall the Consul pay the Hospital and funeral expenses of the Master?

The question arises is the Master either a Mariner or a Seaman within the meaning of the 4th section of the Act of Congress of February 28th 1803, and if so can his Hospital expenses, including nursing

doctors bills and Medicines, and als funeral expenses be paid by the United States, under that Section.— That section declares that the Consul shall "provide for the Mariners and Seamen of the United States, who may be found destitute within their districts respec=tively, sufficient subsistence, and passages to some port of the United States, in the most reasonable manner, at the expense of the United States!"

The second definition given by Mr. Webster in his dictionary of Seaman is as follows; "By way of distinction, a skillful Mariner; also a man who is well versed in the art of Navigating Ships. In this sense, it is applied both to officers and common mariners." It thus appears, that officers of Merchant Ships are included in the general term Seamen.— It is most certain that the Officers of Vessels, as well as common Mariners may become destitute, and need Assistance, and hence they come within the spirit and equity of the Statute— The words of the Statute to provide sufficient subsistence and passages, cannot be confined to mere food

drink and passage money, but include board or room rent, lodging, washing, and in case of sickness medicine, medical attendance and nursing, and in case of death funeral expenses.—
The construction and usage heretofore has been, as I learn from the Fifth Auditor, to pay all such expenses, as coming within the meaning of the Statute.— Believing the usage to be correct and legal, and within the spirit and equity of the Statute, and that an officer is a seaman within the meaning of the Statute.— I think the Consul should pay reasonable Hospital and funeral expenses, under the circumstances, and bring the amount with the proper vouchers into his account— He should be careful not to pay any extravagant charges— And no more expenses should be incurred for the Master or Mate of a vessel, than for a common Sailor.—
The letter is herewith returned— Very respectfully
Your ob
E. C. Seamen
acting Comptroller

Rec'd 8th Oct. No. 24

Commercial Agency
of the United States.
Havana October 1st 1857.

Sir.

I had the honor on the 18th ult.o to write you by the Bark E. lizabeth I. bound to Philadelphia; a duplicate of that communication is now sent by the Steamer Empire City via New York.

Within the past few days two men of the Lopez expedition have been brought in, having been taken in a small boat at sea, as they say some twenty or more miles from the coast of Cuba.

I have written to the Governor and Captain General to know where they were captured, and what course he proposed to pursue with them. I have not received a reply to my inquiries yet. Capt. Platt of the Albany (Commodore Parker being absent at the time)

called upon the Captain General, and was informed by him that my note had been received; that the prisoners would not be sent away with those now about being sent to Spain. In the meantime, I will endeavor to get the Captain General to allow these men to be sent to the United States. I will thank you to instruct me what under the circumstances I ought to do, if they shall be detained long enough for me to hear from you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect,
Yr Obt servt.
A J Olott

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Rec'd 15th Octr Ms Abbot.

Havana. Oct 7th 1851

Sir

I have the honor to inform the Department that I took passage on board the Steamer Isabel on the 1st inst from Charleston and reached here on the morning of Saturday the 4th. I was not willing to leave Havana without making an effort for our captive countrymen, and on Monday the 6th made a special call on His Excellency the Captain General in company with Mr Owen our Consul for Havana and Mr McLain our Consul for Trinidad.

The Captain General received us in the most frank and friendly manner and to our application in relation to the prisoners still remaining here, Sixteen in all of whom seven are Americans he stated "that the orders respecting them had already gone forward to Spain and that he could not listen to any application in mitigation of their sentence, from any quarter that he had already done as much as he had any warrant for, and had treated the captives as prisoners of war when he might have treated them as pirates, he then spoke of the Crittenden party and observed that the order for their execution had been passed at 7½ o'clock in the morning and that no intercession from any source whatever could have

without his purpose: It will then be seen that Mr Owens was gentlemanly Consider for this place could not have accomplished any thing for the prisoners under the circumstances

I shall return to Charleston by the Mail Train to morrow and enter upon the duties of my office

I have the honor to be
Sir Your Obd. St
T. M. Pinckney.

Hon.
Daniel Webster
Secretary of State

Recd 15th Octr Mr Abbott.

Havana October 8th 1851

Hond.
Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I arrived at this place on the 2nd Inst, and will proceed tomorrow to my Consulate.

I availed myself of the detention I met with here, to call on his Excellency the Capt. Genl. in company with Mr Owen the Consul at this place and Mr Rodney the consul at Matanzas, After expressing to his Excellency our thanks for the kindness he has manifested towards the unfortunate beings belonging to the late Lopez expedition, thirteen in number, but only seven americans, who are still retained in the Hospital and prison here, we made an ineffectual appeal to him for their release, His Ex.cy stated that their fate was now in the hands of the Queen, to whom application must be made for any mitigation of their punishment.

I have been careful to collect as much information as possible relative to the course pursued by Mr Owen during the late distressing events that have occurred in this Island, and am satisfied, after a careful examination of the same, that no attempts of Mr Owen to alter the sentence of death given against the prisoners, or even to defer the execution of the same, would have been attended with the slightest success.

I was informed by Commodore Parker, who left for Pensacola yesterday in the Saranac, that he had ordered the Sloop of War Decatur to the South side of the Island; I will do all in my power to further

the views of Capt Green who commands her during his stay in that quarter.

I have the honour to be
Sir, with much respect
Your very obdt Servt

Sam[l] W. Lean

U.S. Consul
Trinidad de Cuba

Rec'd 17th Oct. Mr Abbott.

St Louis 8th October 1851.

The Honble The Secretary of State.
Washington City.
Sir.

I have the honor to inform you, that I this day received a letter, dated the 15th Ultimo, from the American Consul, at Havana, informing me, that my late husband, Mr William Wirtz of St Louis, who died on board the Schooner Isabella, bound from Chagres to New York, on the 6th September, left with Louis Lorrimer, a fellow-passenger, seventeen & 1/2 ounces in weight of gold dust and seventeen and 50/100 dollars in gold coin, which he afterwards deposited in the hands of the American Consul, at Havana, for the purpose of being sent home. Mr Owen has written home, that I should request you, to instruct him to pay it over to my order or to send it to you. Either course would answer, but at the same time, as I am a widow and do not wish to incur much expense, I would desire, that you should cause the gold dust to be disposed of, to the best advantage, and remit me the money, by draft on a Banker, in this City.

I have written to the American Consul, by this days Mail, and beg, that you will do so, on the receipt of this letter.

Respectfully Yours:
Julia Klarenbach Wirtz
Julia Klarenbach Wirtz

Attested
A Gustafson
Atty at Law
St Louis
Mo

Recd 25th Octr
Mr Abbott

No 25

Consulate of the United States.
Havana October 17th 1851.

Sir.

I have the honor herewith to send you, copies of the Exequatur and of the letter of the Minister of State of Spain to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, with translation of the latter, defining the powers which the Exequatur will permit the Consul to exercise. The Exequatur was delivered to me on the 12th Inst. with the signature of the Governor & Capt General, and I began to act under it on the 13th.

With great respect
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Yr Obt Servt

A J Olwell

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the United States.

Con el Mr. Owen i Nov. 25

Primera Secretaria
del Despacho
De Estado

Palacio 20 de Agosto de 1857

Muy Sr mio. Habiendo dado cuenta
á la Reina, mi Señora, de la nota
que V.S. dirigió á mi antecesor con
fecha 7 de Abril último, remitiendo
la patente de Cónsul de los Estados
Unidos en la Habana, á favor
de Mr Allen F. Owen; S.M. se ha
servido mandar se le expida el
Regio Exequatur en la forma acos-
tumbrada, bajo la condicion igual-
mente impuesta á todos los Cónsules
de las demas Naciones en los domi-
nios de España en Ultramar, de
que en el momento que las Autorida-
des de los respectivos puntos de su
residencia adviertan que cualquiera
de estos funcionarios promueve in-
quietudes, deslealtad, ó desobediencia
á S.M., en el mismo hecho, y á su
discrecion, puede el Capitan General
de la isla, sin necesidad de formar

espediente, suspenderle, y aún hacer
le salir de ella, sin que se entiendan
por eso ofendidos los respetos debidos
al Gobierno á quien sirve.
Con este motivo creo oportuno deber
llamar la atencion de V.S. acerca
de la conveniencia de que Mr Allen
F. Owen se penetre bien, al tomar
posesion de su destino, de la natura-
leza y extension de sus funciones
en el referido punto. Considerado
allí los Cónsules como Agentes es-
clusivamente Comerciales, no es
posible consentirles que se mezclen
en negocios diplomáticos, y ageno
á su instituto, ni que falten en sus
representaciones á la templanza
y decoro correspondientes. Espero
que V.S. se servirá hacer presente es-
ta observacion al interesado, de
cuyas recomendables circunstan-
cias se promete el Gobierno de S.M.
procurará no incurrir en semejan-
tes excesos, que no podrian ménos
de producir serias desavenencias
con las Autoridades del Pais, como

desgraciadamente ha demostrado
la esperiencia.
En consecuencia de la referida Real
determinacion, tengo la honra de
devolver á V.S. la mencionada pa-
tente, poniendo en su conocimiento
que con esta fecha remito su cor-
-respondiente Exequatur al Ca-
pitan General de dicha isla
para su debido cumplimiento.
Aprovecho con gusto esta ocasion
para reiterar á V.S. las seguridad-
-des de mi mas distinguida consi-
-deracion.

B. L. M. de V. S.

su mas atento Seguro servidor

(firmado) El Marques de Miraflores.

Sr. Ministro Plen.o de los Estados Unidos
en esta Corte.

With Mr Owen's No. 25

Office of the Principal Secretary of State.

In the Palace, August 20th. 1857.

Dear Sir.

Having informed the Queen, my Lady, of the note that your Lordship addressed to my predecessor under date of the 7th of April last, transmitting the commission of Consul of the United States at Havana, in favor of Mr Allen F. Owen; Her Majesty has been pleased to order that the Regium Exequatur be issued in the usual form, under the condition equally imposed upon all the Consuls of the other nations in the ultramarine dominions of Spain, that in the moment that the Authorities of the respective places of their residence should discover that any of those functionaries promotes disturbances, disloyalty or disobedience to H. M., the Captain General of the island by that fact

and at his discretion, and without the necessity of instituting proceedings, is authorized to suspend him, and even make him leave the island, without this, being considered disrespectful to the Government whom he serves. For this reason, I deem it proper to draw your Lordship's attention to the convenience that Mr Allen F. Owen, should be well informed, on taking possession of his office, of the nature and extent of his functions, in the said place. Consuls being there considered as strictly Commercial Agents, it is not possible to allow them to interfere in affairs, diplomatic, and foreign to their institution, nor that they should in their representations, fail in the proper moderation and courtesy. I hope that your Lordship will be pleased to make this observation known to the interested party, of whose commendable circumstances, Her M.'s Government promise themselves that he will endeavor not to incur

in such excesses, which could not but bring on serious misunderstandings with the Authorities of the Country, as experience has unfortunately proved.

In consequence of the said Royal determination, I have the honor of returning to Your Lordship the before mentioned Commission, and of informing you, that under this date I forward the corresponding Exequatur to the Capt.o General of said island, for its due fulfillment.

I avail myself with pleasure of this occasion to reiterate to Your Lordship the assurances of my most distinguished consideration and kisses Your Lordship's hands

Guat.a 4 Oct.r 1847.

(signed) The Marquis of Aycinena.

To

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this Court

Translation

Doña Isabel, the Second.

By the Grace of God and the Constitution
of the Spanish Monarchy
Queen of Spain.

In as much as, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has represented, that the President of said Republic, has appointed Mr Allen F Owen Consul of the same for Havana, as it appears from the commission which he has exhibited, begging that I would be pleased to approve of it, in order that he may exercise the functions of said office, and to which I have assented: — Therefore, I command the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, and the other authorities, whose duty it may be to see this, My Royal Decree, carried out, to receive and to recognize the aforesaid Mr Allen F Owen, in the capacity of Consul of the United States at Havana, in the form prescribed by the Royal ordinance of the twenty fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and to permit

Finot Bureau of Department of State

him to enjoy and to exercise his functions, in doing which, he is not to exercise any act of Jurisdiction, being only allowed to interpose his arbitration, in controversies which may occur between merchants and sea-faring people, with a view of reconciling them and of settling their differences. Under which condition, and none other, I grant him this my Royal authority to perform the functions of said office: and to this effect I order, that he may be allowed to exercise the privileges and to receive the emoluments appertaining to the same, and that he may enjoy the exemptions, prerogatives, and immunities, compatible with the Special law, which is in force, in that Colony. — Given in Madrid, on the twelfth of august, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty one —

(L.S) [Signed] I the Queen.

[countersigned]

The Marquis of Miraflores.

Rec'd 17th Oct Mr Abbott.

Dear Sir

By an official notice which appeard in the Philadelphia Daily News of Sept 28th last, we were advised of the death at sea within sight of the Coast of Cuba of William Bolton late of Wyoming County Pennsylvania, and that his Effects were in the possession of A F Owen Esq U S Consul at Havana, We, having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of said Bolton, (the Evidence of which is enclosed, together with Evidence of Identity) with the said Effects We now in the hands of the U S Consul aforesaid, to be forwarded by him as soon as possible to the Department of State, for us, and that a notice be given us upon its arrival at said Department, so that we can come, or send on, and receive the same at Washington — If the Evidence which we now enclose is not sufficient to entitle us to receive said Effects, will you confer the favor of informing us what Evidence is necessary, and what we must do, in order to obtain the same —

Tunkhannock Wyoming County Pa
Oct 13th 1851
To the Hon the Secy of State at
Washington D C

Yours Truly &c

William L. Bardwell
adm of the Estate of Wm Bolton
Dec'd

Pamela Bolton

adm't of the Estate of Wm
Bolton Dec'd & Widow of
said Decedent

P S. We have just recd a letter from the U S Consul at Havana in regard to the Matter.

Translation 15

Extract from Royal Decree of Jan. 11th 1815

§1. All foreigners belonging to powers and countries that are friendly to me, who may wish to establish themselves, or who may already be established in the Island of Cuba, must produce suitable evidence before the government of said Island, that they profess the Roman Catholic Religion, and, without this indispensable qualification, they will not be allowed to become domiciled there; but my vassals, in these Dominions and those inhabiting the Indies, need not be compelled to certify to this effect, in as much as, in regard to them, there can be no doubt upon this point.

§2. Those foreigners, who shall be admitted, conformably to the provisions of the foregoing article, shall take the oath of allegiance and vassalage before the Governor, by which they shall promise to obey the general laws and ordinances of the Indies, to which all Spaniards are amenable.

§3. At the expiration of the first five years of residence in the Island, on the part of foreign

Colonists, and on their contracting them, the obligation to remain there perpetually. They shall be allowed all the rights and privileges of naturalization, equally with such children as they may have brought with them, or who may have been born to them, in the aforesaid Island, in order that the same may consequently be allowed to hold honorable offices, both Civil and Military, according to the talents of each individual.

The same Decree also provides that a foreigner may reside in Cuba, for the period of three months, without letters of Domicil, but that on his remaining there, without such letters, beyond the time specified, he becomes guilty of disobedience to the laws, and amenable to such Just punishment, as, after a close examination of the cause, may be imposed upon him.

Upon the same subject, and in corroboration of the above, the Royal Colonization Decree of October 21st 1817, says, that letters of Domicil

shall be issued to any foreign colonist who professes the Roman Catholic Religion, and takes the oath of allegiance by means of which, during five years of residence, it shall be optional with him, either to return to his old country, or to present himself before the superior magistrate, at the expiration of those five years, for the purpose of obtaining his naturalization papers, which will be granted to him without any great formality, in order that, on being thus naturalized, he may enjoy all the rights and privileges appertaining to Spaniards, as well as his sons and legitimate descendants.

Rec'd 5th Nov Mr Abbot.

Havana Oct. 27 1851

Hon D. Webster,
&c. &c. —

Sir

The fore part of August last the brig Franklin of Portland, Capt. Larabee, went on shore near Bahia Honda. Capt. L. was siezed by the local authorities, tied, and thrown into a place used as a plantation prison for negros, and at the time occupied by several of these persons, of course filthy and swarming with vermin. The negros, besides, were encouraged to insult him in the worsest manner. After being here two nights and a day, he was removed with his arms tied behind him, to the stocks of the police office of the district, and on the way was dragged on the ground sometimes by one leg, sometimes by both, and the flesh of his head and back was lacerated and off. By the intercession of a woman, he was put on board a coaster and sent to Havana. Such was his account when he arrived at my hospital.

When brought in from the coaster, he had typhus, and gangrene of the lacerations on the head and back, — also on the arms, from the cords, and on the legs from the stocks. He retained his reason up to within a few hours of his death four

days after coming into the hospital, and gave the same account of his usage several times to different persons. The consul was notified of his condition when he arrived, and of his death but took no notice of his case. he also promised to call on him or send to him, but did neither.

Capt. Larabee stated that soon as the vessel struck, the inhabitants commenced to rob, and his mate with some of the men joined in the proceedings. The remains of the wreck were sold by Drake & Co. and the proceeds remitted, of which the consul was advised, in time to have had sufficient deducted to pay the captains expenses. he refused to interfere and said there was no provision by law for the aid of distressed masters of vessels. The bill for the sickness and funeral expenses of Capt Larabee, is Eighty Eight dollars, and remains unpaid. It is proper to notice that Mr Owens took the declarations of the mate and crew, who according to the statements of Capt. Larabee and others should have been put in confinement. The vessel was clearly plundered, and it would, ~~and would~~ have been easy, according to general opinion, to have found proof that the crew took part in the robery. They were protected, and the captain, notwithstanding his dangerous condition, and death from brutal treatment, was neglected.

There is now in this hospital a disabled seaman, left by an american vessel, without being discharged, and

without any provisions being made for his expences. another American vessel left a mate sick, since dead, without being discharged, without a second shirt, and without any provisions being made for his effects.
May I ask to know what method to adopt in cases like these?- In order to do something to diminish the obstacles to a proper care of seamen in sickness, the prices at my hospital are 25 pr. ct. less than in others,- still Mr Owens employs the influence of his office in favour of another, the proprietor being a sycophant and happening to be a near neighbour, and renders his services to him gratis, or rather is paid by official influence and an extra price for sick seamen in the charge of the consulate.- This favourite of Mr O. is a criole and in every sense as anti-American as the most bigotted of his race -

The efforts of Mr J. S. Thrasher in behalf of the American prisoners drew upon him the notice of the govern[t] - his newspaper was suppressed, and business broken up - Afterwards he was arrested and officers left with him in his own house.- lately he has been put in the worst dungeon in the common prisons, and no person permitted to see or communicate with him - indicating by reasonable inference, that if sickness should take him off, it would save time and trouble. On the appearance of the Cyclone he was removed to the Punta Fort

a place more airy and comfortable, but still he is incommunicado.- Other things are alleged against Mr Thrasher, but his attention to the prisoners is the true cause of his confinement.- He will be sent to Spain if thought best to make up a case against him, which is easily done if the govt decides it best to do so.- It can obtain the most ample proofs of whatever it wishes- for this reason Mr T. must be considered to be in very great danger.

A very long residence in Havanna, belonging to no clique or cabal, with care never to speak of the govt or country but with respect, together with my profession, have given me means of information, that a foreign officer or any stranger, cannot possess.- I venture the remark on account of the extremely crude and erroneous statements that appear in what is deemed the most reliable part of the press.- The horrors of the execution of the fifty prisoners, the brutal treatment before, and mutilation after, have never half been published. The shooting was not to kill, but to bring down, to terrify and torture and ~~mutilation~~ afford facilities for mutilation.- Crittenden was brought down by the slashes of an officer's cutlass across his legs.- his arms tied behind him. he was shot only in the limbs, and finally killed by the but of a musket breaking in his skull.- Other cases were more revolting, and when the soldiers left the ground, the rabble rushed in, and even then there were several not so much hurt but they might have been saved.- -the knives of the mob soon ended the killing and proceeded to the most revolting mutilation.-

Most respectfully, Sir, your obdt servt J Wilson

Recd 5th November. Mr Abbott.

No. 26.

U. S. Consulate
Havana Oct 29. 1851.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a copy of correspondence with the Governor & Capt. General relative to the arrest & imprisonment of Mr John S. Thrasher. Mr T. is still incommunicated.

I have the honor
to be Sir Obt Sert
A J O Wth

Hon: J J Crittenden
Acting Secty of State
of U.S.

No. 13.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana October 23d. 1857.

Sir.

It devolves upon me, as a duty, to draw Your Excellency's attention, more particularly, to the case of Mr John S. Thrasher, a citizen of the United States residing in this city, and who was arrested, as I informed Your Excellency I had learned, by order of the Government.

Your Excellency will recollect the interest I manifested in the release of Mr Thrasher, and that he should have a fair trial, and that I might be present at the same, and assist him as far as I should be able in the way of council and advice. Having now just been informed that Mr Thrasher is incommunicado, I avail myself of the earliest moment to reiterate the views and wishes I had the honor to express in the personal interview with Your Excellency.

Under instructions from my

Government, I beg leave to state to Your Excellency; that while I am required to bear in mind that my duties are such as strictly belong to the Consular character, and that the Government of Spain has refused to consider the Consular functions here as in any respect diplomatic, yet, the Government of the United States requires the Consul to be vigilant in ascertaining, who, among his countrymen in his Consular district, are charged with crimes against the Sovereignty of Spain, and to see that they have a fair trial.

I close, by earnestly requesting Your Excellency to allow Mr Thrasher to be put in communication, and that I be permitted to see and converse with him relative to his case

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Obt Servt
(signed) A. F. Owen

His Excellency
Sr D. José de la Concha.
Gov. & Capt General
of the Islands of Cuba
&c &c &c

Copy

(Seal)
Secretaría Política.

En contestacion al oficio de V.S. fecha 23 del actual, referente al asunto de D. Juan S. Thrasher, le diré que se halla pendiente de la decision de un Tribunal sobre si ofrece ó no mérito para la formacion de causa, en cuyo primer caso esta habrá de ser pública, segun se acostumbra en tales circunstancias.
Con referencia á los deberes que V.S. espresa le exige su Gobierno, recordandole las atribuciones que gozan los Cónsules en las demas naciones, solo puedo referirle á las esplícitas palabras de su Regium Exequatur sobre este punto, y son las siguientes.
"..... con el cual (el empleo de Cónsul) no ha de egercer acto alguno de jurisdiccion, permitiendole "solo la interposicion de su arbitrio "en las controversias que se ofrecieren "entre mercaderes y gente de mar pa-

"á conciliarlos y avenirlos."

Respecto á los deseos que V.S. se sirve repetirme de visitar á Mr Thrasher, alzandose la incomunicacion en que se halla; siendo esto de la incumbencia de los Tribunales, no residen en mí facultades para interrumpir su accion; tan luego como el mismo Tribunal disponga se alce aquel entredicho, podrá V.S. pasar á verle.

Comprendo los buenos sentimientos que animan á V.S. en favor de Mr Thrasher; siendome, por consecuencia, muy sensible no poder accederá su peticion como deseara.

Dios gue á V.S. m.s a.s Habana 25 de Oct.e de 1851.

(signed) José de la Concha.

Sor Cónsul de los Estados Unidos.

Translation copy

Seal

Political Department.

In reply to your communication of the 23d inst. relative to the case of D Juan S Thrasher, I have to say, that it depends upon the decision of an independent Tribunal, whether or not proceedings shall be instituted in said case, and that in the event of the former course being adopted, such proceedings would be public, as it is customary, under similar circumstances.

With regard to the duties which, you say, your government requires you to perform, while reminding you of the functions which belong to the Consular character, near other nations, I can only refer you to the explicit words contained in your Regium Exequatur, on this point, which

are as follows =

"With which (the Consular office) he is
"not to exercise any Jurisdictional Jun:
":ctions whatever, being only allowed to
"arbitrate, in controversies which may
"occur between merchants and sea-faring
"people, for the purpose of reconciling
"them and settling their differences."

With regard to the wishes, which you have been pleased again to express to me, to be allowed to visit Mr Thrasher, remon:
:strating against the incommunicated condition, in which he is, - this being a matter under the exclusive control of the Tribunals, there is no power vested in me, to interfere with their action; as soon as the aforesaid tribunal shall have ordered that

interdiction to be removed, you will be able to visit him.

Understanding as I do the kind feelings which actuate you in behalf of Mr Thrasher, I greatly regret therefore, not being able to accede to your request as I would have wished to do.

May God preserve you for many years!

Havana Oct 25' 1854.

/signed/ José de la Concha.

To the Consul of the United States.

Rec'd 5th Nov. Mr Walsh

Pensacola, Florida.
Oct. 28th, 1851.

Sir:

Enclosed is a letter (perhaps of some importance) for A. J. Owen Esq., late U. S. Consul at Havana. Not knowing his address, I send it to the State Department, begging of you the favour to cause it to be forwarded immediately.

I am, Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your Obed't Servant
W. T. Walthall

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

No. 26. Received November 5th 1851.

U.S. Consulate
Havana. Oct. 29th 1851.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit a copy of correspondence with the Governer and Captain General relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. John S. Thrasher. Mr. T. is still incommunicated.

I have the honor to be
Your Obt. Servant
(Signed) A. F. Owen

Hon: J.J. Crittenden
Acting Secretary of State
of the United States.

Rec'd 7th Nov. Mr Abbott.

No 27.

Consulate of the United States,
Havana Oct. 31, 1857.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your two letters of the 29th ult. one of the 1st & one of the 18th inst. with two letters from the Hon. J. M. Mason — one to the Hon. Danl Webster Secty of State & the other to myself; & also copies of your communications to the Spanish Minister Mr Calderon de la Barca & Our Minister to Spain Mr Barringer & a duplicate of the letter from the State Department of the 1st ult. by the then acting Secty of State the Hon W L Dennick.

The Steamer sail within a short time & I have not the power to reply at length to these several communications but I shall do so by the next Steamer

that sails for the United States I will endeavor to give a full reply.

In the matter of Mr. Breckenridge & Col. Read whose names I did not know at the time of writing to the Department it was not my intention to "assume" that they belonged to the Lopez Expedition - I was informed by Capt. Platt that the Governor & Captain General told him that he had proof that they were of the Expedition.

As they were proved to be of the Lopez party the Captain General refused any "interference" on my part to act as their Counsel &c. & said that they would share the fate of the other persons who had surrendered or been captured after his proclamation giving quarter,

It may be proper to add that I have done what I could for both these men; & that I believe there is hardly a doubt but that Mr. Breckenridge will be liberated - Mr Beach I think will not. Mr Breckenridge will owe his liberation to the good offices of Commodore Parker & Capt. Prendergast to whom I think the Capt. General will pay the compliment. I have anticipated your request to intercede for the prisoners here & to endeavor to procure their liberation - but I shall be able to renew my application which I regret to say were successful in a few cases only.

I have the honor to be Respectfully Yr obt servt

A D Olds

Hon J Whitcomb
Acting Secy of
State of U.S.

Recd 24th Nov Mr Abbott

No 28

Hon. Sh. Illinois.

Consulate of the
United States
Havana Nov. 15, 1851.

Orden de la plaza del 11 de Noviembre de 1851.

Mañana celebra consejo de guerra público la comi-
sion Militar para oir y fallar la causa seguida contra D.
[illegible] S. Thrasher, acusado del delito de infidencia, cuyo
acto tendrá lugar en el pabellon del primer comandante
del regimiento de Barcelona, sito en el cuartel de la Fuer-
[illegible].

Sir;

I had the honor on the 29th ult. to transmit a copy of a correspondence with the Governor & Capt. General of Cuba relative to the case of Mr John S. Thrasher a citizen of the United States residing in this City. Herewith have the honor to transmit to you a duplicate of the same.

On the 12th inst. Mr Thrasher was tried, for the crime, as the Papers state, 'de infidencia'. The notice of the trial in the Government Papers is herewith sent.

The Fiscal, an officer of the Government, has

proposed that he be sentenced to eight years in the Presidio. The sentence has not yet been passed, so far as I can learn.

It is said the Court is to meet to day.

The Governor & Capt General has the power I am informed to revise the sentence, if one be passed; & to approve of the same or to disapprove of it.

I have addressed a note to the Governor respecting this matter & when his answer is obtained, I will forward the note & the reply to the State Department.

I have the honor to be with great respect Your obt Servt

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secty of State
of the U. S.

Recd 28th Nov. Ans. 30th Nov.

29

United States Consulate,
Havana Nov. 17, 1851.

Sir,

In the case of Mr John S. Thrasher, I am informed & believe that the Court have acted to the proposition of the Fiscal, & that the sentence is eight to the presidio.

The Capt. General may the power to revise the sentence & to approve or disapprove.

The mail bag is to be closed in a few moments.

I have the honor to be with great Respect Your obt. Svt

A F Olds

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secty of State of U.S.

Encl. in Desp. Mr Abbott

No. 30. Consulate of the
Mr Prometheus - United States,
Havana Nov. 25, 1887.

Sir;

Herewith, I have the honor to inclose duplicates of my communications Nos 28 & 29 together with several copies of communications of Mr John S. Thrasher to me, dated respectively the 7th 8th & 15th Inst. Also copies of my communications to the Governor & Capt. General of the 12th 15th 16th & 21st Inst. & copies of the Gov. & Capt. General's letters to me in reply dated 19th & 23d Inst. all of them relative to the trial & sentence of Mr John S. Thrasher.

In the letter from the Capt. General of the 23d Inst. marked "Received this day" 25th Inst.,

You will perceive that he declines to allow any interference on my part in behalf of Mr Thrasher. such interference being as he says not within the consular functions. And he therein also asserts that he is a mere subordinate of the Spanish Government without the right to disturb the course of the laws established by the Spanish Government for this Island ——. It being his duty to comply with the decisions tribunals of justice. —

The Capt. General said to the mother of Mr Thrasher to day that her son would be sent to Spain on the

27th Inst.

Mr. Thrasher requested me in writing to ask the Capt. General to commute his punishment of eight years to Ceuta (the Presidio) to his banishment from the Island. I have done so - but have yet heard no reply.

I have the honor to be with great respect Yr. Obt. Hble
A. F. Olivia

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secy of State
of U. S.

Copies.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana November 12th 1857.

Sir.

I am requested by Mr John S. Thrasher to protest against the trial of his cause coming on today.

Mr Thrasher informs me that the time allowed him to make a defence to the charges is not sufficient. He says that the two hours per day to have intercourse with friends has been too short, and that the military officer, whom he selected to defend him has not consulted with the legal counsel whom he has chosen, and who is of his naming. He says that his counsel have only had twenty four hours to examine the proceedings including the evidence which is much at length, and that after such examination only one hour remained of the time allowed, and that it is wholly insufficient to enable him to enter upon his defence to the charges against him.

Mr Thrasher asks me, as the Consul

of the United States within whose jurisdiction he is, to offer this protest. I do not know how far Your Excellency will allow me to proceed in this matter by Protest. but I desire by this communication to secure such rights as belong to Mr Thrasher as an American citizen, under the Treaty stipulations between the United States, and the Government of Spain.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Obt. servt.
(signed) A. F. Owen.

His Excellency
Dn D. José de la Concha
Govr. Capt General
of the Island of Cuba
&c &c &c.

Consulate of the United States
Havana Nov. 15th 1851.

Sir.

Mr J. S. Thrasher is in a

state of anxiety as to the course the cause against him is taking since his protest, in Court, that the judgement should not be entered without allowing him every fair and legal means of defence, which he now avers has not been allowed him; saying that his defender or advocate never consulted him as to the best mode of defence, nor enquired of him what rebutting evidence he could bring, nor consulted the legal counsel of Mr Thrasher as to the points of law involved.

I am requested by Mr Thrasher to state to Your Excellency, that as an American citizen he is not amenable to the charge of Treason which he says is brought against him; and that he ought not in time of peace to be tried by a Court Martial wherein he has not been allowed a fair and free defence as he insists. He requests me to state to Your Excellency that the law in regard to Letters of Domicil

in Cuba does not affect, in any degree, the rights of a citizen of the United States, nor deprive him of his rights as such, and that Letters of domicil are essentially different from Letters of naturalization.

Mr Thrasher requests me to draw Your Excellency's attention to the refusal, in August 1850, of the Government here to allow him to publish the paper called the "Faro Industrial", unless he would take out letters of naturalization, and that he presented, within the prescribed time, to Your Excellency a memorial in which he declined to take out letters of naturalization, and stating in the memorial that he had ceased to publish said paper.

Mr Thrasher requests me to say that this was a recognition of his rights as a citizen of the United States, and as showing that he was not then regarded as owing allegiance to Her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain, and that at that time

he possessed the same letters of domicil under which the right to accuse, try, and sentence him is now held. He requests me to say that since that time he has done no act by which he has lost his rights, nor is he aware of any law, by the operation of which, he has lost them.

Mr. Thrasher calls upon me, as the Representative of the United States here, to bring these facts fully to the attention of Your Excellency, and to protest against the infringement of the rights of a citizen of the United States in his person, and of the denial of justice to him. He requests that Your Excellency will allow him, or cause to be allowed to him full and sufficient time to make his defence; and that he be furnished with full copies of all the proceedings and evidence in the case, to which he is entitled by law, and by the treaty, and that he be furnished with all documents which he may deem necessary to

his perfect exculpation from the charges brought against him.

Mr Thrasher requests me to draw Your Excellency's attention to the incompatability of his being regarded at one moment as a citizen of the United States, and at another a subject of Spain.

I desire to repeat to Your Excellency that my object in presenting these views is to secure the rights of Mr Thrasher, as a citizen of the United States, which are his by law and treaty.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Obt Servt.
(signed) A. F. Owen.

To
His Excellency
Sr D. José de la Concha
Gov.r & Capt Gen.l
of the Island of Cuba
&c. &c. &c.

3 3

Consulate of the United States
Havana Novr. 16th 1851.

Sir.

I am requested by Mr Thrasher to ask and insist upon having a copy of the order of Your Excellency relative to the publication of the paper called Faro Industrial. It was issued, he thinks, between the 1st & 10th of Septr 1850.
Awaiting Your Excellency's reply
I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Obt servt.
(signed) A. F. Owen.

His Excellency
Dn. D. José de la Concha
Gov. & Capt Genl
of the island of Cuba
&c. &c. &c.

Consulate of the United States
Havana Novr. 21st 1851.

Sir.

About 5 o'clock P.M. I received

from Mr John S. Thrasher a note stating that the Fiscal had just been to the Punta, and read to him his sentence, the same having been confirmed to by Your Excellency, of eight years to Ceuta. Mr Thrasher requested to see me. I called at the Prison immediately, when he suggested the propriety of my having an interview with Your Excellency relative to his condemnation, which I shall be glad to have at the earliest hour it shall be convenient to Your Excellency to receive my call for that purpose.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Obt Servt
(signed) A. F. Owen.

His Excellency
Sr. D. José dela Concha
Govr & Capt Genl
of the island of Cuba
&c. &c. &c.

Rec.d 10th Nov.r 1857

(Seal) Secretaría Política.

He recibido dos comunicaciones de V.S. fhas 8 y 9 del cor.te ámbas relativas á la solicitud de Don Juan S. Thrasher, para que se permita á sus amigos entrar á verle á todas las horas del dia en la fortaleza dela Punta, donde se halla arrestado; en cuya contestacion debo manifestar á V.S. que las horas de 12 á 2 del dia, son las mismas que se hallan establecidas con aquel objeto en la referida Fortaleza, respecto á los individuos que, como Thrasher, se encuentran en estado de comunicacion; no siendo posible, en consecuencia, se alteren dichas reglas.
Dios gue á V.S. m.s a.s Habana 10 Nov.re 1857.

(signed) José dela Concha.

Sr Cónsul delos Estados Unidos.

Rec.º 23.º Nov. 1851.

(Seal) Secretaría Política.

Adjunto remito á V. S. el permiso para que la señora Madre de D. J. S. Thrasher pueda visitarle en el Castillo del Morro, donde se halla ahora hasta su salida para cumplir con su condena. También le incluyo otro para V. S. á fin de que lo pueda ver siempre que tenga por conveniente, advirtiendole que considerado ya D. J. S. Thrasher como presidiario le prevengo que en tal concepto no pueda escribir ningun documento sin que sea con el consentimiento del Comandante del Castillo del Morro, habiendo hecho detener ayer tres cartas cerradas que sacaba de la prision su criado. Queda V. S. sin embargo autorizado para verle, y conferenciar libremente con el Sr Thrasher mientras permanezca en esta plaza, y todas las horas en que es permitida la entrada en aquella fortaleza.

Dios gue á V. S. M.s á.s Habana 23 de Noviembre de

1851.
(signed) José de la Concha.

Sr. Cónsul de los Estados Unidos

Rec.d 25th Nov. 1851 at 3 P. M.
(Seal) Secretaría Política.

Se ha servido V. S. dirigirme dos comunicaciones en 12 y 15 del corrte, relativas ámbas á la causa de Mr J. S. Thrasher; y aunque solo se propone en ellas, segun dice, asegurar lo que llama los derechos de Mr J. S. Thrasher, como ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, mi deber no me permite entrar en contestaciones sobre los diferentes particulares q.e comprenden.

Sabe V. S. muy bien, que ni los Consules son otra cosa que unos Agentes Comerciales, ni yo mas que un mandatario del Gobierno español en esta provincia para gobernarla con arreglo á las leyes y disposiciones que él juzgue oportuno establecer. Las

quejas y reclamaciones de Mr J. S. Thrasher están por lo tanto fuera de las reclamaciones que V. S. pudiese entablar en el ejercicio de sus funciones Consulares, y á ellas nunca me sería permitido contestar.

Mr J. S. Thrasher se queja por conducto de V. S. de q.e se han vulnerado en él los derechos con que se considera como ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, cuando ha sido condenado por un tribunal de justicia que segun las leyes de este país debe entender en los delitos de conspiracion contra el Estado, de que ha sido acusado. En este asunto á V. S. solo puede corresponderle dirigirse á su Gobierno, dandole los informes que estime justos y convenientes, sobre la sentencia que ha recaido contra Mr Thrasher, y si diesen lugar á alguna reclamacion, el Gobierno de S. M., mi Reyna, atenderá á ella con la consideracion debida, quedandome á mí el deber entretanto de hacer cumplir los fallos de los tribunales de justicia establecidos en esta isla, confiada á mi mando.

Dios gue á V. S. m.s a.s Habana 23 de Nov.re de 1857. (signed) José de la Concha.

Sr. Cónsul de los Estados Unidos.

Punta Castle.
Havana Nov.r 7th 1851.

A. F. Owen Esq.
Consul for U. S. A.
Present.

Dear Sir.

I have just received an intimation from the Commander of this fortress that I must inform my friends they will only be allowed to see me from the hour of twelve until that of two o'clock of the day. Besides the inconvenience of this part of the day, it being during the hottest portion of it, I must protest against this turning what can only be considered a measure of security for my person pending my trial, into a punishment, the more severe from the fact that I have for eighteen days been debarred all communication with my friends and that not only my friendly relations but my business and my pecuniary interests now require a more assiduous

attention than under ordinary circumstances.

I would therefore request you to address an urgent communication to H. E. the Captain General requesting that the necessary orders may be at once given to the Commander of this fortress not only not to prevent my seeing and communicating with my friends at any hour of the day, as is the custom with other parties in confinement here, but that no measures shall be taken here pending my sentence that shall in any way view me in the character of a criminal.

With a request that you will attend to this today as tomorrow is Sunday.

I have the honor to be, Resp^{y}

Y^{r} very Ob^{t} Servt

(signed) J. S. Thrasher.

Punta Fortress Havana Nov. 8th 1857

Allen F. Owen Esqr.

Comm^{r} for the U. S. A.

Dear Sir.

I addressed you a few lines

yesterday in regard to my friends
not being allowed to see me except
at the hours from twelve till two of
the day with a request that you would
elevate the same to H. E. the Captain
General.

I have had the mortification to
learn that the Commander of this
fort has repeated that order to the
guard of today, and that several of
my friends have been refused permis-
-sion to see me.

This is contrary to the usage in this
fortress where other prisoners are allow-
-ed to receive the visits of their friends
during all hours of the day - it is
contrary to justice thus punishing
me, and in the most severe manner,
to the prejudice of my interests, and
the wounding of my feelings, before
my trial has been concluded - and
I must protest in the most urgent
manner against it.

I beg you will today address an-
-other urgent communication to
his Excellency the Capt General,

requesting that this evil may be removed, and not repeated for I am well convinced it emanates from personal pique of the Commander of the fort, and not from any demerits of my own.

Respy

Your very Obt servt

(signed) J. G. Thrasher.

Punta Prison

Havana Nov. 15th 1851.

Allen F. Owen Esq.

Counsel for the United States of America.

Dear Sir.

In a state of complete uncertainty as to the course my trial is taking since the presentation to the Council of war of my solemn protest against judgement being entered without allowing me every fair and legal means of defence (which I herein do most solemnly aver has not been allowed me, my nominal defender or advocate never having in any manner consult-

-ed with me as to the best line of defence to adopt, nor even asked what counter testimony I could bring forward, nor ever having consulted with my legal counsel as to the points of law). I find myself under the necessity, to secure justice, to request you to bring forward my rights as an American citizen, and to press, with all due firmness upon the Government my complete non-amenability to the charge of Treason which they bring forward against me; the incongruity of trying me by a Court Martial in time of profound peace, and the injustice of refusing me there a fair and free defence.

Besides the evident and well known state of the law in regard to white colonization in this Island, by which domiciliatory letters are granted to foreigners without effecting in any degree their allegiance to, and right of protection from their own governments, and which domiciliatory letters as essentially different in

their nature from letters of naturalization, there exists in my own case, a peculiar & significant fact, to which I beg leave to draw your attention that you may bring it immediately before the Govern.t of this island, and our own if necessary.

About the middle of August of last year (1850) I wanted as a matter of speculation, the paper entitled "Faro Industrial" de la Habana." I presented to the Censorship an Editor, other than myself, and who was a Spanish subject, and undertook myself only the printing and publication of the paper. For reasons best known to the Government an order was issued by the Capt Gen.l (which I would present here, but I was refused a copy thereof by the officer who made it known to me) by the which order I was prohibited to publish any paper in this Island unless I first took out letters of naturalization. Within the pres-

cribed term I replied to the order in a memorial which I presented to the Capt General declining to take out letters of naturalization, and stating that I ceased to publish the paper, which from that time passed out of my hands.

In this proceeding you will perceive there is a decided recognition on the part of the government of my entire want of allegiance to Her Catholic Majesty, and of the complete validity of my rights as an American citizen. Notwithstanding, I possessed at that time the same domiciliatory letters under which they now pretend to a right to accuse, try, and sentence me as a Spanish subject, and I have not, since then, by any act, or by the operation of any known law, lost my rights of nationality and allegiance to the United States of America.

I state these facts from memory merely, being in durance, and without facile access to my papers, and I am not certain but that the term

of the order to which I have referred, may not, in their wording, present the facts in a stronger light even than what I have placed them.
I call upon you therefore, as consul of the United States, and representative here of our common country and government, to bring these facts forcibly and urgently to the knowledge of the Government of Cuba; to protest firmly and energetically against the infringement of the rights of an American citizen in my person, and the denial of justice to me; and to ask from the Capt. General that there be accorded to me a proper and sufficient time to make my defence; that I be furnished with full copies of all the proceedings evidence in my case, to the which I am entitled by law and by treaty; and that I may be freely furnished with copies of all documents that I may deem necessary to my perfect exculpation from the charges brought against me.

I must also request you to urge upon this Government the incompatibility of considering me at one moment an American citizen, and at another a Spanish subject; the impossibility of my holding allegiance to two powers at the same moment; and that the Government here, having viewed me in the light of a foreigner and as not holding the allegiance of a Spanish subject, allow me to prosecute my exculpation and defence against the charges now lying against me, with a full recognition of my rights as an American citizen.

From the information I can gather of the proceedings of the Court in my case, I have reason to fear a hasty and unjust decision against me. I would therefore respectfully urge upon you immediate and energetic action in my behalf.

I have the honor to be

Your very obt. servt.

(signed) J. J. Thrasher.

Punta Prison.

Dear Sir.

I have just received a private communication to the following effect. "you are sentenced to eight years presidio - the Auditor of war will approve it - Perhaps the Captain General may reserve the right to alter the sentence, but I doubt it as it has emanated from his will - it is said you will be sent to the quicksilver mines" - You will see by this that there is but little time left, & it requires energetic action, as all steps after the sentence will be naturally attended with delay. Do me the favor to write strongly to the President, as I understand the New York steamer is delayed until tomorrow.

Respy Yours
(signed) J. S. Thrasher.

Nov. 15th
to A. F. Owen Esq.
Consul for the U. S. A.

Recd 12th Dear Mr Abbott.

Jackson Miss
25th Nov 1850

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secretary of State of the U.S.

Dear Sir

I have the honor to enclose my official Bond as Consul of the United States at Havana with the proper Certificate endorsed thereon. And in obedience to directions contained in your letter of the 7th Inst I state that I was born in the State of Tennessee, and have never resided Cuba.

Your Obedient Servt
W L Sharkey

Rec'd 8th Dec Mr Abbott.

No 31

Consulate of the United States
Havana Novr 27th 1851

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith duplicate of my communication No 30 with copies of the papers that accompanied the original. I now beg leave to lay before you a copy of my communication to the Capt. General dated 23d Novr & referred to in my letter to you, asking at Mr Thrasher's request for a commutation of his sentence. But His Excellency states in a letter to me, of which I have the honor to send you a copy, that it is not in his power to accede to the petition; and that no other resource is left for Mr Thrasher, but to apply to Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

I have therefore presented to the Captain General a Petition of Mr J. S. Thrasher, asking

for copies of the proceedings against him to submit to the Queen.

Mr Thrasher has this morning left this port in a Spanish vessel bound to Vigo in Spain.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Yr Obt servt.

A J Dallas

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the United States.

Copy

Consulate of the United States
Havana Novr 23d 1857.

Sir.

I have received from Mr I. S. Thrasher, a communication in writing, which bears date the 22d Inst. in which he uses the following language.

"Will you make interest with the Captain General to have my sentence commuted to banishment from the country?"

As the Consul of the United States for Havana, within whose consular jurisdiction Mr Thrasher is, I respectfully solicit from Your Excellency the commutation of the sentence in this case, upon the terms mentioned by Mr Thrasher, and which I have quoted above.

By sending Mr Thrasher from the Country, it will put it out of his power (even if he desired such a thing) to intermeddle with the affairs of Cuba; and I trust it

will meet Your Excellency's views to accede to this request: If however, it should not, I desire to request that Your Excellency will give directions for a continuance of the kindness which has been shown to Mr Thrasher since his arrest, imprisonment, and trial - & which, I assure Your Excellency, is acknowledged and appreciated by Mr Thrasher and his friends.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Obt Servt.
(signed) A. F. Owen.

His Excellency
Dr D. José de la Concha
Govr & Capt General
of the island of Cuba
&c. &c. &c.

Copy

(Seal) Secretaría Política

He recibido la comunicacion de V. S. de 23 del actual, transcribiendome los términos en que el presidiario D. S. Thrasher se ha espresado en la carta que le ha dirijido, y que son los siguientes.

"¿Quiere V. interesarse con el Capitan "General para conseguir que se "conmute mi sentencia en destierro "del pais?"

No me es posible acceder á esta solicitud, ni tampoco complacer á V. S. en la que me hace con este mismo objeto, pues no está en mis facultades, habiendo sido ya aprobada la sentencia.

En la situacion en que se encuentra el interesado no le queda otro medio para alcanzar la gracia que pretende, que dirijirse á S. M. la Reyna, mi Señora.

Dios que á V. S. M. A. Habana 25 de Nov.re de 1851. (signed) José de la Concha.

Sr Cónsul de los Estados Unidos.

Rec'd 26th Dec Mr Abbott.

Consulate of the United States,
Havana December 2d 1857.

Sir;

I, herewith, have the honor to inclose a paper written and signed by, Mr J. S. Thrasher.

His friend, a Mr Charles Tyng, informed me that he had already forwarded two copies (to newspaper Editors in the U. S.) of this production.

What you will think of <u>such a paper</u>, it is not for <u>me</u> to say; but I must do myself the justice to inform you that I should not have thought of sending it except at the urgent solicitation of Mr Thrasher, whose request, <u>I do not feel at liberty to decline</u>.

You will observe that Mr Thrasher has "<u>solemnly affirmed</u>, that he <u>never had any connexion with the parties who invaded this Island</u> &c. If this be true, he has been <u>unfortunate</u>, & has done himself <u>great injustice</u>; for I believe I have not heard a

person of respectability and candor speak upon the subject, who has not said that he believed Mr Thrasher was very deeply implicated in the affair of the invasion of the Islands.

I have the honor to be,
Yr obt servt
A J Ogden

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the United States

In a dungeon of the Punta Castle

Havana November 21. 1837.

To the Government of the United States of America

and to my fellow Countrymen.

An American Citizen deprived of liberty and denied justice respectfully begs leave to lay before you the following facts and appeal.

Upon landing from the Steamer Georgia on the 16th of October last I was suddenly and without previous accusation arrested and taken to the office of the police On searching my person and that of a gentleman who accompanied me, no papers or letters of any kind were found upon either of us. We were then taken to the Hotel where I boarded, accompanied by the Chief of Police, who demanded to be shewn my room. On ascertaining that I had no room there, we were taken to my residence and all my papers sized. The gentleman who was with me was then put at liberty. Myself and all my books and papers were taken to the residence of one of the police Comissaries where four days were occupied by two government interpreters in reading my letters.

On the 21st of October I was thrown into

a dungeon of the City Prison and all communication with any person strictly prohibited – on the 25th I was removed from present dungeon and the fiscal of the Military Tribunal made his appearance and began a judicial examination. On the 26th inst this was continued, and then I saw no one until the 4th inst. when the questioning was proceeded with, and on the 6th I was again questioned and finally informed that I was accused of Treason.

At the same time I was required to select one from a list of officers that was presented to me, who should conduct my defence – not knowing any of them I chose at random, supposing he would consult with me and with my legal advisers, as is usual in such Cases, in regard to my defence – On the 7th instant I was, for the first time allowed to see my friends and to consult with them as to the best course to pursue –

I confered with our Consul and he passed several communications in my behalf to the government here, all of which have been utterly disregarded and not replied to. On the 11th I was informed that I was to be brought up the next day for sentence – I immediately wrote

2

to my nominal defender requesting him to come at once to consult with me and to bring with him the proceedings, which are in writing - He replied verbally that he would come in the afternoon. He did not come and I attended at once a protest against the proceedings, alledging that I had not been heard, and that neither myself nor my legal advisers had been consulted for a proper defence - I sent this to the President of the Military Commission, that might, who refused to receive it saying it could only be admitted by the Captain General.

The American Consul, Mr. Owen, as soon as informed of this, proceeded to the Palace and protested against sentence being pronounced as I had not been heard in defence - In the morning my nominal defender came to my prison to inform me that he had been allowed by the Court only twenty four hours to prepare my defence, that he had been occupied till that moment examining the proceedings, which are voluminous, and that within an hour he must return them to the fiscal -

On the 12th I was taken before a Court

Martial composed of a Brigadier Genl and six officers of the Army - The testimony & proceedings were read before I was brought into Court, which is contrary to law and its customs, and when brought in I was asked what I had to say to the charges against me - I replied that I had not been furnished with a Copy of the Charges, that I had been denied access to the proceedings and testimony that my nominal defender had neither consulted with me nor with my Counsel, and that I now asked that my protest and petition for stay of proceedings should be admitted. I was told by the President of the Court that it should be considered - I was then commanded to my dungeon & heard nothing more of the proceedings until today when I have been formally notified that I have been sentenced to Eight years labor in Chains at Ceuta, in Africa, with payment of Costs.

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the impropriety of bringing me before a Court martial in a time of profound peace, on the injustice of sentencing me without a hearing; on the utter Contempt of international law, Civil rights & treaty stipulations in my trial; or upon the wilful

disregard of the Constitution and rules of the very court which has assumed a jurisdiction over me without right, has tried me without a Crime, and has sentenced me without defence.-

The government that has the power and the will to commit these acts is beyond the reach of reason, and my only resource is to appeal to the physical power of our own government for that protection which its moral power has not been able to afford me;- and to ask from my fellow countrymen such Countenance as will encourage the Executive in the manifestation of firmness, and carry some appreciation of national rights and national duties to the hearts of the unscrupulous rulers of Cuba.

I solemnly affirm that I have never had any connection with the parties which have invaded this Island, and that the only grounds for hatred to me on the part of the government and Spanish portion of the population here are, that I am an American, that I refused to abjure my nationality one year since when required by this government to do so or to abandon the business I was then engaged in; that I succoured so far as I was able those of my unfortunate countrymen who were captives here; and that in the court I had the independant spirit (they call it audacity) to rely upon my

innocence and my rights as an American citizen.

Having been denied justice I now ask at the hands of the American government and the American people that liberty of which I am so iniquitously deprived — All the horrors of the Spanish galleys are before me, and my only hopes are in the sympathies of my countrymen and the prompt action of our national government. —

G. L. Thrasher

Rec'd 26. Dec. Mr Abbot

No 32.

Consulate of the United States
Havana December 2d 1851.

Sir.

I received yesterday your communication of the 12th ult. addressed to the "American Consul or "the Acting American Consul at "the Havana". You state in the first part of that communication that you "have addressed it in that manner from an apprehension that Mr Owen may have left Havana before it shall arrive there." As I have had no official notice of my dismissal from office, I have not felt at liberty, though it has been my desire, to leave this city.

I observe in your letter that mine of 29th October with its inclosures had been received at your Department. Since that date, I have had the honor to address you on the subject of Mr Thrasher's affair four com-

-munications, on the 15th 17th. 25th & 27th of November, accompanying copies of all the correspondence that has passed between the Capt General and myself, and ~~letters~~ communications to me. Thrasher's ~~papers~~. Duplicates of the same have also been forwarded, and it is expected that ere this reaches you, those letters and papers will have undergone your examination.

From the information I have been enabled to gather in relation to Mr Thrasher's residence here, I can say, that he first came to the Havana about ~~seventeen~~ years since (in 1833) when he was a mere youth; that he commenced as a clerk in mercantile houses; afterwards became a partner of a Mr Charles Tyng ~~—~~, under the firm of Charles Tyng & Co., ship brokers and Commission merchants; this partnership was dissolved some three or four years ago; and he went to the United States, where he remain

some months, and returned here as agent for a mercantile House in the United States; then he returned to the States, and again came back to Havana: this last return was about the ends of 1849, or commencement of 1850. What business he did at this time, was unknown, but it was supposed that he was a correspondent of one or more newspapers in the United States. Then in the month of July or August 850, he rented or bought the Newspaper called the "Faro Industrial de la Habana". His difficulties to obtain permission to publish the paper are referred to in one of his letters to me, copies of which have been sent.

In the papers sent to you, about Mr Thrasher, you will discover all that you wish to know in relation to his arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence, and his final transportation to Spain.

As it is said that the Government here founded their right to try Mr Thrasher upon the fact of his having a domiciliatory letter (which Mr Thrasher refers to in one of his letters to me) I send you copies of the Royal orders on the subject of domiciliatory letters; and also copies of the oaths required before such letters are issued; and likewise the form of the letter of domiciliation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yr Obt Servt

A J Dallas

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the United States.

Law 8th established by Royal order of 12th July 1791. Title 21

Consiguiente al punto antecedente se dirige este á arreglar el modo de gobernarse con cada uno de los estrangeros, segun sus diferentes calidades de avecindados ó transeuntes; pues los avecindados deberán ser católicos, y hacer juramento de fidelidad á la Religion, y á mi Soberanía ante la Justicia, renunciando á todo fuero de estrangería, y á toda relacion, union, y dependencia del pais en que hayan nacido, y prometiendo no usar de la proteccion de él, ni de sus Embaxadores, ministros, ó Cónsules; todo bajo las penas de galeras, presidio, ó espulsion absoluta de estos Reynos, y confiscacion de sus bienes, segun la calidad de las personas, y de la contravencion; y los estrangeros transeuntes serán notificados de no permanecer en la Corte sin licencia, que deberán obtener por la Secretaría de Estado

dentro del término que se les se-
ñale; lo que se hará segun el moti-
vo y calidad de las personas, aun-
que reduciendolas á términos breves
proporcionados á la necesidad, y
perentorios.

También deberá notificarse á
los que se declaren transeuntes,
que no pueden ejercer las artes
liberales, ni oficios mecánicos,
en estos mis Reynos sin avecin-
darse, y por consecuencia no pue-
den ser mercaderes, ni vendedores
por menor de cosa alguna, sastres,
modistas, peluqueros, zapateros, ni
médicos, cirujanos, arquitectos &a.
á ménos que preceda licencia, ó
mandato espreso mio, comprehen-
diendose en esta prohibicion la
de ser criados, y dependientes de
vasallos y súbditos mios en estos
dominios. A las personas de tales
oficios y destinos se les darán quince
dias de término para salir de la Cor-
te, y dos meses para fuera de estos
mis Reynos, i habrán de renunciar

en el mismo término de quince dias el fuero de estrangería, avecindarse, y hacer el juramento que va explicado, con sujecion á las penas mencionadas.

Royal Order of 21st October 1817. art 24th

Pasados los cinco años, y queriendo naturalizarse los colonos estrangeros, ocurrirán al Gobierno con su carta de domicilio, y manifestarán que se obligan á permanecer perpetuamente en la Isla. El Gobierno tomará los informes oportunos, y resultando calificadas sus buenas calidades, residencia continua de los cinco años, arraigo, ó industria, les admitirá á prestar el juramento de naturalizacion, en el cual prometerán fidelidad á la Religion Católica, al Rey, y á las Leyes, renunciando todo fuero, privilegio y proteccion de estrangería, y ofreciendo, no mantener dependencia, relacion y sujecion civil al país de su naturaleza, con es-

plicacion de que esto no comprende las relaciones ó correspondencias domésticas de familia ó parentela, ni las económicas de bienes ó intereses que podrá mantener todo estrangero avecindado &c.

In conformity with the foregoing Royal Orders, when a foreigner wishes to settle in the Island, he must, before the expiration of three months, take out a domiciliatory letter (carta de domicilio). Licences being required to travel on the island, none ~~is~~ are granted to ~~a~~ foreigners, that ~~has~~ have not the "cartas" but for fifteen days at the expiration of which they must return to the place where the travelling licenses ~~was~~ were granted.
Before a Carta de domicilio is issued by the Government, the party applying for it, must give his name and those of his parents, state the place of his nativity, & his trade or occupation, and also

if he brought any property into the island. He must make oath of his being a Roman Catholic, and that his parents were of the same Religion. After which he takes the following oath before the Notary Public, & subscribes it.

"Acto continuo se le recibió juramento al espresado (name of the party) bajo del cual prometió fidelidad á la Religion Católica, á S.M., y á las Leyes, renunciando todo fuero, derecho y proteccion de estrangeria, ofreciendo no mantener dependencia, relacion, ni sujecion civil al país de su naturaleza, esplicandole que esto no comprendia las relaciones domésticas de familia y parentesco que podia conservar, ni las económicas de bienes é intereses, y firmó de que doy fé.

(Signature of the party) (Signature of the Not.y Public)

After which the domiciliatory letter is given to the party, and

in the following form.

Por cuanto (name of the party) ha hecho constar por los medios correspondientes que profesa la Religion Católica Romana, y concurriendo en él las demas calidades y circunstancias prevenidas en la Real Cédula de 21 de Octubre de 1817.

Por tanto al espresado (name) que es de nacion de estado de edad de años, de profesion , le concedo esta carta de domicilio, con la cual podrá establecerse en el lugar de esta Isla que le convenga, ejercer su oficio ó profesion, y ~~de~~ gozar de todas las gracias y franquicias concedidas por S. M. en la espresada Real Cédula, debiendo presentarse con esta carta á la Comision del Gobierno encargada del asunto para lo que corresponda, y valer por el tiempo de cinco años, pasados los cuales

ha de solicitarse la de natu-
-ralizacion, ó usar este colono
de su libertad de salir de la
Isla, segun le conviniese.
Dada en la Habana, firmada,
sellada, y refrendada por el in-
frascrito Secretario de la Capita-
-nía General, encargado de lo po-
-lítico, y anotada en su libro
correspondiente á de
de 18...

(signature of the Govr & Capt Genl)
(ditto of the Political Secretary)

Translation.

Law 8th established by Royal order
of 12th July 1791. Title 2d.

In pursuance of the foregoing, the
present decree is issued, for the purpose
of settling the rules of conduct to be
observed towards all foreigners, according
to their different capacities of domiciled
or transient; In as much as domiciled foreigners
must be catholics, and take the oath of
fidelity to the Catholic Religion, and to
my Sovereignty before a court of Justice,
renouncing all alien privileges, and
abjuring all relation, union, and dependency
to the country of their nativity, and promi-
sing not to avail themselves of the
protection of the latter, nor of its ambassadors,
Ministers, or consuls; all of which, under
penalty of the Galleys, imprisonment
to hard labor, or absolute expulsion from
these realms, and confiscation of their
property, according to the condition of the
individual and the nature of the transgression;
and transient foreigners shall be notified,
that they are not to remain in the Royal
district, / Corte / without licence, which

they must obtain through the Department of State, within the period of time which may be specified to them; all of which shall be done according to the object and condition of each individual, though limiting said licence to a short period of time, in proportion as necessity and peremptory circumstances may require.

Those who announce themselves as transient foreigners, shall also be notified, that, without becoming domiciled, they cannot exercise the liberal arts, nor be engaged in mechanical pursuits in these my Realms; and that consequently, they cannot be merchants, nor sellers of any thing whatever, nor Tailors, costumers, wig-makers, Shoe makers; nor Physicians, Surgeons, architects etc. unless a licence to that effect, or express order from me, shall previously have been issued; this prohibition comprising also the inability, on their part, to perform the functions of servants and dependants to any of my vassals and subjects in these dominions. Persons thus circumstanced, shall be allowed fifteen days time to leave the royal

District, and two months to point of the boundaries of these my realms, or they must renounce, within said period of fifteen days, all alien privileges, become naturalized, and take the required oath, subjecting themselves to the penalties above mentioned.

Royal order of October 21st 1617. Art. 24th.

At the expiration of the five years, or the foreign colonists desiring to become naturalized, they shall apply to the government, each with his domiciliatory letter, and declare their willingness to bind themselves to remain perpetually in the Island. The government shall institute the necessary inquiries, and on it being proved that they possess the proper qualifications, of five years of uninterrupted residence, landed property or vocation, they shall be admitted to take the oath of naturalization, by which they must promise fidelity to the Catholic religion, to the King, and to the laws, renouncing all alien privileges

of protection and others, and promising to preserve no dependency, relations or civil allegiance to the country of their nativity, with the understanding that this does not include the domestic relations or intercourse with the family or relatives of the individual naturalized, nor the management of his property or interests, which all adopted citizens of foreign birth, will be at liberty to preserve. etc.

Form of the Oath taken before the Notary public, on receiving the domiciliatory letter

"In continuation of the above, the aforesaid individual (name of the party) was admitted to take the oath, in virtue of which, he promised fidelity to the Catholic religion, to H. M. and to the laws, renouncing all alien privileges, and all title to protection as foreigner, pledging himself to preserve no dependency, relation or civil allegiance to the country of their nativity, with the understanding, that this does not include

the domestic relations to his family and relatives, which he is at liberty to preserve, nor the management of his property or interests; the above was signed by him, to which I bear witness."

(Signature of the party) (Signature of the Not.y public)

Form of Domiciliatory Letter.

In as much as, / name of the party / has given evidence, through the medium prescribed, that he professes the Roman Catholic religion, and being in possession of the other requisites and qualifications prescribed in the Royal Decree of October 21, 1817. .....

Therefore, I grant this letter of Domicile, to the aforesaid / name / who is a native of ..... of the condition ..... aged ..... by profession ..... in virtue of which letter, he will be at liberty, to establish himself wherever he thinks proper in this Island, exercise his calling or profession, and enjoy all the privileges and immunities granted by His Majesty in the aforesaid Royal Decree;

it being incumbent upon him to present himself with this letter, before the commissioners of the Government, who have charge of the matter, for whatever may require to be done in the premises; said letter being good for the period of five years, at the expiration of which, the naturalization papers must be asked for, or said Colonist use his freedom to depart from the Island, according as he may think proper to do.

Given in Havana, signed, sealed, and countersigned by the Undersigned Secretary to the Captain General, and charged with the affairs of the Political Department, and entered by him in the proper book, on the . . . . . of 18. . . . . .

Signature of the Gov & Capt General

Title of the Political Secretary.

Rec'd 23d Dec. from Mr Abbott

Consulate of the United States,
Havana Dec. 8, 1857.

Sir;

I have the honor to send herewith, inclosed copies of two letters, addressed by me to the Capt. General, dated respectively the 5th & 8th inst.

John Morland Esq. will act in the discharge of the duties of this office till the arrival of the newly appointed Consul & he shall be ready to enter on the same.

I have the honor to be Yr. obt. Svt.
A J Olmsted

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secty of State of U.S.

Consulate of the United States,
for Havana Dec. 5th 1857.

Sir;

I shall have the honor on monday next - with leave of Your Excellency - to apply for permission to appoint either John Morland Esq., or Thomas Savage Esq. - my capable & efficient secretary - as the acting Consul of the U.S. in this City, till the newly appointed Consul (who is said to be the Hon: Wm L Sharkey of Mississippi - a gentleman of great private & public worth, and who is worthy of the consideration for any official favor of his Government) shall arrive & apply for leave of Your Excellency to act under

his Commission.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's obt Svt
(Signed) A J Ow[illegible]

His Excellency,
Dr. D. José de la Concha,
Gov[r] & Capt. General,
of the Island of Cuba,
&c. &c. &c.

Consulate of the United States,
Havana, December 8, 1857.

Sir;

Though no Official information of my recall from this Consulate has reached me, yet I cannot doubt the fact.

In view of this action, on the part of the President of the United States, I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will despatch me a Passport; it being my intention to sail, in the United States' Mail Steamer, [illegible], on the 15th inst.

for Charleston, South Carolina.

I also, respectfully, request that Your Excellency will acknowledge John Morland Esq. as acting Consul, or Commercial agent, of the United States for Havana, to discharge to discharge the duties thereof, till the arrival of the newly appointed Consul; & he is ready to enter upon the same.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's obt Sert
(Signed) A F Olin

His Excellency
Dn. D. José de la Concha,
Gov.r & Capt. General,
of the Island of Cuba.
&c. &c. &c.

Rec'd Dec. 15th

Mr Abbot

Treasury Department
December 13. 1851

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, transmitting the official bond of Wm. L. Shanklin Esq. appointed United States Consul at the Port of Havana

I am respectfully
Your obedt Servt

W L Hodge
Acting Secretary of the Treasury

Hon Danl Webster
Secretary of State.

Rec'd 5th Jany Mr Abbott.

New Orleans
Dec 24th 1854

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I have taken passage for Havana on the Steam Ship Empire City, which will leave this Port tomorrow morning

Your Obedient Servt
W. L. S. Harkey

Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State.

Recd 16th Jany Mr Abbott.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana December 27th 1851.

Sir.

Your communication, addressed to the Consul or acting Consul of the United States, of 28th ult°., was received at the Consulate in due course, asking information relative to Mr John S. Thrasher's case.

On referring to Mr Owen's last communication to you under date of the 2d Inst. (duplicate of which I herewith enclose together with duplicates of the documents which accompanied it that referred to Mr Thrasher's case) I find the required information had been fully given, and nothing has transpired since to throw any more light on the subject; except that I have learned from the Agents usually employed to take out domiciliatory letters here for foreigners, that the business has been done very loosely, and the

oath which the foreigner takes or is supposed to take, has been in many cases signed by Provey, and never properly administered according to law. But in Thrasher's case I could learn nothing the records not being open for inspection.

I understand that Judge Sharkey will be here tomorrow.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Yr Obt Servt.

Wm. Marland
acting Consul

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington City.

Law 8th established by Royal order of 12th July 1791. Title 2d

Conseguiente al punto antecedente se dirige este á arreglar el modo de gobernarse con cada uno de los extran-geros, segun sus diferentes calidades de avecindados ó transeuntes; pues los avecindados deberán ser Católicos, y hacer juramento de fidelidad á la Religion, y á mi Soberanía, ante la Justicia, renunciando á todo fuero de estrangeria, y á toda relacion, union y dependencia del país en que hayan nacido, y prometiendo no usar de la proteccion de él, ni de sus Embaxadores, Ministros, ó Cónsules; todo bajo las penas de galeras, presidio ó espulsion absoluta de estos Reynos, y confiscacion de sus bienes, segun la calidad de las personas y de la contravencion; y los estrangeros transeuntes serán notificados de no permanecer en la Corte sin licencia, que deberán obtener por la Secretaría de Estado dentro del término que se les señale, lo que

se hará segun el motivo y calidad de las personas, aunque reduciendo-las á términos breves proporcionados á la necesidad, y perentorios.

Tambien deberá notificarse á los que se declaren transeuntes, que no pueden exercer las artes liberales, ni oficios mecánicos en estos mis Reynos, sin avecindarse, y por consecuencia, no pueden ser mercaderes, ni vendedores por menor de cosa alguna, sastres, modistas, peluqueros, zapateros, ni médicos, cirujanos, arquitectos &a, á ménos que preceda licencia ó mandato expreso mio: comprehendiendose en esta prohibicion la de ser criados y dependientes de vasallos y súbditos mios en estos dominios. A las personas de tales oficios y destinos se les darán quince dias de término para salir dela Corte, y dos meses para fuera de estos mis Reynos, ó habrán de renunciar en el mismo término de quince dias el fuero de estrangeria, avecindarse, y hacer el juramento que va esplicado, con sujecion á las penas mencionadas.

Royal order of 21st October 1817. Art: 24to

Pasados los cinco años, y queriendo naturalizarse los colonos estrangeros, ocurrirán al Gobierno con su carta de domicilio, y manifestarán que se obligan á permanecer perpetuamente en la Isla. El Gobierno tomará los informes oportunos, y resultando calificadas sus buenas calidades, residencia continua de los cinco años, arraigo, ó industria, les admitirá á prestar el juramento de naturalizacion, en el cual prometerán fidelidad á la Religion Católica, al Rey, y á las Leyes, renunciando todo fuero, privilegio, y proteccion de estrangeria, y ofreciendo no mantener dependencia, relacion, y sujecion civil al pais de su naturaleza, con esplicacion de que

esto no comprehende, las relaciones, ó correspondencias domésticas de familia ó parentela, ni las económicas de bienes ó intereses que podrá mantener todo extrangero avecindado. &a.

In conformity with the foregoing Royal Orders, when a foreigner wishes to settle in the Island, he must, before the expiration of three months, take out a domiciliatory letter (Carta de domicilio). Licenses being required to travel on the Island, none is granted to a foreigner, that has not the "Carta", but for fifteen days, at the expiration of which he must return to the place where the travelling license was granted. Before a "Carta de domicilio" is issued by the Government, the party applying for it, must give his (or her) name, state the place of his nativity, and his trade or occupation, and also if he brought any property into the Island. He must make oath of his being a Roman Catholic, and that his parents were of the same Religion. After which he takes the following oath, before the Notary Public and subscribes it.

" Acto continuo de le recibió ju-
" - ramento al expresado (name
" of the party) bajo del cual prome-
" - tió fidelidad á la Religion Ca-
" - tólica, á S.M. y á las Leyes,
" renunciando todo fuero, derecho
" y proteccion de estrangería, ofre-
" - ciendo no mantener dependencia,
" relacion, ni sugeccion civil al
" pais de su naturaleza, esplican-
" dole que esto no comprendia las
" relaciones domésticas de familia
" y parentesco que podia conser-
" - var, ni las económicas de bienes
" é intereses; y firmó de que doy
" fé. "

(signature of the party) (signature of the Notary Public)

After which the domiciliatory letter is given to the party, and in the following form.

"Por cuanto (name of the person)
"ha hecho constar por los medios
"correspondientes que profesa la Re-
"-ligion Católica Romana; y con-
"curriendo en él las demas calida-
"-des y circunstancias prevenidas
"en la Real Cedula de 21 de Octubre
"de 1817.

Por tanto al espresado (name)
que es de nacion de estado
de edad de años,
de profesion le concedo
esta Carta de domicilio, con la
cual podrá establecerse en el lugar
de esta Isla que le convenga, e-
-jercer su oficio ó profesion, y go-
zar de todas las gracias y fran-
quicias concedidas por S. M. en la
espresada Real Cédula; debiendo
presentarse con esta Carta á la Co-
mision del Gobierno encargada del
asunto para lo que corresponda, y
valer por el tiempo de cinco años,
pasados los cuales ha de solicitarse
la de naturalizacion, ó usar este
Colono de su libertad de salir de
la Isla, segun le conviniese.
Dada en la Habana, firmada,
sellada, y refrendada por el infras-
crito Secretario de la Capitanía
General, encargado de lo político,
y anotada en su libro correspon-
-diente á de de 18...

(signature of the Capt Genl.)
(ditto of the Political Secretary)

No. 32.

Duplicate.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana December 2d. 1857.

Sir.

I received yesterday your communication of the 12th ult. addressed to the "American Consul "or the Acting American Consul 'at the Havana". You state in the first part of that letter that you have addressed it in that manner, from an apprehension that "Mr Owen may have left Havana before it shall arrive there." As I have had no official notice of my dismissal from office, I have not felt at liberty, though it has been my desire, to leave this city. I observe in your letter that mine of 29th Oct. with its inclosures had been received at your Department. Since that date, I have had the honor to address you, on the subject of Mr Thrashers affair, four communications, on

the 15th 17th 25th & 27th of November, accompanying copies of all the correspondence that has passed between the Capt. General & myself, and Mr Thrasher & myself. Duplicates of the same have also been forwarded, and it is expected that ere this reaches you, those letters & papers will have undergone your examination.

From the information I have been enabled to gather in relation to Mr Thrasher's residence here, I can say, that he first came to the Havana, some 17 years since, (in 1833) when he was a mere youth; that he commenced as a Clerk in mercantile Houses; afterwards became a partner of Charles Tyng Esq. in this city, under the firm of Charles Tyng & Co. ship brokers & Commission Merchants; this partnership was dissolved some three or four years ago; and he went to the United States, where he staid some months, and returned here as agent for a mercantile House in the United States; then he again went to the U. S. and returned. This last return was about the end of 1849 or commencement of 1850: what he was doing was unknown, but it was supposed that he was the correspondent of one or more newspapers in the U. S.; then in the month of July or August 1850, he rented or bought the newspaper called the "Faro Industrial de la Habana". His difficulties to obtain permission to publish the paper are referred to in one of his letters to me, copies of which have been sent.

In the papers sent to you about Mr Thrasher, you will discover all that you wish to know in relation to his arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence, and his final transportation to Spain.

As it is said the Government here founded their right to try him upon the fact of Mr Thrasher's having a letter of domiciliation, (which Mr Thrasher refers to in one

of his letters to me / I send you copies of the Royal orders on the subject of domiciliatory letters; and also copies of the oaths required before such letters are issued, and likewise the form of the letter of domiciliation.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Yr Obt Servt.
(original signed) A. F. Owen.

Hon.ble Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
of the U. S.

Recd 7th Jany Mr Abbot.

Post of Havana
Dec 30 th 1831

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in this City to day. Mr Owen left him several days ago, having the office in Charge of Mr Maitland. As yet I have not had time to look into the affairs of the office, but will write you fully in a few days

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servant
W. L. Shoobridge

Hon Mr Webster
Secretary of State
of the U. S.

Mr. Owen to the Captain-General of Cuba.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, November 23, 1251.

SIR: I have received from Mr. J. S. Thrasher, a communication in writing, which bears date the 22d inst., in which he uses the following language: "Will you make interest with the Captain-General to have my sentence commuted to banishment from the country?"

As the Consul of the United States for Havana, within whose consular jurisdiction Mr. Thrasher is, I respectfully solicit from your Excellency the commutation of the sentence in this case, upon the terms mentioned by Mr. Thrasher, and which I have quoted above. By sending Mr. Thrasher from the country, it will put it out of his power (even if he desired such a thing) to intermeddle with the affairs of Cuba, and I trust it will meet your Excellency's views to accede to this request. If, however, it should not, I desire to request that your Excellency will give directions for a continuance of the kindness which has been shown to Mr. Thrasher since his arrest, imprisonment and trial, and which I assure your Excellency is acknowledged and appreciated by Mr. Thrasher and his friends.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

His Excellency Señor Don JOSE DE LA CONCHA,
Governor and Captain-General of Cuba, &c. &c. &c.

[Translation.]

[SEAL.] POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
Havana, November 25, 1851.

I have received your communication of the 23d instant, giving me a copy of the language used by the convict J. S. Thrasher, in the letter which he has addressed you, and which is as follows:—"Will you make interest with the Captain-General to have my sentence commuted to banishment from the country?"

It is not in my power to accede to this petition, nor yet to comply with the request which you make me, to the same effect, inasmuch as there is no authority vested in me for that purpose, the sentence having already been approved. For a person situated as the petitioner is, no other course is left for him to pursue, in order to obtain the boon which he solicits, but to apply to her Majesty, the Queen, my mistress.

May God preserve you for many years.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

To the CONSUL of the United States.

Mr. Webster to the Consul, or Acting Consul at Havana.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 12, 1851.

SIR:—This letter is addressed as below, from an apprehension that Mr. Owen may have left Havana before it shall arrive there. Its object is

to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Owen's letter of the 29th ultimo, with its accompanying communication, being a letter to him from the Captain-General of the island respecting the arrest and imprisonment of J. S. Thrasher. The friends of Mr. Thrasher have written to this Department on that subject, and there are certain points or questions upon which it would be very desirable to have information. I should be glad to know how long Mr. Thrasher has resided in Havana, and what have been his business and pursuits, and, if practicable, to learn for what alleged offence he has been arrested and imprisoned. From the letter of the Captain-General to Mr. Owen, it may be perhaps inferred that on this latter inquiry information might be obtained by application to the tribunals. This Department will be obliged to you to transmit, at as early a day as possible, all that you can learn respecting this case, and to keep it advised of the progress of the proceedings against Mr. Thrasher.

I am, sir, &c.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To the AMERICAN CONSUL,
Or the acting American Consul at Havana.

Mr. Webster to the Consul, or Acting Consul at Havana.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 28, 1851.

SIR: I wrote you on the 12th instant, respecting the case of Mr. J. S. Thrasher, a copy of which letter I herewith enclose, from the fear that the original may have miscarried. Very various and inconsistent accounts are circulated throughout the country respecting Mr. Thrasher and his case. Some of these accounts represent him as a citizen of the United States who had gone to Havana on affairs of business, and who was there illegally arrested by the Spanish authorities. Others represent him as having resided there but for a short time only; while others, again, say that he went to Havana with his father and family fifteen or twenty years ago; and that the family all settled and became domiciled in the island; that the father set up the business of a baker, which some of the sons have followed, and that none of the family have considered themselves occasional visiters at Havana, or residents there for a short time merely. It is important to know whether Mr. J. S. Thrasher is an American citizen, entitled to all the rights of protection belonging to such a citizen, or whether he has in fact expatriated himself and chosen another government and another home. You will lose no time in doing all you can towards ascertaining the circumstances of the case, and in transmitting the result to this Department.

I am, sir, &c.,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To the AMERICAN CONSUL,
Or the acting American Consul at Havana.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Calderon.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 8, 1851.

SIR: Mr. John S. Thrasher, who is represented to be a citizen of the United States, has recently been tried at Havana on a charge of treason against her Catholic Majesty. This Department has addressed letters to the Consul of the United States there, for the purpose of ascertaining such facts as would be necessary to permit an opinion to be formed, whether he is entitled to the interposition of this Government. No answer to these letters has yet been received. If the proceedings in the case should have been communicated to you by the Captain-General of Cuba, a copy of them would be acceptible to this Department. If you should not have received, and do not shortly expect them, I will thank you to apply to him for them.

I avail myself of this occasion, sir, to offer to you a renewed assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Señor Don A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA, &c., &c.

Mr. Calderon to Mr. Webster.

LEGATION OF SPAIN,
Washington, December 11, 1851.

SIR: The circumstance of the Captain-General of Cuba having recently written to me for my information concerning the proceedings against Mr. John S. Thrasher, enables me to comply with the request conveyed in your letter of the 8th instant. I enclose, therefore, a copy of his Excellency's communication, and avail myself of this occasion, sir, to offer you a renewed assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Translation.]

The Captain-General of Cuba to Mr. Calderon.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND OFFICE OF THE
CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
Havana, November 28, 1851.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: Don J. S. Thrasher, a native of the United States, accused of the crime of high treason or conspiracy, having been tried and sentenced by the tribunal of the military commission, I think it proper that your Excellency should be informed of the course of proceedings to which this trial has given place.

The military commission, as I have said before, has tried Mr. J. S. Thrasher, an American citizen, but for many years domiciled in this island, for the crime of conspiracy against the State, and sentenced him for eight

years at hard labor. As your Excellency will perceive by the subjoined documents, the aforesaid individual, through the medium of the consul, complains: First, that sufficient time was not allowed him to prepare his defence; that the officer of the army who defended him did not consult the lawyers he had selected; and that the advocate whose services that officer availed himself of, did not agree with him as to the mode of conducting the defence. Secondly, that he ought not to have been tried by a military commission in times of peace, and that he could not be charged with treason, as he was a citizen of the United States; and thirdly, that although he is domiciled, he had refused to be naturalized, and that for this reason he had been prohibited from continuing the "Faro," a journal which he had been publishing in this city. Such is the total amount of grievances, reduced to the simplest mode of expression, of which Mr. Thrasher complains. It is extremely easy to reply to them.

The tribunal known by the name of military commission has, like all the rest, certain forms of proceedings previously established by law; these forms are brief, because the nature of the crimes over which it has jurisdiction requires that they should be so; they however afford sufficient guaranty to the persons accused. This brevity of forms requires that the arguments should be short, and that there shall not be any lawyers admitted, to introduce into these trials the same habit of sluggishness which has been carried into the proceedings of common and ordinary suits at law. In the case of Mr. Thrasher, all the forms employed by the military commission have been scrupulously observed. He selected of his own free will whichever officer of the army he preferred, to conduct his defence, and the latter had access to the proceedings whenever he deemed it necessary, took abstracts of the same, conferred with his client, and assisted, as well as Mr. Thrasher, at the trial of the case, and read on the occasion a large manuscript of defence, which the judges had fully taken into consideration when they pronounced his sentence.

I do not know whether that officer did or did not consult with the lawyer selected by Mr. Thrasher, and I am likewise ignorant of the fact, whether the individual who was entrusted with the confidence of the former conferred with the latter as to the means of defence; but even if this had been the case, inasmuch as lawyers are not admitted to plead in these trials, the officer designated by the accused having to discharge the duty of conducting the defence, any consultation with advocates on the part of the latter is a spontaneous act, for his own better information, and he may therefore select whom he prefers best. Above all, the most conclusive proof in justification of this tribunal is the publicity which is given to all its acts. The trial of Mr. Thrasher's case was witnessed by himself, by the consul of the United States, and by an immense concourse of people, who bear unanimous witness to the scrupulous exactness with which all the forms were observed, as well as to the freedom and amplitude of defence granted to the accused, and to the mildness of the punishment imposed, considering the nature of his crime. It is said that he ought not to have been tried by a military commission in times of peace. This is an error which probably owes its origin to the name by which this tribunal is designated. The military commission established in this island since the year 1825, is a common and ordinary tribunal for the trial of such crimes as may be committed against the State. It was therefore the only authority competent to pass judgment upon Mr. Thrasher, who stood accused of conspi-

racy, and the latter could not have been tried by any other tribunal without manifest violation of the laws by which we are governed. Mr. Thrasher, who was formerly editor of the Faro, a literary, political, and domestic paper, could not have been ignorant of the truth of this assertion and having offended against the State, he knowingly subjected himself to the jurisdiction of the military commission. It is added, that as a citizen of the United States he could not have been indicted for treason. This is so singular a doctrine, that I ought not to stop to refute it. I will do so, nevertheless; not without previously remarking, that if Mr. Thrasher considers this doctrine a rightful one, there can be nothing strange, in fact, in his having become a conspirator. "Protection is due to foreigners," says James Kent, in his Commentaries on American Law, vol. I., p. 35, "but they are bound to obey the laws of the country, and are amenable to its tribunals for infractions of the law." If in the United States foreigners are bound to respect the laws, and in case of their violating those laws they are liable to be tried and punished by the tribunals of the country, what right has Mr. Thrasher to expect, in his capacity of American citizen, to be beyond the reach of the law which in this country is applied for the punishment of traitors? What would become of public tranquillity if foreigners were permitted to enter into conspiracies unrestrained? On the 27th of October, 1795, a treaty was concluded between Spain and the United States, in the seventh article of which Mr. Thrasher pretends to find matter to sustain his complaints. It runs thus: "And in all cases of detention or arrest for debts contracted or offences committed by any citizen or subject of one of the contracting parties, within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and *according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases.*" Consequently, American citizens are here responsible in the same way that Spanish subjects are responsible in the United States, for the offences or crimes which they may commit, and that responsibility is rendered effective by the tribunals, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. Is there, by chance, any greater offence or crime than that of treason? The American who conspires to overthrow the government of this country—who repays the hospitality and protection which it has extended to him by endeavoring to destroy it—is therefore bound to answer before the tribunal for the offence which by so doing he may have committed, according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. And which is the tribunal, (I return again to demonstrate the competency of the military commission,) and what has been the course of proceedings adopted in Mr. Thrasher's case, which is one of conspiracy against the State? The military commission and its forms of proceedings, which have been scrupulously observed in his trial. Hence he has no cause either to repel the charge of treason, or to pretend that he ought to have been tried by other judges, or to have gone through a different course of proceedings than that which was pursued.

It is true, that by this very article the parties interested are allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents or factors as they may judge proper; and it may be that Mr. Thrasher has inferred from these words in the article in question, that he had a right to select an advocate. But who is there so ignorant as not to know that these words have reference to such matters or suits at law, in which such functionaries are required by the established course of proceedings? There are cases which need the

instrumentality of agents or factors, and others which require the intervention of advocates, attorneys and notaries. The article provides, that whenever either of the parties require such aid, the selection of the individual shall belong to the Spanish subject in the United States, and, in Spain, to the American citizen. But when the course of proceedings usually pursued in such cases forbids the intervention of advocates, attorneys and notaries, as it is the case with the military commission, in regard to all crimes of conspiracy over which it has jurisdiction, there is no selection, and no right to that effect can possibly exist. The forms of proceedings in this court do indeed require the intervention of an officer to conduct the defence; the accused has a right to employ one, and let Mr. Thrasher say whether, in the exercise of this right, he was not perfectly free.

I likewise enclose to your Excellency the written opinion which I solicited from the Royal Court of Judicature (Real Audiencia Pretorial) of this place, asking to be informed as to the true meaning of the above-mentioned article of the treaty; which paper will show to your Excellency that the article is only applicable to civil affairs and not to criminal matters, in regard to which foreigners are obliged to submit to the jurisdiction of the country where they live.

Let it be granted by all means, (and I will now reply to the last of his unfounded complaints) that Mr. Thrasher has not been naturalized in this country; what will he gain by that? Even if he were simply an American citizen he could not better his position; for, as it has already been shown, he was as such obliged to respect our laws, and his infraction of those laws rendered him amenable to the tribunals which have been established for punishing the same. But Mr. Thrasher was something more than simply an American citizen, for he had become domiciled in the island. In order that your Excellency may the better understand the duties appertaining to his position as a domiciled foreigner, I will state that, according to our laws, there are three classes of foreigners; viz: transient, domiciled and naturalized. The first named are entitled to protection and are bound to obey the laws in the manner hitherto specified. Those of the second class may acquire property with an exemption of taxes and excise duties, and exercise certain callings and professions; but in return they are obliged to take the oath of allegiance and vassalage before the governor, promising to obey the laws and the general regulations of the Indies, to which all Spaniards are subject. And those of the third class enjoy the same rights, and are bound by the same obligations as the natives.

Such are the provisions of the first, second, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the royal decree of October 21, 1817.

Having given this explanation, your Excellency will easily perceive that, even if Mr. Thrasher had been considered simply in the light of a foreigner, he had no right to complain as has been shown, in consequence of having been tried and sentenced as a conspirator by the military commission. How much greater the cause for considering his complaints as unfounded, when it is remembered that he was a domiciled foreigner. In assuming this character of his own free will, he swore to be faithful to our government; and in return he enjoyed certain rights and privileges, which as simply a foreigner he could not have possessed. Will Mr. Thrasher still say that he cannot be charged with treason? The fact of his having been compelled to discontinue the publication of the "Faro" for want of natu-

ralization, is of no importance. It has already been said that domiciled foreigners are allowed to exercise certain callings and professions, and those that are naturalized, all. Among the former, the privilege of publishing political newspapers is not and could not be comprised without manifest danger to public security. Nor is this privilege granted to all Spaniards now, because the circumstances of this island require that the government should exercise the utmost circumspection on this point. How then could that privilege have been extended to domiciled foreigners, and much less to a citizen of that country whence the piratical expeditions had sailed?

I think that what I have said, together with such other reflections as cannot fail to present themselves to the enlightened mind of your Excellency, will suffice, undoubtedly, to give ample satisfaction to all the reclamations which the government of the Union may address to you on the subject; reminding you, moreover, that this is the first case of the kind that has occurred in this island, and that it relates to an individual who has been for a long time branded by public opinion as the instigator and promoter of conspiracies for the purpose of overthrowing the order of things, being notoriously known as the correspondent of filibuster journals published in the United States, and for being connected with all those that are disaffected towards the government. Even his own countrymen acknowledge the justice of the sentence, since his revolutionary sentiments and tendencies were manifest to all.

God preserve you, &c.,

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

The most excellent, the MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
of her Majesty, in Washington.

[Translation.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND OFFICE OF THE
CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
October 20, 1851.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR:—It being proper, in order to subserve the best interests of her Majesty, that, in all such cases where the seventh article of the treaty of friendship between her Majesty and the republic of the United States, signed at San Lorenzo el Rial, on the 27th October, 1795, is applicable, in regard to citizens of said republic, there should not be the slightest difficulty as to the proper mode of proceeding, it has appeared to me, that it would be expedient to obtain the considered opinion of the royal court of judicature, by means of which, besides imparting to me the true meaning of the article aforesaid, I also desire to be informed, whether, in case of any criminal proceedings being instituted against any native of the United States for the crime of treason, who may be domiciled, or a resident of this island, the provisions of that same article can give occasion for any pretext to change the natural order of things, in the established forms of the permanent, executive, military commission, to which tribunal belongs the jurisdiction over all such crimes.

God, etc.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COURT OF JUDICATURE,
(*Audiencia Pretorial.*)

Doc. No. 10.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COURT
OF JUDICATURE OF HAVANA,
October 20, 1851.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR:—I place into the hands of your excellency a certified copy of the declarations made by the Fiscals, and the unanimous opinion of the royal court of judicature, in pursuance to your excellency's request to that effect, relative to the application of the seventh article of the treaty of friendship between her Majesty and the republic of the United States, in regard to the subjects of said republic, which is my reply to your communication mentioned above.

God, etc.

Most excellent sir,

PEDRO PIZARRO.

Havana, October 20, 1851.

MOST ESTEEMED SIR: The Fiscals beg leave to state—His lordship, the president, with a view of avoiding any difficulties in the mode of proceeding, wishes to know the opinion of this royal court of judicature in regard to the true meaning of the seventh article of the treaty of friendship between her Majesty and the republic of the United States, signed at San Lorenzo el Real, on the 27th of October, 1795; and, especially, if in case of any proceedings being instituted, for the crime of treason, against any native of the United States who may be domiciled, or a resident of this island, whether that article could give occasion for pretext, on the part of any person, to change the natural order of things in the established forms of the permanent, executive, military commission of this place, which is the compêtent tribunal of the country for taking cognizance of such crimes. The Fiscals can very easily satisfy, on their part, the wishes of the president; first, making a few remarks, in regard to the class of foreigners who may, in general, reside among us at the present time. And if the Fiscals have to refer to the actual state of things, it is because, in former times, no foreigners were allowed access to the Indies; while, at the present day, since the introduction of immunities in trade and the admission of all kinds of people, the subjects of other nations constitute already a very considerable portion of our society. The latter may be divided into three classes, or be simply designated as *transient*, or *domiciled*, or *naturalized*.

The first mentioned preserve many ties with the country whence they came; but in the peninsula they enjoy certain alien privileges, because this was suited to the relations of the mother country, with the nations to which they belonged. In the Indies there are no such alien privileges, because they were derived from treaties which had not been extended to these colonies; and, on that account, here they are subject to the laws of the country, and liable to be tried before the local tribunals by their respective judges. And it is not here alone that these regulations are in force; for, it may well be said that it is a principle of the common law of nations, that a foreigner of this class ought to be punished where he commits a crime, and to be formally tried before he receives that punishment. If all communities did not possess this right, they would be in want of a great conservative element, inasmuch as they might be warred against by foreigners, without

having any means of defence within themselves. If a foreigner of the class called transient, commits the crime of treason in these regions, he cannot avoid being amenable to the regular tribunals which ought to take cognizance, and which do exercise jurisdiction over this species of crimes. The other class of foreigners is that which is denominated *domiciled;* and these, in order to become entitled to such a character, are obliged to declare their intention of establishing themselves in the island, to profess the Roman Catholic religion; and then the name of the individual, that of his country, his family and profession, are formally registered; before the letter of domicile is issued to him, he must take the *oath* of *allegiance* and *submission*, promising *to obey the laws and ordinances, to which all Spaniards are amenable,* according to the provisions of the fourth article of the royal decree of October 21, 1817, relative to the increase of the white population in the island. Domiciled foreigners, therefore, are subject to the laws and ordinances; and with regard to the class styled *naturalized* foreigners, the Fiscals have little or nothing to say, because the latter have broken asunder all the ties which bound them to the land of their birth, and are looked upon and considered as Spaniards in the full legal acceptation of that term.

This classification being established, it will be easy now to solve the question which has been proposed by the President, seeing that the seventh article of the treaty alluded to respects those conservative principles which have already been pointed out, and can fully elucidate the same, in case any doubt should exist in regard to them; the article says, "that in all cases of seizure, detention or arrest for debts contracted or offences committed by any citizen or subject of one of the contracting parties within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases." By the very language of this treaty, according to the article itself, and in the opinion of the Fiscals, foreigners are amenable to the competent tribunals, without there being any occasion for changing the regular course of proceedings, or for infringing upon any of the forms. The article allows also citizens and subjects of both parties to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors as they may judge proper in all their affairs, and the latter are likewise allowed free access to the proceedings in the trial of causes, and to be present at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited during said trials. The treaty is properly worded, because, in civil matters, foreigners are never prohibited from employing such advocates and agents as they may think fit, nor the latter from interfering in those actions where their presence is required; and this is likewise the case in criminal trials; in the latter, however, there is a particular course of proceedings; in cases of high treason, there is a military process which, although complete and open, upon the whole does never allow the interference of attorneys and advocates, because, on such occasions, there is substituted in lieu of these, the intervention of a person to conduct the defence, designated by the culprit, and this defender has certain powers defined by the law, time and occasion to present himself, and to discharge his obligations; and it is very certain that, among us, no foreigner can be deprived of this legal guaranty.

In the military courts of judicature, *this is the regular course of proceedings pursued in similar cases;* to which, according to the provision of the seventh article, citizens of the United States who commit crimes of high trea-

son in this country must submit. On the other side, Spanish subjects will be tried in the North American confederacy, by the tribunals of that country, and in conformity with the laws and ordinances which are in force there; because the treaty is reciprocal, and the law applicable alike to the subjects and citizens of either of the contracting parties. This is the natural and true meaning of the seventh article, which grants the same right to North American citizens that belong in substance to the Spanish citizen, viz:—that of being tried by the constituted tribunal of the country, and according to the ordinary course of proceedings defined by the laws and royal ordinances, without any one having the least right to change the order of things in the established forms of the permanent, executive, military commission of this island, and this the royal court of judicature considers as the most suitable reply that could be given to the inquiries of the Governor President.

ALANETA OLIVARES, revised.—Let the opinion of the court asked by the President, which entirely agrees with the statement made by the Fiscals, be issued, together with a certified copy of their opinion and of this decree. The same were accordingly signed and revised by the judges whose names appear in the margin, in Havana, the 20th of October, 1851. It is signed by the President Carbonell, Messrs. Birelta, Escorsura, Ochor, Oses, Antonio Maria del Rio.

The above is a true copy of the originals which are on file concerning the matter to which they relate, and to which I testify: and in pursuance of the order contained in the above decree, I caused these presents to be drawn out in Havana, on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. ANTONIO MARIA DEL RIO.

To the most Excellent PRESIDENT, GOVERNOR and CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Barringer.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
[No. 50.] *Washington, December* 13, 1851.

SIR: The object of this despatch is to call your attention particularly to the case of John S. Thrasher, a native-born citizen of the United States, but for some years past a resident in Havana, and there lately tried for high treason, or conspiracy, convicted and sentenced to eight years confinement at hard labor, and sent to Spain in execution of that sentence. He has respectable friends and connexions in the United States, who feel much interest for him, and who have pressed his case upon the consideration of this department, earnestly invoking the interposition of the Government in his behalf.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Thrasher has made no communication whatever to this department respecting the circumstances of his case, so as to enable us to see what are the precise grounds of his complaint. We have used all the means in our power to learn the particulars, as you will perceive, by copies of two letters addressed by this department to the American Consul at Havana. To these letters we have received as yet no answer. A despatch on this subject was prepared for you some days ago, but before it was delivered to the messenger, a communication was received from Mr. Calderon, her Majesty's plenipotentiary here, communicating a copy of a

letter of the Governor-General of Cuba to him, and also an opinion of the Court Real Audiencia Pretorias (Royal Court of Judicature) upon the construction of the seventh article of the Treaty between the United States and Spain. The translation of these documents has necessarily caused some delay. You will perceive that the Spanish authorities of the island represent that Mr. Thrasher had been long a resident in Havana; had become domiciled there, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the Spanish crown; and therefore, as they suppose, was answerable to the ordinary tribunals of the country for any criminal act committed by him.

This causes it to be the more regretted that he has made no communication to the Government of his own case, as he understands it. He has indeed addressed a general letter of remonstrance, through the press, to the Government and people of the United States, and this is all we hear from him personally. Nevertheless, his case has been thought deserving of attention, and there is a disposition in the Government to do all which may be proper in his behalf. If the official account of the Spanish authorities be correct, Mr. Thrasher appears to have expatriated himself, and to have become, at least for the time, a subject of the crown of Spain. He had chosen a new government and a new home; and so long as he chose to remain under the authority and protection of that government, he would seem to have little right to set up against it any immunity, founded on his original and native character as a citizen of the United States. There is no doubt that any one who chooses to reside in a country is bound to conform to its laws, and is amenable to its tribunals for their violation. The more especially, if he has promised subjection and obedience to those laws, and taken an oath of allegiance to the sovereign power.

Mr. Thrasher's friends insist, nevertheless, that on his trial he was deprived of certain privileges secured to citizens of the United States by the seventh article of our treaty with Spain, of 1795. But it may be doubtful, whether, after having sworn allegiance to the Spanish government, he can longer claim the privileges and immunities of an American citizen. In the United States, as you know, the oath of allegiance is the consummation of the proceedings by which a foreigner born becomes a citizen of this country, and renounces all allegiance to any foreign government. It may be doubtful, also, whether, if he were to be regarded in all respects as an American citizen, the provisions of the seventh article of the treaty of 1795 have been violated in his case.

Probably, under existing circumstances, the most useful course for the Government of the United States to pursue, in his behalf, and in order to obtain his release, is to make the same application for him which has been made in favor of the persons connected with the expedition of Lopez, who have in like manner been sent to Spain. His case, however, is certainly less flagrant than theirs. They were violent invaders, proceeding to Cuba with arms in their hands, to make war upon the Spanish government and people. He, at most, could be only guilty of some connivance or secret countenance of these unlawful proceedings; and, as his friends represent the matter, his conduct was principally instigated, not so much by sympathy with the invaders in their general objects, as by a desire to minister to their necessities. You will perceive, therefore, that his case is one more fit for a lenient consideration than that of those with whom the project of invasion originated, and who were made prisoners in attempting its forcible ex-

ecution. You will present this point as fully as may be to the consideration of the Queen's government, and urge it with earnestness.

In the instructions of this department, No. 48, considerations were presented which it was hoped would prevail on that government to release those persons who had been taken prisoners in the expedition of Lopez. The expectation that such a release would be ordered, is now a good deal strengthened by information which the Department has received that those of the prisoners who were British subjects have already been liberated.

Mr. Thrasher is represented as an amiable and intelligent man, and his friends think that he could have intended to do no more than to administer relief to the necessities of the prisoners. We cannot judge of this because we had neither any proof nor any statement of the particular acts, in which the alleged treason or conspiracy consisted. But however this may be, you will present to her Catholic Majesty's government in as strong a manner as may be consistent with propriety, the expediency of pardoning him with the rest, so that nothing may remain in the form of lingering punishment of an individual to keep alive the recollections of occurrences equally lamented by both governments. The unthinking and imprudent have been most severely admonished by events; those who violated the law have seen that punishment always awaits such violation, and we may be allowed to hope that the exercise on the part of her Majesty's government of forbearance and clemency, will not tend to encourage criminal enterprises in future.

Her Majesty's government cannot doubt the motives which have actuated that of the United States in preventing and repressing, to the utmost of its power, these invasions of Spanish territories. It cannot doubt its full and perfect disposition to fulfill all its obligations, and to maintain with Spain the most friendly relations. And the President directs me to say, that he hopes that her Majesty's government, being thus fully assured of the entire good faith of that of the United States, will willingly listen to the suggestions which I have been directed to make in behalf of all the prisoners; and I repeat, with a still more strengthened conviction, the sentiment which I expressed in my despatch No. 48, that the restoration of perfect harmony and solid and durable peace between the two countries; will be aided and promoted by the release of all these miserable men from further imprisonment.

With a view to its safety and despatch, this instruction is sent to you by a special bearer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

DANIEL M. BARRINGER, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c., Madrid.

32d Congress, 1st Session. [H. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 14.

JOHN S. THRASHER.

[See Document No. 10, of this Session.]

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

TRANSMITTING

Further information respecting the imprisonment, &c., of John S. Thrasher.

JANUARY 2, 1852.
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, *January* 2, 1852.

To the House of Representatives:

As a further answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th ultimo, calling for information respecting the imprisonment, trial, and sentence of John S. Thrasher, in the island of Cuba, I transmit another report from the Secretary of State.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 31, 1851.

The Secretary of State has the honor to lay before the President a copy of two letters, and of their enclosures, from Allen F. Owen, late consul of the United States, at Havana, which have been received at this Department since its report to the President, of the 23d instant, upon the subject of the imprisonment, trial, and sentence of John S. Thrasher.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Hamilton, *Print.*

Doc. No. 14.

LIST OF PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, TO THE PRESIDENT, OF THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1851.

Mr. Owen to Mr. Webster, December 2, 1851.
Royal order of July 12, 1791. (Translation.)
Royal order of October 21, 1817. (Translation.)
Form of the oath on receiving the domiciliatory letter. (Translation.)
Form of domiciliatory letter. (Translation.)
Mr. Owen to Mr. Webster, December 2, 1851.
Mr. Thrasher "To the Government of the United States, and my fellow citizens," November 21, 1851.

[No. 32.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, December 2, 1851.

SIR: I received, yesterday, your communication of the 12th ultimo, addressed to the "American consul, or the acting American consul, at the Havana." You state in the first part of that communication, that you "have addressed it in that manner from an *apprehension that Mr. Owen may have left Havana before it shall arrive there.*" As I have had no *official* notice of my dismissal from office, *I have not felt at liberty, though it has been my desire,* to leave this city.

I observe in your letter that mine of the 29th October, with its enclosures, had been received at your Department since that date. I have had the honor to address you, on the subject of Mr. Thrasher's affair, four communications, on the 15th, 17th, 25th, and 27th November, accompanying copies of all the correspondence that has passed between the Captain-General and myself, and Mr. Thrasher's communications to me. Duplicates of the same have also been forwarded, and it is expected, ere this reaches you, those letters and papers will have undergone your examination.

From the information I have been enabled to gather in relation to Mr. Thrasher's residence here, I can say, that he first came to the Havana about seventeen years since, (1833,) when he was a mere youth; that he commenced as a clerk in mercantile houses; afterwards became a partner of a Mr. Charles Tyng, under the firm of Charles Tyng & Co., shipbrokers and commission merchants; this partnership was dissolved some three or four years ago, and he went to the United States, where he remained some months, and returned here as agent for a mercantile house in the United States; then he returned to the States, and again came back to Havana. This last return was about the end of 1849, or commencement of 1850. What business he did at this time was unknown, but it was supposed that *he was a correspondent of one or more newspapers in the United States.* Then in the month of July or August, 1850, he rented or bought the newspaper called the "Faro Industrial de la Habana." His difficulties to obtain permission to publish the paper are referred to in one of his letters to me, copies of which have been sent.

In the papers sent to you about Mr. Thrasher, you will discover all that you wish to know in relation to his arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence, and his final transportation to Spain.

As it is said the government here founded their right to try Mr. Thrasher upon the fact of his having a domiciliatory letter, (which Mr. Thrasher refers to in one of his letters to me,) I send you copies of the royal orders on the subject of domiciliatory letters, and also copies of the oaths required before such letters are issued, and likewise the form of the letter of domiciliation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State of the United States.

[Received December 26, 1851.]

Doc. No. 14.

[Translation.]

Law 8th, established by Royal order of 12th July, 1791. Title second.

"In pursuance of the foregoing, the present decree is issued, for the purpose of settling the rules of conduct to be observed towards all foreigners, according to their different capacities of domiciled or transient. Inasmuch as domiciled foreigners must be Catholics, and take the oath of fidelity to the Catholic religion and to my sovereignty, before a court of justice, renouncing all alien privileges, and abjuring all relation, union and dependency to the country of their nativity, and promising not to avail themselves of the protection of the latter, nor of its ambassadors, ministers or consuls; all of which, under penalty of the galleys, imprisonment to hard labor, or absolute expulsion from these realms, and confiscation of their property, according to the condition of the individual and the nature of the transgression; and transient foreigners shall be notified that they are not to remain in the Royal District (corte) without license, which they must obtain through the Department of State, within the period of time which may be specified to them; all of which shall be done, according to the object and condition of each individual, though limiting said license to a short period of time, in proportion as necessity and peremptory circumstances may require.

Those who announce themselves as transient foreigners, shall also be notified, that without becoming domiciled, they cannot exercise the liberal arts, nor be engaged in mechanical pursuits, in these my realms; and that, consequently, they cannot be merchants nor sellers of anything whatever, nor tailors, costumers, wig-makers, shoemakers, nor physicians, surgeons, architects, etc., unless a license to that effect, or express order from me, shall previously have been issued: this prohibition comprising also the inability, on their part, to perform the functions of servants and dependents to any of my vassals and subjects in these dominions. Persons thus circumstanced shall be allowed fifteen days time to leave the Royal District, and two months to pass out of the boundaries of these my realms, or they must renounce, within said period of fifteen days, all alien privileges, become naturalized, and take the required oath, subjecting themselves to the penalties above mentioned."

Royal order of October 21st, 1817, Act 24th.

"At the expiration of the five years, on the foreign colonists desiring to become naturalized, they shall apply to the Government, each with his domiciliatory letter, and declare their willingness to bind themselves to remain perpetually in the Island. The government shall institute the necessary inquiries, and on its being proved that they passed the proper qualifications, of five years of uninterrupted residence, landed property, or vocation, they shall be admitted to take the oath of naturalization, by which they must promise fidelity to the Catholic religion, to the king and to the laws, renouncing all alien privileges of protection and others, and promising to preserve no dependency, relation, or civil allegiance to the country of their nativity, with the understanding that this does not include the domestic relations, or intercourse with the family or relatives of the individual naturalized, nor management of his property or interests, which all adopted citizens of foreign birth will be at liberty to preserve."

In conformity with the foregoing royal orders, when a foreigner wishes to settle in the Island, he must, before the expiration of three months, take out a domiciliatory letter, (*carta de domicilio.*) Licenses being required to travel on the Island, none are granted to foreigners that have not the "cartas," but for fifteen days, at the expiration of which, they must return to the place where the travelling licenses were granted. Before a *carta de domicilio* is issued by the Government, the party applying for it must give his name, and those of his parents, state the place of his nativity, and his trade or occupation, and also if he brought any property into the Island. He must make oath of his being a Roman Catholic, and that his parents were of the same religion. After which he takes the following oath before the notary public, and subscribes it:

Form of the oath taken before the Notary Public, on receiving the Domiciliatory Letter.

"In continuation of the above, the aforesaid individual (name of the party) was admitted to take the oath, in virtue of which he promised fidelity to the Catholic religion, to her Majesty, and to the laws renouncing all alien privileges, and all title to protection as a foreigner,—pledging himself to preserve no dependency, relation, or civil allegiance to the country of their nativity, with the understanding that this does not include the domestic relations to his family and relatives, which he is at liberty to preserve, nor the management of his property or interests. The above was signed by him; to which I bear witness."

(Signature of the party.)
(Signature of the Notary Public.)

After which the domiciliatory letter is given to the party, and in the following form:

Form of Domiciliatory Letter.

"Inasmuch as (name of the party) has given evidence, through the medium prescribed, that he professes the Roman Catholic religion, and, being in possession of the other requisites and qualifications prescribed in the royal decree of October 21, 1817, therefore I grant this letter of domicil to the aforesaid (name) who is a native of ——, of the condition ——, aged ——, by profession ——; in virtue of which letter he will be at liberty to establish himself, wherever he thinks proper, in this island; exercise his calling or profession; and enjoy all the privileges and immunities granted by his Majesty in the aforesaid royal decree: it being incumbent upon him to present himself, with this letter, before the commissioners of the government, who have charge of the matter, for whatever may require to be done in the premises; said letter being good for the period of five years, at the expiration of which the naturalization papers must be asked for, or said colonist use his freedom to depart from the island, according as he may think proper to do.

Given in Havana. Signed, sealed, and countersigned by the undersigned, secretary to the Captain-General, and charged with the affairs of the Political Department, and entered by him in the proper book, on the ———, of 18—."

(Signature of the Governor and Captain-General.)
(Signature of the Political Secretary.)

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, December 2, 1851.

SIR: I herewith have the honor to enclose a paper written and signed by Mr. J. S. Thrasher.

His friend, a Mr. Charles Tyng, informed me he had already forwarded two copies (to newspaper editors in the United States,) of this production. What you will think of *such a paper* it is not for *me* to say, but I must do myself the justice to inform you, that *I* should not have *thought* of sending it, except at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Thrasher, whose request *I do not feel at liberty to decline.*

You will observe that Mr. Thrasher has "*solemnly affirmed*, that he *never had any connexion with the parties who invaded this island*," &c. *If this be true*, he has been *unfortunate*, and has done himself *great injustice*; for I believe I have not heard a person of *respectability* and *candor* speak upon the subject, who has not said that he believed Mr. Thrasher was *very deeply implicated* in the *affair* of the invasion of the island.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State of the United States.

[Received December 26, 1851.]

IN A DUNGEON OF THE PUNTA CASTLE,
Havana, November 21, 1851.

To the Government of the United States, and to my fellow-citizens:

An American citizen, deprived of liberty and denied justice, respectfully begs leave to lay before you the following facts and appeal:

Upon landing from the steamer Georgia on the 16th October last, I was suddenly, and without previous accusation, arrested and taken to the office of the police. On searching my person and that of a gentleman who accompanied me, no papers or letters of any kind were found upon either of us. We were then taken to the hotel where I boarded, accompanied by the chief of police, who demanded to be shown my room. On ascertaining that I had no room there, we were taken to my residence and all my papers seized. The gentleman who was with me was then put at liberty. Myself and all my books and papers were taken to the residence of one of the police commissaries, where four days were occupied by two government interpreters in reading my letters.

On the 21st October, I was thrown into a dungeon of the city prison, and all communication with any person strictly prohibited. On the 25th, I was removed to my present dungeon, and the fiscal of the military tribunal made his appearance and began a judicial examination. On the 26th ultimo this was continued, and then I saw no one until the 4th instant, when the question was proceeded with, and on the 6th I was again questioned and *finally informed that I was accused of treason.* At the same time I was required to select one from a list of officers that was presented to me, who should conduct my defence. Not knowing any of them, I chose at random, supposing he would consult with me and with my legal advisers, as is

usual in such cases, in regard to my defence. On the 7th instant, I was, for the first time, allowed to see my friends, and to consult with them as to the best course to pursue.

I conferred with our consul, and he passed several communications in my behalf to the government here, all of which have been utterly disregarded and not replied to. On the 11th, I was informed that I was to be brought up the next day *for sentence.* I immediately wrote to my nominal defender, requesting him to come at once to consult with me, and to bring with him the proceedings, which are in writing. He replied, *verbally*, that he would come in the afternoon. *He did not come*, and I extended at once a protest against the proceedings, alleging that I had not been heard, and that neither myself nor my legal advisers had been consulted for a proper defence. I sent this to the president of the military commission that night, who refused to receive it, saying, it could only be admitted by the Captain-General.

The American consul, Mr. Owen, as soon as informed of this, proceeded to the palace and protested against sentence being pronounced, as I had not been heard in defence. In the morning, my nominal defender came to my prison to inform me that he had been allowed by the court *only twenty-four hours to prepare my defence; that he had been occupied until that moment examining the proceedings, which are voluminous, and that within an hour he must return them to the fiscal.*

On the 12th I was taken before a court-martial, composed of a brigadier-general and six officers of the army. The testimony and proceedings were read before I was brought into court, which is contrary to law and to custom, and when brought in I was asked *what I had to say to the charges against me.* I replied, *I had not been furnished with a copy of the charges;* that I had been denied access to the proceedings and testimony; that my nominal defender had neither consulted with me nor with my counsel, and that I now asked that my protest and petition for stay of proceedings should be admitted. I was told by the president of the court that it should be considered. I was then removed to my dungeon, and heard nothing more of the proceedings until to-day, when I have been formally notified that *I have been sentenced to eight years labor in chains at Ceuta, in Africa, with payment of costs.*

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the impropriety of bringing me before a court-martial in a time of profound peace; on the injustice of sentencing me without a hearing; on the utter contempt of international law, civil rights and treaty stipulations in my trial; or upon the wilful disregard of the constitution and rules of the very court which has assumed a jurisdiction over me without right, has tried me without a crime, and has sentenced me without a defence.

The government that has the power and the will to commit these acts is beyond the reach of reason, and my only resource is to appeal to the *physical* power of our own government for that protection which its *moral* power has not been able to extend to me; and to ask from my fellow-countrymen such countenance as will encourage the Executive in the manifestation of firmness, and carry some appreciation of national rights and national duties to the hearts of the unscrupulous rulers of Cuba.

I solemnly affirm that I have never had any connexion with the parties which have invaded this island, and that the only grounds for hatred to me,

on the part of this government and Spanish portion of the population here, are that I am an American; that I refused to abjure my nationality one year since, when required by this government to do so, or abandon the business I was then engaged in; that I succored, so far as I was able, those of my unfortunate countrymen who were captives here; and that in the court I had the independent spirit (they call it audacity) to rely upon my innocence and my rights as an American citizen.

Having been denied justice, I now ask at the hands of the American government and the American people that liberty of which I am so iniquitously deprived. All the horrors of the Spanish galleys are before me, and my only hopes are in the sympathies of my countrymen and the prompt action of our national government.

J. S. THRASHER.

States, to learn that, by removing to this country, they had not transferred their allegiance from the governments of which they were originally subjects, to this Government? And, on the other hand, what would be the condition of this country and its Government, if the sovereigns of Europe from whose dominions they have emigrated, were supposed to have still a right to interpose to protect such inhabitants against the penalties which might be justly incurred by them, in consequence of their violation of the laws of the United States? In questions on this subject, the chief point to be considered is the *animus manendi*, or intention of continued residence; and this must be decided by reasonable rules and the general principles of evidence.

If it sufficiently appear, that the intention of removing was to make a permanent settlement, or a settlement for an indefinite time, the right of domicil is acquired by a residence even of a few days.

It is undoubtedly true, that an American citizen who goes into a foreign country, although he owes local and temporary allegiance to that country is yet, if he performs no other act changing his condition, entitled to the protection of his own government; and if, without the violation of any municipal law, he should be treated unjustly, he would have a right to claim that protection, and the interposition of the American Government in his favor, would be considered as a justifiable interposition. But his situation is completely changed, when, by his own act, he has made himself the subject of a foreign power. And a person found residing in a foreign country is presumed to be there *animo manendi*, or with the purpose of remaining; and to relieve himself of the character which this presumption fixes upon him, he must show that his residence was only temporary, and accompanied all the while with a fixed and definite intention of returning. If in that country, he engages in trade and business, he is considered, by the law of nations, as a merchant of that country; nor is the presumption rebutted by the residence of his wife and family in the country from which he came.† This is the doctrine as laid down by the United States courts. And it has been decided that "a Spanish merchant who came to the United States, and continued to reside here and carry on trade, after the breaking out of war between Spain and Great Britain, is to be considered an American merchant, although the trade could be lawfully carried on by a Spanish subject only." But the necessity of any presumption in Mr. Thrasher's case is entirely removed, if, in fact, he actually took out letters of domiciliation, in order to enable him to transact business such as a Spanish subject or a domiciliated foreigner can alone transact, and actually swore allegiance to the Spanish crown.

For the purpose of showing the mode by which foreigners are domiciled in the island of Cuba, and the duties thereby imposed upon them, and also, by what means they obtain the ultimate right of naturalization, I have thought it worth while to quote at length a translation of the royal decree of January 17, 1815, and also the royal colonization decree of October 21, 1817. It is understood that no change has been made by royal decrees in the requirements of the Spanish law of domicil and naturalization since the last of those periods.

"All foreigners belonging to powers and countries that are friendly to me, who may wish to establish themselves, or who may already be established in the island of Cuba, must produce suitable evidence before the government of said island, that they profess the Roman Catholic religion; and, without this indispensable qualification, they will not be allowed to become domiciled there; but my vassals, in these dominions, and those in-

habiting the Indies, need not be compelled to certify to this effect, inasmuch as, in regard to them, there can be no doubt upon this point."

"Those foreigners, who shall be admitted conformably to the provisions of the foregoing article, shall take the oath of allegiance and vassalage before the Governor, by which they shall promise to obey the general laws and ordinances of the Indies, to which all Spaniards are amenable."

"At the expiration of the first five years of residence in the island, on the part of foreign colonists, and on their contracting then the obligation to remain there perpetually, they shall be allowed all the rights and privileges of naturalization, equally with such children as they may have brought with them, or who may have been born to them in the aforesaid island, in order that the same may consequently be allowed to hold honorable offices, both civil and military, according to the talents of each individual."

The same decree also provides that "a foreigner may reside in Cuba for the period of three months, without letters of domicil," but that on his remaining there, without such letters, beyond the time specified, "he becomes guilty of disobedience to the laws, and amenable to such just punishment, as after a close examination of the cause may be imposed upon him."

Upon the same subject, and in corroboration of the above, the Royal Colonization Decree of October 21st, 1817, says, "that letters of domicil shall be issued to any foreign colonist, who professes the Roman Catholic religion, and takes the oath of allegiance, by means of which, during five years of residence, it shall be optional with him either to return to his old country, or to present himself before the Superior Magistrate, at the expiration of those five years, for the purpose of obtaining his *naturalization papers*, which will be granted to him without any great formality, in order that, on being thus naturalized, he may enjoy all the rights and privileges appertaining to Spaniards, as well as his sons and legitimate descendants."

On the 6th of March, 1818, the Governor-General, in view of the above mentioned Royal Decree of October 21st, 1817, issued a Bando Real, in which it is provided, that, "in the absence of the requisite qualification, in regard to the profession of the Catholic faith, the fact shall be noted down in the letter of domicil, which will then be issued on probation for the term of two years. If, at the expiration of those two years, the applicant cannot produce satisfactory evidence of his professing our sacred religion, the letter of domicil shall be taken away from him, and he will then be considered in the light of merely a transient foreigner, and, as such, be compelled to leave this island, at the expiration of three months, in pursuance of the 28th article of the Royal Decree."

But, independently of a residence with intention to continue such residence; independently of any domiciliation; independently of the taking of any oath of allegiance or of renouncing any former allegiance, it is well known that, by the public law, an alien, or a stranger born, for so long a time as he continues within the dominions of a foreign government, owes obedience to the laws of that government, and may be punished for treason, or other crimes, as a native-born subject might be, unless his case is varied by some treaty stipulations; but this duty of obedience to the laws, arising from local and temporary allegiance, ceases, of course, the moment he transfers himself back to his original country.

An American citizen, by birth, owing of course a native allegiance to the United States, going abroad and obtaining no residence under a foreign government and professing to such government no allegiance, and who should

yet commit acts of hostility or war against this country, would seem to bring himself within the act of Congress which declares, that if any person or persons, owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, he or they shall be adjudged guilty of treason. And the reason is plain, since his allegiance in such a case is original and native, and has not been transferred nor lost in any other local allegiance arising from a residence elsewhere, but continues to be the primitive tie which binds him to his country.

But, as has been already said, every foreigner-born, residing in a country, owes to that country allegiance, and obedience to its laws so long as he remains in it, as a duty imposed upon him by the mere fact of his residence and the temporary protection which he enjoys, and is as much bound to obey its laws as native subjects or citizens. This is the universal understanding in all civilized States, and nowhere a more established doctrine than in this country.

Mr. Jefferson, when Secretary of State, in his letter to Gouverneur Morris of the 16th of August, 1793, speaking of the right of private citizens to make war with a country with which the Government of the United States is at peace, says, "If one citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority, every citizen has the same. If every citizen has that right, then the nation (which is composed of all its citizens) has a right to go to war by the authority of its individual citizens. But this is not true either on the general principles of society or by our constitution, which gives that power to Congress alone, and not to the citizens individually. Then the first position was not true; and no citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority; and for what he does without right he ought to be punished. Indeed, nothing can be more obviously absurd than to say, that all the citizens may be at war and yet the nation at peace."

"It has been pretended, indeed, that the engagement of a citizen in an enterprise of this nature was a divestment of the character of a citizen and a transfer of jurisdiction over him to another sovereign. Our citizens are certainly free to divest themselves of that character by emigration, and other acts manifesting their intention, and may then become the subjects of another power and free to do whatever the subjects of that power may do. But the laws do not admit that the bare commission of a crime amounts of itself to a divestment of the character of citizen, and withdraws the criminal from their coercion. They would never prescribe an illegal act among the legal modes by which a citizen might disfranchise himself; nor render treason, for instance, innocent by giving it the force of a dissolution of the obligation of the criminal to his country."

This is in accordance with the opinion of the circuit court of the United States for Pennsylvania, by which it was stated in 1793, that, "If one citizen of the United States may take part in the present war, ten thousand may. If they may take part on one side, they may take part on the other; and thus thousands of our fellow-citizens may associate themselves with different belligerent powers, destroying not only those with whom we have no hostility, but destroying each other. In such a case can we expect peace among their friends who stay behind? And will not a civil war, with all its lamentable train of evils, be the natural effect?"

Our citizens who resort to countries where the trial by jury is not known,

and who may there be charged with crime, frequently imagine, when the laws of those countries are administered in the forms customary therein, that they are deprived of rights to which they are entitled, and therefore may expect the interference of their own Government. But it must be remembered, in all such cases, that they have of their own freewill elected a residence out of their native land, and preferred to live elsewhere and under another government, and in a country in which different laws prevail.

They have chosen to settle themselves in a country where jury trials are not known, where representative government does not exist, where the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is unheard of, and where judicial proceedings in criminal cases are brief and summary. Having made this election, they must necessarily abide its consequences. No man can carry the ægis of his national American liberty into a foreign country, and expect to hold it up for his exemption from the dominion and authority of the laws and the sovereign power of that country, unless he be authorized so to do by the virtue of treaty stipulations.

The definition of crimes, the denouncement of penalties for their commission, and the forms of proceeding by which guilt is to be ascertained, are high prerogatives of sovereignty, and one nation cannot dictate them to another without being liable to the same dictation herself.

The friends of Mr. Thrasher interpose in his behalf the seventh article of the treaty of 1795, which declares that in all cases of offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceeding in such cases. They shall also be allowed to employ such advocates as they may judge proper before the tribunal of the other party, who shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

As the public law, however, does in no case impart to foreigners residing in any country privileges which are denied to its own citizens or subjects, except, perhaps, that of leaving the country, it may be thought doubtful, whether by the article of the treaty referred to, the parties could have contemplated any more than to place citizens of the United States, within Spanish jurisdiction, on an equality with Spanish subjects, and Spanish subjects in the United States on an equality with our own citizens in criminal proceedings.

A citizen of Spain in this country might, perhaps, complain of a trial by jury here because of the supposed partialities and prejudices of juries, while an American in Spain complains of condemnation, in summary form, by judges without the intervention of a jury to ascertain his guilt. The question arising on the latter clause of this seventh article of the treaty with Spain may not be entirely clear or free of difficulty, especially when it is known that the minister who negotiated this treaty on the part of the United States, appears to have attached considerable importance to this right of selecting and employing counsel. Mr. Thomas Pinckney, the American negotiator, says in a letter on the subject of the treaty, that "the first part of this seventh article was taken from the sixteenth article of our treaty with Prussia, and that he added the latter part because he considered it a good stipulation in all situations, but particularly in Spain."

We can readily imagine why it should have been stipulated in the treaty that the trial of an American citizen in Spain should be open and public,

because we know that as late as the year 1795 there existed in Spain an ecclesiastical jurisdiction having power over life and death, whose proceedings were always secret. Whether it was intended by the parties that this right of selecting counsel in the case of the arrest or the trial of an American citizen for treason, or other crime against the civil law, should extend further, or be broader, than in the case of a Spanish subject prosecuted for a similar offence, may be matter of doubt and controversy. The view which the Spanish courts of the highest jurisdiction take of it, may be seen by the communication of the royal court of judicature, accompanying the letter of the governor-general to Mr. Calderon. But however all this may be, the general question still returns, whether this right, secured by treaty, whatever it is, be not justly limited to such persons as are, at the time, in all respects, American citizens, having never voluntarily changed their domicil, or taken upon themselves a new allegiance.

In this view of the case, it might therefore be asked whether, if Mr. Thrasher had been a native-born subject of her Catholic majesty, his trial and its result would have been different from what they actually were.

If, indeed, Mr. Thrasher, in his arrest and trial, did not enjoy the benefits which native-born Spanish subjects enjoy in like cases, but was more harshly treated or more severely punished, for the reason that he was a nativeborn citizen of the United States, it would be a clear case of the violation of treaty obligations, and would demand the interposition of the Government. There exists in this Department no proof of any such extraordinary treatment of Mr. Thrasher. It may have taken place. In the absence of all other information, reference is made on that point, as well as to all the rest of the case to the letter of the Governor-General of Cuba to Mr. Calderon, her Catholic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to this Government.

For the further information of the House of Representatives, I also transmit, herewith, a copy of the despatch of the 13th instant, from this Department to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, and of despatches to the acting Consul at Havana of the 12th and 28th of November last.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

LIST OF PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE PRESIDENT, OF DECEMBER 23, 1851.

Mr. Owen to Mr. Webster, October 17, 1851.
Translation of Mr. Owen's Exequatur.
The Marquis of Miraflores to Mr. Barringer, (translation,) August 20, 1851.
Mr. Owen to Mr. J. J. Crittenden, acting Secretary of State, October 29, 1851.
The same to the Captain-General of Cuba, October 23, 1851.
The Captain-General of Cuba to Mr. Owen, (translation,) October 25, 1851.
Mr. Owen to Mr. Webster, November 15, 1851.
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Mr. Thrasher to Mr. Owen, November 7, 1851.
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Mr. Owen to the Captain-General of Cuba, November 12, 1851.
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The Captain-General of Cuba to Mr. Owen, (translation,) Nov. 10, 1851.
The same to the same, (translation,) November 23, 1851.
The same to the same, (translation,) November 23, 1851.
Mr. Owen to Mr. Webster, November 27, 1851.
The same to the Captain- General of Cuba, November 23, 1851.
The Captain-General of Cuba to Mr. Owen, (translation,) Nov. 25, 1851.
Mr. Webster to the Consul of the United States, at Havana, Nov. 12, 1851.
The same to the same, November 28, 1851.
The same to Mr. Calderon, December 8, 1851.
Mr. Calderon to Mr. Webster, December 11, 1851.
The Captain-General of Cuba to Mr. Calderon, November 28, 1851.
Mr. Webster to Mr. Barringer, December 13, 1851.

Doc. No. 10.

Mr. Owen to Mr. Webster.

[No. 25.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, October 17, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to send you copies of the Exequatur, and of the letter of the Minister of State of Spain to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, with a translation of the latter, defining the powers which the Exequatur will permit the consul to exercise.

The Exequatur was delivered to me on the 12th instant, with the signature of the Governor and Captain-General, and I began to act under it on the 13th.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Owen's Exequatur.

[Translation.]

DONA ISABEL, THE SECOND,

By the grace of God and the constitution of the Spanish monarchy, Queen of Spain:

Inasmuch as the minister plenipotentiary of the United States has reported that the President of said republic has appointed Mr. Allen F. Owen consul of the same for Havana, as it appears from the commission which he has exhibited, begging that I would be pleased to approve of it, in order that he may exercise the functions of said office, and to which I have assented: *Therefore*, I command the Captain-General of the island of Cuba and the other authorities whose duty it may be to see this my royal decree carried out, to receive and to recognize the aforesaid Mr. Allen F. Owen in the capacity of consul of the United States at Havana, in the form prescribed by the royal ordinance of the twenty-fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and to permit him to enjoy and to exercise his functions; in doing which he is not to exercise any act of jurisdiction, being only allowed to interpose his arbitration in controversies which may occur between merchants and sea-faring people, with a view of reconciling them and of settling their differences. Under which condition, and *none other*, I *grant* him this my *royal authority* to perform the functions of said office; and to this effect, I order that he may be allowed to exercise the privileges and to receive the emoluments appertaining to the same, and that he may enjoy the exemptions, prerogatives and immunities compatible with the special law which is in force in that colony.

Given in Madrid, on the twelfth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

[L. S.] I. THE QUEEN.

(Countersigned)
THE MARQUIS MIRAFLORES.

Doc. No. 10.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE,
The Palace, August 20, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: Having informed the Queen, my mistress, of the note which you addressed to my predecessor, under date of the 7th of April last, transmitting the commission of Mr. Allen F. Owen, as Consul of the United States for the port of Havana, her Majesty has been pleased to give orders for the issuing of the Royal Exequatur, in the usual form, on the same condition as that which is imposed upon the consuls of all other nations in the colonial possessions of Spain,—that as soon as the authorities, at the respective points where said consuls reside, shall find out any of those functionaries to be engaged in promoting disturbances, disloyalty or disobedience to her Majesty, the Captain-General of the island may from that very fact, and at his own discretion, and without the necessity of instituting any proceedings in the case, suspend the person so offending, and even compel him to leave the island, without such an act being considered as an infringement of the respect due to the government which he serves.

For this reason I deem it expedient to point out to you the propriety of Mr. Allen F. Owen's making himself thoroughly acquainted with the nature and extent of his duties, at the point aforesaid, in taking possession of his office. Consuls being there considered as strictly commercial agents, they cannot be allowed to interfere in diplomatic matters, which are not within the pale of their legitimate sphere of action, nor to perform their functions without a proper regard to decorum and moderation. I hope that you will be pleased to communicate this remark to the party interested, whose estimable qualites lead her Majesty's government to believe that he will endeavor to avoid running into such excesses, which could not fail to produce serious misunderstandings with the authorities of the country, as past experience has unfortunately shown.

In consequence of the royal decision specified above, I have the honor of returning the aforesaid commission, advising you that, under this date, I forward the corresponding Exequatur to the Captain-General of said island, in order that the same may be duly carried into effect.

I avail myself with pleasure of this occasion, to renew to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

I kiss your hand, and am your most obedient, faithful servant,

THE MARQUIS OF MIRAFLORES.

To the MINSTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
of the United States at this Court.

Mr. Owen to Mr. Crittenden, Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 26.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, October 29, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of correspondence with the Governor and Captain-General relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. John S. Thrasher. Mr. Thrasher is still incommunicated.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

Honorable J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Owen to the Captain-General of Cuba.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, October 23, 1851.

SIR: It devolves upon me as a duty, to draw your Excellency's attention more particularly to the case of Mr. John S. Thrasher, a citizen of the United States residing in this city, and who was arrested, as I informed your Excellency I had learned, by order of the Government.

Your Excellency will recollect the interest I manifested in the release of Mr. Thrasher, and that he should have a fair trial, and that I might be present at the same and assist him as far as I should be able in the way of counsel and advice. Having now just been informed that Mr. Thrasher is incommunicated, I avail myself of the earliest moment to reiterate the views and wishes I had the honor to express in the personal interview with your Excellency.

Under *instructions* from my Government, I beg leave to state to your Excellency that while I am required to bear in mind that my duties are such as strictly belong to the consular character, and that the government of Spain has refused to consider the consular functions here as in any respect diplomatic, yet the Government of the United States requires the Consul to be vigilant in ascertaining who, among his countrymen in his consular district, are charged with crimes against the sovereignty of Spain, and to see that they have a fair trial.

I close by earnestly requesting your Excellency to allow Mr. Thrasher to be put in communication, and that I be permitted to see and converse with him relative to his case.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

[Translation.]

The Captain General to Mr. Owen.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
Havana, October 25, 1851.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 23d instant, relative to the case of D. Juan S. Thrasher, I have to say, that it depends upon the decision of an independent tribunal whether or not proceedings shall be instituted in said case; and that in the event of the former course being adopted, such proceedings would be public, as it is customary under similar circumstances.

With regard to the duties which you say your government requires you to perform, while reminding you of the functions which belong to the consular character near other nations, I can only refer you to the explicit words contained in your *Regium Exequatur* on this point, which are as follows: "With which [the consular office] he is not to exercise any jurisdictional functions whatever, being only allowed to arbitrate in controversies which may occur between merchants and seafaring people, for the purpose of reconciling them and settling their differences."

With regard to the wishes which you have been pleased again to express

to me, to be allowed to visit Mr. Thrasher, remonstrating against the incommunicated condition in which he is, this being a matter under the exclusive control of the tribunals, there is no power vested in me to interfere with their action. As soon as the aforesaid tribunal shall have ordered that interdiction to be removed, you will be able to visit him.

Understanding as I do the kind of feelings which actuate you in behalf of Mr. Thrasher, I greatly regret, therefore, not being able to accede to your request as I would have wished to do.

May God preserve you for many years.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

To the CONSUL of the United States.

Mr. Owen to Mr. Webster.

[No. 28.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, November 15, 1851.

SIR: I had the honor on the 29th ultimo to transmit a copy of a correspondence with the Governor and Captain-General of Cuba, relative to the case of Mr. John S. Thrasher, a citizen of the United States, residing in this city. I herewith have the honor to transmit you a duplicate of the same.

On the 12th instant Mr. Thrasher was tried for the crime, as the paper states, "de infidencia." The notice* of the trial in the government paper is herewith sent.

The "Fiscal," an officer of the government, has proposed that he be sentenced to eight years in the Presidio. The sentence has not yet been passed, so far as I can learn. It is said the court is to meet to-day.

The Governor or Captain-General has the power, I am informed, to revise the sentence if one shall be passed, and to approve or disapprove the same. I have addressed a note to the Governor respecting this matter, and when his answer is obtained I will forward the note and the reply to the State Department.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Owen to Mr. Webster.

[No. 29.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havana, November 17, 1851.

SIR: In the case of Mr. John S. Thrasher, I am informed and believe that the court have agreed to the proposition of the Fiscal, and that the

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* OFFICIAL NOTICE OF NOVEMBER 11, 1851.

To-morrow the military commission will hold a public court-martial, for the purpose of examining and pronouncing judgment in the criminal proceedings which have been instituted against Mr. John S. Thrasher, who stands accused of the crime of treason; which act will take place in the pavilion of the first commandant of the regiment of Barcelona, situated in the quarter *de la Fuerza*.

sentence is eight years to the Presidio. The Captain-General has the power to revise the sentence and to approve or disapprove.

The mail bag is to be closed in a few minutes.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Owen to Mr. Webster.

[No. 30.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, November 25, 1851.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to enclose duplicates of my communications Nos. 28 and 29, together with copies of several communications of Mr. John S. Thrasher to me, dated respectively the 7th, 8th and 15th instant; also copies of my communications to the Governor and Captain-General of the 12th, 15th, 16th and 21st instant, and copies of the Governor and Captain-General's letters to me in reply dated the 10th, and two of the 23d instant—all of them relative to the trial and sentence of Mr. John S. Thrasher.

In the letter from the Captain-General of the 23d instant, marked "received this day" (25th instant,) you will perceive that he declines to allow any interference on my part in behalf of Mr. Thrasher, such interference being, as he says, not within the consular functions. And he therein also asserts that he is a mere subordinate of the Spanish government, without the right to disturb the course of the laws established by the Spanish government for this island, it being his duty to comply with the decisions of the tribunals of justice.

The Captain-General said to the mother of Mr. Thrasher to-day, that her son would be sent to Spain on the 27th instant.

Mr. Thrasher requested me in writing to ask the Captain-General to commute his punishment of eight years to Ceuta (the Presidio) to banishment from the island, and I have done so, but have yet had no reply.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Thrasher to Mr. Owen.

PUNTA CASTLE,
Havana, November 7, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have just received an intimation from the commander of this fortress that I must inform my friends they will only be allowed to see me from the hour of twelve until that of two o'clock of the day. Besides the inconvenience of this part of the day, it being during the hottest portion of it, I must protest against this turning what can only be considered a measure of security for my person pending my trial into a punishment, the more severe from the fact that I have for eighteen days been debarred all communication with

my friends, and that not only my friendly relations, but my business and my pecuniary interests now require a more assiduous attention than under ordinary circumstances. I would therefore request you to address an urgent communication to his Excellency the Captain-General, requesting that the necessary orders may at once be given to the commander of this fortress, not only not to prevent my seeing and communicating with my friends at any hour of the day, as is the custom with other parties in confinement erqe, but that no measures shall be taken here pending my sentence that shall in any way view me in the character of a criminal.

With a request that you will attend to this to-day, as to-morrow is Sunday, I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. THRASHER.

A. F. Owen, Esq., *Consul for U. S. A.*

Mr. Thrasher to Mr. Owen.

Punta Fortress,
Havana, November 8, 1851.

Dear Sir:—I addressed you a few lines yesterday in regard to my friends not being allowed to see me except at the hours from twelve till two o'clock of the day, with a request that you would elevate the same to his Excellency the Captain-General. I have had the mortification to learn that the Commander of this fort has repeated that order to the guard of to-day, and that several of my friends have been refused permission to see me.

This is contrary to the usage in this fortress, where other prisoners are allowed to receive the visits of their friends during all hours of the day—it is contrary to justice thus punishing me, and in the most severe manner, to the prejudice of my interests, and the wounding of my feelings, before my trial has been concluded, and I must protest in the most urgent manner against it.

I beg you will to-day address another urgent communication to his Excellency, the Captain-General, requesting that this evil may be removed and not repeated, for I am well convinced it emanates from personal pique of the commander of the fort, and not from any demerits of my own.

Respectfully your very obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

To Allen F. Owen, Esq.,
Consul for the U. S. A.

Mr. Thrasher to Mr. Owen.

Punta Prison,
Havana, November 15, 1851.

Dear Sir:—In a state of complete uncertainty as to the course my trial is taking since the presentation to the council of war of my solemn protest against judgment being entered without allowing me every fair and legal

means of defence, (which I herein do most solemnly aver has not been allowed me, my nominal defender or advocate never having in any manner consulted with me as to the best line of defence to adopt, nor even asked what counter-testimony I could bring forward, nor ever having consulted with my legal counsel as to the points of law) I find myself under the necessity, to secure justice, to request you to bring forward my rights as an American citizen, and to press, with all due firmness, upon the government my complete non-amenability to the charge of *treason* which they bring forward against me, the incongruity of trying me by a court martial in a time of profound peace, and the injustice of refusing me there a fair and free defence.

Besides the evident and well known state of the law in regard to white colonization in this island, by which domiciliatory letters are granted to foreigners without affecting in any degree their allegiance to, and right of protection from their own government, and which domiciliatory letters are essentially different in their nature from letters of naturalization, there exists in my own case a peculiar and significant fact, to which I beg leave to draw your attention, that you may bring it immediately before the government of this island, and our own if necessary.

About the middle of August of last year (1850) I rented, as a matter of speculation, the paper entitled "Faro Industrial de la Habana." I presented to the censorship an editor, other than myself, and who was a Spanish subject, and undertook myself only the printing and publication of the paper. For reasons best known to the government, an order was issued by the Captain-General, (which I would present here, but I was refused a copy thereof by the officer who made it known to me) by the which order I was prohibited to publish any paper in this island, unless I first took out letters of naturalization. Within the prescribed term I replied to the order in a memorial which I presented to the Captain-General, declining to take out letters of naturalization, and stating that I ceased to publish the paper, which from that time passed out of my hands. In this proceeding you will perceive there is a decided recognition on the part of the government, of my entire want of allegiance to her Catholic Majesty, and of the complete validity of my rights as an American citizen. Notwithstanding, I possessed at that time the same domiciliatory letters under which they now pretend to a right to accuse, try, and sentence me as a Spanish subject, and I have not since then, by any act, or by the operation of any known law, lost my rights of nationality and allegiance to the United States of America.

I state these facts from memory merely, being in durance, and without facile access to my papers, and I am not certain but that the terms of the order to which I have referred, may not, in their wording, present the facts in a stronger light even than what I have placed them. I call upon you, therefore, as Consul of the United States, and representative here of our common country and government, to bring these facts forcibly and urgently to the knowledge of the government of Cuba; to protest firmly and energetically against the infringement of the rights of an American citizen in my person, and the denial of justice to me; and to ask from the Captain General that there be accorded to me a proper and sufficient time to make my defence; that I be furnished with full copies of all the proceedings and evidence in my case, to the which I am entitled by law and by treaty; and that I may be freely furnished with copies of all documents that I may deem necessary to my perfect exculpation from the charges brought against me.

I must also request you to urge upon this government the incompatibility of considering me at one moment an American citizen, and at another a Spanish subject—the impossibility of my holding allegiance to two powers at the same moment; and that the government here having viewed me in the light of a foreigner, and as not holding the allegiance of a Spanish subject, allow me to prosecute my exculpation and defence against the charges now lying against me, with a full recognition of my rights as an American citizen.

From the information I can gather of the proceedings of the court in my case, I have reason to fear a hasty and unjust decision against me. I would, therefore, respectfully urge upon you immediate and energetic action in my behalf.

I have the honor to be your very obd't servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

To A. F. OWEN, Esq.,
Consul for the U. S. A.

Mr. Thrasher to Mr. Owen.

November 15, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received a private communication to the following effect: You are sentenced to eight years presidio—the auditor of war will approve it. Perhaps the Captain-General may reserve the right to alter the sentence, but I doubt it, as it has emanated from his will. It is said you will be sent to the quicksilver mines."

You will see by this that there is but little time left, and it requires energetic action, as all steps after the sentence will be naturally attended with delay. Do me the favor to write strongly to the President, as I understand the New York steamer is delayed until to-morrow.

Respectfully yours,

J. S. THRASHER.

To A. F. OWEN, Esq.,
Consul for the U. S. A.

Mr. Owen to the Governor and Captain-General of Cuba.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, November 12, 1851.

SIR: I am requested by Mr. J. S. Thrasher to protest against the trial of his cause coming on to-day.

Mr. Thrasher informs me that the time allowed him to make a defence to the charges is not sufficient. He says that the two hours per day to have intercourse with friends has been too short, and that the military officer, whom he selected to defend him, has not consulted with the legal counsel whom he has chosen, and who is of his naming. He says that his counsel have only had twenty-four hours to examine the proceedings, including the evidence, which is much at length, and that after such examination, only one hour remained of the time allowed, and that it is wholly

insufficient to enable him to enter upon his defence to the charges against him.

Mr. Thrasher asks me, as the consul of the United States within whose jurisdiction he is, to offer this protest. I do not know how far your Excellency will allow me to proceed in this matter by protest, but I desire by this communication to secure such rights as belong to Mr. Thrasher, as an American citizen, under the treaty stipulations between the United States and the government of Spain.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

His Excellency Señor Don Jose de la Concha,
Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Owen to the Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

Consulate of the United States,
Havana, November 15, 1851.

Sir: Mr. J. S. Thrasher is in a state of anxiety as to the course the cause against him is taking since his protest, in court, that the judgment should not be entered without allowing him every fair and legal means of defence, which he now avers has not been allowed him; saying that his defender or advocate never consulted him as to the best mode of defence, nor inquired of him what rebutting evidence he could bring, nor consulted the legal counsel of Mr. Thrasher as to the points of law involved.

I am requested by Mr. Thrasher to state to your Excellency, that as an American citizen, he is not amenable to the charge of *treason*, which he says is brought against him; and that he ought not in time of peace to be tried by a court-martial, wherein he has not been allowed a fair and free defence, as he insists. He requests me to state to your Excellency, that the law in regard to letters of domicil in Cuba does not affect, in any degree, the rights of a citizen of the United States, nor deprive him of his rights as such, and that letters of *domicil* are essentially different from letters of *naturalization*.

Mr. Thrasher requests me to draw your Excellency's attention to the refusal, in August, 1850, of the government here to allow him to publish the paper called the Faro Industrial, unless he would take out letters of naturalization, and that he presented, within the prescribed time, to your Excellency, a memorial in which he declined to take out letters of naturalization, and stating in the memorial that he had ceased to publish said paper. Mr. Thrasher requests me to say that this was a recognition of his rights as a citizen of the United States, and as showing that he was not then regarded as owing allegiance to her Catholic Majesty, the Queen of Spain, and that at that time he possessed the same letters of domicil under which the right to accuse, try, and sentence him is now held. He requests me to say that since that time he has done no act by which he has lost his rights, nor is he aware of any law, by the operation of which he has lost them.

Mr. Thrasher calls upon me, as the representative of the United States here, to bring these facts *fully* to the attention of your Excellency, and to protest against the infringement of the rights of a citizen of the United

States in his person, and of the denial of justice to him. He requests that your Excellency will allow him or cause to be allowed to him full and sufficient time to make his defence, and that he be furnished with full copies of all the proceedings and evidence in the case, to which he is entitled by law and by the treaty; and that he be furnished with all documents which he may deem necessary to his perfect exculpation from the charges brought against him. Mr. Thrasher requests me to draw your Excellency's attention to the incompatibility of his being regarded at one moment as a citizen of the United States, and at another a subject of Spain.

I desire to repeat to your Excellency, that my object in presenting these views, is to secure the rights of Mr. Thrasher as a citizen of the United States, which are his by law and treaty.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

His Excellency Señor Don Jose de la Concha,
Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Owen to the Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

Consulate of the United States,
Havana, November 16, 1851.

Sir: I am requested by Mr. Thrasher to ask and insist upon having a copy of the order of your Excellency relative to the publication of the paper called *Faro Industrial*. It was issued, he thinks, between the first and tenth of September, 1850.

Awaiting your Excellency's reply, I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servent,

A. F. OWEN.

His Excellency Señor Don Jose de la Concha,
Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Owen to the Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

Consulate of the United States,
Havana, November 21, 1851.

Sir: About five o'clock P. M., I received from Mr. J. S. Thrasher, a note stating that the Fiscal had just been to the Punta and read to him his sentence, the same having been conformed to by your Excellency, of eight years to Ceuta. Mr. Thrasher requested to see me. I called at the prison immediately, when he suggested the propriety of my having an interview with your Excellency relative to his condemnation, which I shall be glad to have at the earliest hour it shall be convenient to your Excellency to receive my call for that purpose.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

His Excellency Señor Don Jose de la Concha,
Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

[Translation.]

The Captain-General of Cuba to Mr. Owen.

[L. S.] POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
Havana, November 10, 1851.

I have received two communications from you, dated respectively the 8th and 9th inst., both relating to the anxiety which Don Juan S. Thrasher feels, that his friends may be permitted to visit him at the Punta fortress, where he is confined, at all hours of the day; in reply to which I must say to you that the hours between twelve and two o'clock in the day are those established for that purpose in the aforesaid fortress in regard to all those persons, who, like Thrasher, are in a communicated state, it being impossible, therefore, to alter such regulations.

May God preserve you many years.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

To the CONSUL of the United States.

[Translation.]

The Captain-General to Mr. Owen.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
Havana, November 23, 1851.

I send you, herewith enclosed, a permit to enable the mother of Don J. S. Thrasher to visit him in the Castle del Morro, where he is now confined until his departure thence to undergo his doom. I also enclose another for yourself, to enable you to see him whenever you may think it proper to do so; apprising you that, inasmuch as Don. J. S. Thrasher is already looked upon in the light of a convict, I forbid him, in view of that consideration, from writing any document without the consent of the commandant of the Castle del Morro, having caused three sealed letters, which his servant was taking out of the prison yesterday, to be stopped. You are, however, at liberty to see him, and to confer with him freely, at all hours when admission to that fortress is allowed, while Mr. Thrasher remains in this place.

May God preserve you many years.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

To the CONSUL of the United States.

[Translation.]

The Captain-General of Cuba to Mr. Owen.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
Havana, November 23, 1851.

You have been pleased to address me two communications, dated respectively the 12th and 15th instant, both having reference to the case of Mr. John S. Thrasher; and although all that is proposed in said letters, as

you remark, is to secure what the rights of Mr. J. S. Thrasher, as a citizen of the United States, demand, my duty will not permit me to enter into a discussion of the different points contained in them, in reply.

You are very well aware that consuls are nothing else than mere commercial agents, and I nothing more than a deputy of the Spanish government in this province, for the purpose of governing the same according to the laws and provisions which said government may think advisable to establish. The complaints and reclamations of Mr. J. S. Thrasher are therefore out of the sphere of those reclamations which, in the exercise of your consular functions, you might prefer, and my duty could never permit me to reply to them.

Mr. J. S. Thrasher complains through you, that certain rights, which he considers as inalienable from him, as a citizen of the United States, have been violated in his person when he was convicted by a court of justice, to which, according to the laws of this country, belongs the jurisdiction over all crimes of conspiracy against the State, of what he had been accused. Upon this subject, the only fit course for you to pursue is to address yourself to your Government, giving it such information as you may think just and proper relative to the sentence which has been pronounced against Mr. Thrasher; and if such intelligence as you may communicate should give place to any reclamation, the government of her Majesty, my queen, will attend to it with due consideration; my duty, in the meanwhile, being to see that the behests of the courts of justice established in this island, which has been entrusted to my command, are carried out.

May God preserve you many years.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

To the Consul of the United States.

Mr. Owen to Mr. Webster.

[No. 31.] Consulate of the United States,
Havana, November 27, 1851.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a duplicate of my communication No. 30, with copies of the papers that accompanied the original.

I now beg leave to lay before you a copy of my communication to the Captain-General, dated 23d November, referred to in my letter to you, asking, at Mr. Thrasher's request, for a commutation of his sentence. But his Excellency states in a letter to me, of which I have the honor to send you a copy, that it is not in his power to accede to the petition, and that no other resource is left for Mr. Thrasher but to apply to her Majesty, the Queen of Spain.

I have therefore presented to the Captain-General a petition of Mr. J. S. Thrasher, asking for copies of the proceedings against him, to submit to the Queen.

Mr. Thrasher has this morning left this port in a Spanish vessel bound to Vigo, in Spain.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

Honorable Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SESSION, *March*, 1851. [SENATE.] EXECUTIVE, No. 2.

MESSAGE

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, correspondence between the State Department and the United States Minister at Constantinople, respecting the liberation of Kossuth and his Companions.

MARCH 11, 1851.
Read, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit, herewith, a report from the Secretary of State, with the accompanying documents, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, of the 8th instant.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, 10th March, 1851.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 10th March, 1851.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any correspondence which has taken place between the Department of State, and the Minister of the United States at Constantinople, respecting the liberation of Kossuth and his companions," has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying copies of papers.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

LIST OF PAPERS.

1. Mr. Clayton to Mr. Marsh, 12th January, 1850.
2. Mr. J. P. Brown to Secretary of State, 5th January, 1850, with an inclosure.
3. Mr. Marsh to Secretary of State, 14th March, 1850.
4. The same to the same, 25th March, 1850.

5. Mr. Marsh to Secretary of State, 18th April, 1850.
6. The same to the same, 15th May, 1850.
7. The same to the same, 19th June, 1850.
8. The same to the same, 4th July, 1850.
9. The same to the same, 19th August, 1850.
10. Mr. Marsh to the same, 15th November, 1850.
11. Mr. Webster to Mr. Marsh, 25th January, 1851.
12. The same to Mr. J. P. Brown, 22d February, 1851.
13. Mr. J. P. Brown to Secretary of State, 23d February, 1851.
14. Mr. Webster to Mr. Marsh, 28th February, 1851.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Marsh.

[Copy—No. 3.]

Department of State,
Washington, 12th January 1850.

George P. Marsh, Esq., *Constantinople.*

Sir:—You are well aware that the deepest interest is felt among the people of the United States, in the fate of Kossuth and his compatriots of Hungary, who have hitherto escaped by seeking an asylum within the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire. The accounts respecting them have been so conflicting—sometimes representing them as having escaped, and at others as being captive, that we have not known what to credit, and have therefore declined to interfere in their behalf; nor do we now desire to interfere, by entangling ourselves in any serious controversy with Russia or Austria. But we cannot suppose that a compliance with the dictates of humanity, now that the contest with Hungary is over, would involve our friendly relations with any other power. Should you be of the opinion that our good offices would avail anything to secure their safety, it is desired by your government that you should intercede, with the Sultan in their behalf. The President would be gratified, if they could find a retreat under the American flag, and their safe conveyance to this country, by any one of our National ships, which may be about to return home, would be hailed with lively satisfaction by the American people.

I am sir, yours, &c.

(Signed) JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Mr. Brown to Secretary of State.

[Extract.]

Constantinople, January 5, 1850.

Honored Sir:—I recently received the enclosed letter from Mr. Kossuth, the Ex-govenor of unfortunate Hungary; and supposing that it might be agreeable to you to possess a letter from this illustrious man, I take the liberty of enclosing it to you, with a literal translation in English.

Major Bock has been my guest for some days, and will probably leave soon for France and England, on his way to the United States. It is his intention to settle near a friend in Texas. He entertains feelings of the most devoted kind for Mr. Kossuth, whose patriotism, benevolence, firm-

ness in misfortune, and inseparable devotion to those friends now with him at Choumla, he has frequently mentioned to myself and family in the warmest terms. I am sorry to learn from him that, notwithstanding the nobleness and generosity of the Sultan, Mr. Kossuth and his friends are far from being comfortably situated at Choumla. Their number is now reduced to some 500 Hungarians and 700 Poles. The Italians, 200 in number, are at Gallipoli, (Dardanelles.) Major Bock has also related to me the conduct of the Austrian government towards the principal agents of the revolution in Hungary, and to those of the refugees at Widin, who, confiding in the amnesty offered them by the Austrian general sent there for that purpose, returned into Hungary only to meet with death in the most ignominious form. * * * * *

Mr. Kossuth has no knowledge yet of his aged mother, wife, and children. It is supposed that the latter are now in Vienna, in a military academy, as hostages for the future silence of their father. Few or none of the refugees have any other means of subsistence beyond what the Sultan gives them. The Russian minister has re-opened official relations with the Porte, (on the 30th ultimo,) and I hear that the Polish refugees are to leave Turkey. The Austrian minister has not yet done so, and the fate of the Hungarians is unsettled. It is understood that Mr. Kossuth is invited to go to England in case of his being able to leave this country.

* * * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect,
Your very obedient servant,

J. P. BROWN.

Louis Kossuth to the American Minister resident at Constantinople.

[Translation.]

CHOUMLA, December 13, 1849.

Mr. AMBASSADOR:—It is with the most profound sentiment of gratitude that I have learned the noble sympathy with which your excellency, as a worthy representative of a truly magnanimous nation, honors my own disaster and that of my country. Whilst I make use of this occasion to express to your excellency my entire gratitude and my highest consideration, I take leave also to recommend to your benevolence Major Bock, one of my aids-de-camp and secretaries. He is about to return to his own country in consequence of a reclamation on the part of the ambassador of Prussia, but will remain some time at Constantinople for the purpose of arranging some of my affairs. I hope that, with a man of your character, this recommendation will not lose in value, because it comes from a man who, perhaps, amongst all living ones, was the most persecuted by misfortune. But this misfortune has given me the consolation that I found in it noble friends and faithful adherents, and the Major Bock is among the most faithful.

Accept, Mr. Ambassador, the expression of my highest consideration.

LOUIS KOSSUTH,
Ex-governor of Hungary.

To the AMBASSADOR
Of the United States of North America, Constantinople.

Mr. Marsh to the Secretary of State.

[Extract.—No. 3.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Constantinople, March 14, 1850.

Sir: * * * * * * *

By the Marseilles mail steamer, which arrived on the same day as the Mississippi, [23d February last,] I received the President's instructions of the 12th of January; and as, in the opinion of the most intelligent friends of the Hungarian refugees at Broussa, it was not improbable that Kossuth and his companions might be allowed to take passage for America, in compliance with the request of the President, or at least suffered to escape, I deemed it my duty to request Captain Long to detain the Mississippi at Constantinople, until I could address a note to the Porte (which could only be done after my audience of reception) and obtain a reply, and I accordingly communicated to that officer the substance of my instructions, and desired him to remain a reasonable time for that purpose. I trust his compliance with my request will not be thought an unwarrantable infraction of the orders of Commodore Morgan, by which he was directed to return to Naples as early as the 15th of March.

In the mean time Mr. Brown had, by my directions, informally apprized the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the nature of my instructions, in order that the Porte might be prepared to give an early answer when the President's wishes should be formally communicated, and immediately after my reception, I addressed the following note, under date of March 11th, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The President of the United States of America, participating in the philanthropic sentiments by which his Imperial Majesty the Sultan has been actuated in his noble and generous treatment of the Hungarian refugees, has instructed the undersigned, Minister resident of the United States, to intercede with his Majesty in their behalf, and to offer them, through his Majesty, a secure asylum in the United States, together with a free passage to America by any American public ship which may be about to return home.

"The undersigned is happy to make this office of humanity the subject of his first official communication to the Sublime Porte, and seizes the earliest moment after his audience of reception to fulfil his instructions, by formally requesting, in the name of the American government and people, that Kossuth, late chief executive officer of Hungary, and his companions, at present detained by the Turkish authorities at Broussa, may be permitted to take passage for the United States on board an American vessel of war now in the Mediterranean, and about to sail for home. The undersigned has also the honor to tender the services of the United States steamer Mississippi, now at Constantinople, for the purpose of conveying the refugees to the vessel in question.

"The President conceiyes that, now that the contest between Hungary and Austria is over, there can, upon the general principles of international law, exist no valid objection from any quarter to the emigration of these persons to a country so distant from the scene of the late contest as the United States; and while the undersigned does not assume to determine the extent of the obligations of Turkey to European powers, in virtue of treaty stipulations or other solemn engagements, he begs leave

to express the hope that the generous purpose of the Sultan, in magnanimously sheltering these fugitives against their pursuers, may find full accomplishment in their restoration to entire freedom, and that the United States may be permitted to share in the glory, which the salvation of these distinguished patriots, will confer upon all who shall have contributed to effect an object so important to the common interests of humanity.

"The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to his Excellency the Minister of Foriegn Affairs, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration."

I am aware that my instructions of January 12, 1850, do not in terms, *direct* me to make an offer of the services of a public ship for the conveyance of the Hungarian refugees to America, but as the Jamestown is understood to be about to return to the United States, and as Captain Long was of opinion that the Mississippi might be detained here a few days without inconvenience to the service, for the purpose of transporting them to Genoa, I thought the offer fully *authorized* by the letter as well as the spirit of those instructions.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs promises a reply to my note on Saturday next; but as the Marseilles steamer, by which I transmit this despatch, sails on Friday, I shall not be able to communicate his answer until the mail of the 19th instant. I have no doubt that the Porte is sincerely desirous of acceding to the President's wishes, but I fear the influence of Russia and Austria upon this question is too strong to be overcome. The Sultan has unfortunately embarrassed himself by offering to detain the refugees in the interior for a year; and though this proposal was rejected by Austria, which insisted on a much longer term of *internement*, it is believed that the Sultan feels himself not entirely released from his obligations. At present Kossuth, Batthiany, and about thirty other Hungarians, are under restraint at Broussa, and if our proposal is declined, they will probably be removed to Kutaya, eighty miles further inland.

The refugees have—but, as I believe, without any good reason—become jealous and distrustful of the Porte, and complained much of the treatment they receive at the hands of the officers to whose custody they are committed. I can readily imagine that they may not always have been treated with due consideration; but it must be remembered that the maintenance of so large a number of foreigners, (originally more than four thousand, and now about twelve hundred,) is a heavy charge upon the Turkish government, and that in a country so destitute as Turkey of most of the conveniences and comforts which habit has made necessary to Europeans it is absolutely impracticable to provide them with the means of ease and enjoyment to which they had been before accustomed.

I am fully persuaded that the Sultan, and the great officers of his court, have been throughout actuated by the most generous and philanthropic motives, and that the refugees have been treated with every practicable indulgence that the well-grounded fears which the Turks entertain of Austrian resentment would allow. * * * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE P. MARSH.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Marsh to the Secretary of State.

[Extract.—No. 4.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Constantinople, March 25, 1850.

Sir: On Tuesday, the 19th instant, I received from the Department of Foreign Affairs, of the Porte a reply to my note of March 11, (a copy of which was communicated to you in my despatch No. 3, dated March 11, 1850,) whereof the following is a translation:

"DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE SUBLIME PORTE,

"I have had the honor to receive your communication dated the 11th of March, A. C. 1850, in which you represent, that in case the Sublime Porte approves of the sending of the Hungarians to America, a vessel of your government, appointed for that purpose, will convey them thither. The Sublime Porte certainly will offer no obstacle or difficulty to the departure, to whatever place they please, of such of the Hungarians as are not implicated, nor is there any objection to those Hungarians and Poles whose names are not registered in the list given to the Sublime Porte by the Austrian government, or who are not otherwise implicated, profiting by the hospitality thus offered on the part of the United States of America.

"Yet, in consequence of the offer spontaneously made by the Sublime Porte, it bound itself to keep in the Ottoman dominions, under certain conditions which it is now endeavoring to arrange, those of the chiefs of said people whose names are entered on that list; and in the view of acting with sincerity and probity in its intercourse and relations with other friendly governments, and maintaining its given word, it is obligatory on the part of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, to execute that offer.

"Under these circumstances the Ottoman government deems itself compelled to decline permitting said chiefs to proceed to America.

"I avail myself of the present occasion to offer you assurances of my highest respect and most distinguished consideration.

[SEAL.] "EL SAID MEHEMED EMIR AALI,
"*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

"JEMAGIEL GIMEL 5, 1266."—[*March* 18, 1850.]

I learn that the substance of my note was communicated to the Austrian and Russian ministers at Constantinople, and that they were urged by the Porte to consent to the emigration of the Hungarian refugees to America, but without effect. I am happy to add, that I have reason to believe that Baron Tecco, the highly respectable minister of the King of Sardinia at Constantinople, supported our application with great zeal; and I suppose, also, that the British ambassador threw his influence into the same scale. * * * * *

I am now by no means without hope that Kossuth and his friends will be speedily released, unless Austria unconditionally accepts the Sultan's offer of a detention for a single year, which there is little reason to suppose she will do.

The precise terms of the Sultan's offer to the Emperor of Austria are not known, but it is understood to have been to the effect that he would detain for a year, in Asia Minor, a certain number of the refugees, to be selected by Austria within a given period. Although the offer was not

accepted as to the *time*, Austria immediately indicated the names of Kossuth and about thirty others, who were forthwith sent to Broussa, and the residue, about 1,200 in number, are still at Choumla, where they will be kept until the selection is completed, and then probably released.

* * * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE P. MARSH.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

[COPY.] *Mr. Marsh to Secretary of State.*

[Extract.—No. 5.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Constantinople, 18th April, 1850.

To Hon. J. M. CLAYTON,

SIR:—Since the date of my last despatch (No. 4,) the Austrian government has notified the Porte of its acceptance of the terms of *internement* of the Hungarian refugees offered by the Sultan, and the diplomatic relations between Austria and the Porte have been formally resumed. The refugees who were lately at Broussa have been removed to Kutayah, and it is understood that on the expiration of a year from the date of the Sultan's offer, (which was early last autumn,) they will be released and allowed to proceed to England or America, as they may desire. The other refugees are still in the interior, and about one hundred of them have expressed a desire to emigrate to the United States, and have applied to me to furnish them with the means of transportation to America, and of subsistance in the mean time. I could, of course, contract no engagements of this sort, and did not feel at liberty to hold out to them encouragement or aid of any description from the American government."

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[COPY.] *Mr. Marsh to Secretary of State.*

[Extract.—No. 6.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Constantinople, 15th May, 1850.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, *Secretary of State.*

SIR: * * * * * *

"I am aware that the Executive government can do little for these persons without the authority of Congress, but for the sake of humanity, as well as the reputation for generosity which our sympathy with starving Ireland and oppressed Hungary has gained us in Europe, it is most earnestly to be desired that this Legation may be empowered to do something to realise the hopes which the suffering refugees still cherish, of effectual aid from the American people."

[COPY.] *Mr. Marsh to Secretary of State.*

[EXTRACT.—No. 9.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Constantinople, 19th June, 1850.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, *Secretary of State.*

SIR:— * * * * *

"At the request of Governor Kossuth I asked leave for the refugees to enter the military service of Servia. To this the Minister replied, that the Porte must ultimately be responsible for the conduct of the refugees if it permitted or sanctioned their employment; that Servia was a frontier province, and their employment there would furnish a plausible pretext of complaint to Austria.

* * * * * * * * *

"The conclusion to which the Porte had arrived, he informed me, was this—the monthly stipend allowed to the refugees remaining at Shumla would be discontinued and both officers and men set at liberty; those who elect, to remain in Turkey, receiving a donation of $11, and those who leave the country, $22 each."

"This latter sum would nearly suffice to pay their passage to America, if there were now at Constantinople vessels constructed and fitted out for the conveyance of steerage passengers, but there are none such in port, nor indeed are they to be found in the Mediterranean. The refugees who speak French or Italian, will be able with such employment as they can pick up, and the donation above mention, to subsist some weeks: those who are acquainted with Maygar and German only, as is the case with many of them, can get no employment and must consequently suffer."

[COPY.] *Mr. Marsh to Secretary of State.*

[EXTRACT.—No. 10.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Constantinople, 4th July, 1850.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, &c., &c.

SIR: * * * * *

"Since my last despatch, the Minister of Foreign Affairs offered me to send all the Hungarian refugees, excepting those detained in Asia Minor, who wish to go to America, (about two hundred in number,) to England, at the expense of the Sultan, if I would undertake, in behalf of the American government to transport them from England to America. I regret I had not authority to accept this liberal proposal, but was of course obliged to decline it."

Mr. Marsh to Secretary of State.

[EXTRACT.—No. 12.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Constantinople, August 19, 1850.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, *Secretary of State.*

SIR: * * * * * *

In my despatch, No. 10, I stated that the Porte had offered to transport, at its own expense, as far as Liverpool, such of the Hungarian refugees as desired to emigrate to America, upon condition, that the American government would provide for their passage from England to the United States. The intercession of the government of the United States, in behalf of Kossuth and his companions, but much more especially the strong manifestations of popular sympathy in the United States in the cause of the refugees, had led the Porte to expect with confidence, that some aid would be lent thdm, either by the American government, or by the voluntary contributions of individuals; and I have reason to think, that my refusal to pledge the government of the United States to aid their emigration, was received with disappointment, if not with a stronger feeling, by the Porte. * * *

Mr. Marsh to Secretary of State.

[EXTRACT.—No. 15.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Constantinople, November 15, 1850.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, *Secretary of State.*

SIR: * * * * * *

The Porte has determined, as I am informed by the Minister of foreign affairs, to send the Polish refugees to England, whence most of them intend to emigrate to America. The Hungarians have principally gone back to their own country, or wandered into the interior; but many of them are here in a state of great destitution, and their necessities have obliged me to contribute to their relief, to an extent, which, with my inadequate compensation, has been a serious embarrassment to me. I am aware that I cannot lawfully claim any allowance for this expenditure in my account with the contingent fund, but the action of the government, and the expressions of public sympathy in America, have put me in a position which has absolutely compelled me to go much beyond my means in supplying the wants of these suffering outcasts.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Marsh.

[EXTRACT.—No. 14.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 25th January, 1851.

SIR: * * * * * *

"Those parts of your despatches, Nos. 9, 10 and 12, which relate to the Hungarian and other refugees in Turkey, were, on the 26th September last,

communicated to Congress. No measures were adopted by that body, however, which would enable the Executive to extend to those unfortunate men, the facilities to come to this country, which the Turkish government seemed to expect; without this authority and an appropriation, the Executive could do nothing. This the Turkish government ought to be made fully to understand.

[Copy.] *Secretary of State to Mr. John P. Brown.*

Department of State,
Washington, 22d February, 1851.

John P. Brown, Esq., *Dragoman of the United States Legation at Constantinople.*

Sir: Being desirous to know the exact condition in which the Hungarian exiles are, and what the intentions of the Turkish government are supposed to be in regard to them, I would be obliged to you, if you would give me such information on this subject as you may possess.

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

[Copy.] *John P. Brown to the Secretary of State*

Washington, February 23, 1851.

Hon. Daniel Webster, *Secretary of State of the United States.*

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter, of the 22d instant, in which you are pleased to request that I should communicate to the Department whatever information I may possess respecting the circumstances connected with the detention of Mr. Louis Kossuth and his companions, now in Kutayich, in Asia Minor; and consequently beg leave to lay before it the following statement:

When, in September, 1849, Mr. Kossuth and his companions fled from Hungary, and found safety in the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey, from the united forces of Austria and Russia, they (the Poles and Hungarians together,) amounted to some four thousand in number. You are aware that the Emperors of Austria and Russia demanded, that the Sultan of Turkey, whose protection they had claimed, should deliver them up, and that the Sultan generously refused to accede to their demands. The Sultan however, as a matter of friendly compromise, addressed to each of these sovereigns an autograph letter, offering to expel from his Empire, or to detain in it, under surveillance, any of the refugees whom they might designate. The Emperor of Russia requested that all the Poles should be expelled from Turkey, and consequently, the Sultan sent to Malta, some two hundred and fifty Poles in one of his own steamers, and they have dispersed throughout France and Belgium. The Emperor of Austria asked the detention in Turkey of such of the Hungarian chiefs as he might name in a list, which would be given to the Porte by the Austrian Legation at Constantinople. In the mean time, a large number of the refugees escaped from Turkey, through the generous connivance of the Turkish authorities, and made their way to different parts of Europe, and even to the United

States. In this manner, the original number of the refugees soon became very much diminished.

In the Sultan's offer to detain the Hungarian chiefs, he made no allusion to any period of time, and its duration, consequently depends wholly upon himself. Notwithstanding the pressing demands of the Austrian government that Mr. Kossuth, and the others named in its list, should be detained for life, the humane and generous Sultan, promised only *one year*.

The Austrian government subsequently diminished its demand to twenty, fifteen, ten, and finally to five years; but the Sultan remained firm at his offer of *one* year. It was questioned, previous to my departure from Constantinople, when the year offered by the Sultan should commence, and when terminate; aud as the refugees had crossed the Danube and entered Turkey in the month of September, 1849, it might commence with that event and end in the same month of the following year; or it might commence with the date of the list of the individuals whom the Austrian government desired should be detained, that is to say, at the end of May, 1850, (when the list was by mutual agreement to be closed,) in which case, the period of their detention would terminate with the month of May, of the present year. In the meantime, Mr. Kossuth with some twenty five or thirty others named in the list, and about forty more, who, at their own request, were allowed to share in the exile of their late Governor, were removed by the Sultan's orders from Shumla, in Roomelia, to Kutayich, the place fixed upon for their residence, and where they yet remain under strict surveillance. The Hungarians who remained at Shumla continued to receive rations and a small monthly stipend out of the Sultan's treasury; those who escaped to the Capital, and did not leave the country, forfeited this pecuniary assistance, and consequently, soon fell into very destitute circumstances. Many of the latter found employment in the service of benevolent Musselmans; others were employed in the Sultan's army, and a good number embraced Islamism in the hope of receiving military preferment. Contributions were made among the foreign legations and among the foreign residents in Pera, for the relief of the more needy, and the Turkish ministers never failed to aid those whose peculiar destitution was made known to them. This was the position of the affair when I left Constantinople, May 20th, of last year; and in the expectation that the year for which Mr. Kossuth was to be detained would terminate in the month of last September, I fully believed that he would ere this, have been released, and in the enjoyment of the blessing of liberty in the United States.

It was the Sultan's promise, contained in his autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, which prevented his government from accepting the generous offer of the late lamented President, to convey Mr. Kossuth and his friends to the United States in one of our public vessels, which offer was made in March last, through the Minister resident of the United States at Constantinople. The Sultan, I cannot but feel confident, has no desire or interest in the detention of Mr. Kossuth, and would be most happy, I believe, to be released from the expense and inconvenience which it occa-

During the last summer, the Turkish government offered to the Minister resident, to send the Hungarians to Liverpool, in one of the Sultan's steamers, in case his government would provide means for their conveyance to this country; and from the circumstance, that the period of their departure from Turkey would have been about the month of September—*one year* from the date of their entrance into the Sultan's dominions, I am induced to believe that Mr. Kossuth would have been of their number. The Minister resident, not feeling himself at liberty to bind the government, from the want of any authority to do so, the Hungarians were not sent. I also apprehend that the Austrian government, at that time made serious opposition to his release; and that the Sultan was induced by it, to defer it until a more favorable opportunity should offer.

I am privately informed from Constantinople, under date of the 11th ult. that the Sultan had brought three hundred of the refugees from Shumla to Constantinople; probably all that remained there of the original four thousand, and was about to embark them in a vessel chartered by him for England, and that he had given to each one, one thousand piastres, (forty dollars,) with which to defray their expenses to this country, where they were desirous of proceeding for the purpose of engaging in agricultural pursuits. The same letter adds, that at that time, there was nothing certain known about Mr. Kossuth's release.

In view of the preceding, I would respectfully suggest, that the President direct the Minister resident at Constantinople, to renew, as early as practicable, to the Turkish government, the offer of his late lamented predecessor, to convey Mr. Kossuth and such of his friends as may desire to accompany him to the United States, in one of our public vessels. For this purpose the steamer "Mississippi," now in the Mediterranean squadron might be ordered to proceed up to Constantinople, and in the conviction which I entertain, that the Sultan's government will be disposed to release Mr. Kossuth and the other exiles at Kutayich, at the end of next May; I also believe, that this offer will then be very opportune, and enable the Sultan and his present enlightened Ministers to carry their humane intentions into effect, without exciting the apprehensions of the Austrian government, which would not wish Mr. Kossuth to be set at liberty, and be permitted to remain so near to the Hungarian frontier as Constantinople.

I have the honor to be sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN P. BROWN,

United States Dragoman.

[No, 15.] *Mr. Webster to Mr. Marsh.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 28. 1851,

GEORGE P. MARSH, Esq., &c., &c., *Constantinople.*

SIR: I am directed by the President to address you on the subject of the Hungarian Refugees, who are now in the Turkish Dominions.

may remain to them, across the ocean, to the uncultivated regions of America, and leave, for ever, a continent which to them has become more gloomy than the wilderness, more lone and dreary than the desert.

The people of the United States expect from the generosity of the Turkish Monarch that this permission will be given; they wait to receive these exiles on their shores, where, withont giving just cause of uneasiness to any Government, they may enjoy whatever of consolation can be afforded by sympathy for their sufferings, and that assistance in their necessities, which this people have never been late in offering to any, and which they are not now for the first time called upon to render.

Accustomed themselves to high ideas of National Independence, the people of the United States would regret to see the government of the vast Empire of Turkey, constrained by the force of circumstances, to exercise the duty of keeping prisoners for other powers.

You will further say to the Sublime Porte, that if, as this government hopes and believes, Mr. Kossuth and his companions are allowed to depart from the dominions of His Imperial Majesty at the expiration of the year commencing in May 1850, they will find conveyance to the United States in some of its National ships, now in the Mediterranean sea, which can be spared for that purpose, and you will, on receiving assurances that these persons will be permitted to embark, ascertain precisely their number, and immediately give notice to the Commander of the United States squadron on that station, who will receive orders from the proper authorities, to be present with such ships, as may be necessary, or can leave the station, to furnish conveyance for Kossuth and his companions to the United States,

HAMILTON — PUBLIC PRINTER.

32d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [H. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 10.

JOHN S. THRASHER.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Information respecting the imprisonment, &c., of John S. Thrasher.

DECEMBER 23, 1851.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to examine into the laws of domicil in the island of Cuba, and to see if they are not proper matters for negotiation and treaty. Ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, requesting information in regard to the imprisonment, trial and sentence of John S. Thrasher, in the Island of Cuba, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the documents which accompanied it.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, *December* 23, 1851.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 23, 1851.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested, so far as in his judgment may be compatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House, any information in possession of the Executive, respecting the imprisonment, trial and sentence of John S. Thrasher in the island of Cuba, and to his right to claim the protection of the Government as a native-born citizen of the United States," has the honor to report to the President, that all the official information in possession of this Department, respecting the imprisonment, trial and sentence of Mr. John S. Thrasher, is contained in the despatches of Allen F. Owen, Esquire, late United States consul at Havana, together with a correspondence between him and the Governor-General of the island of Cuba, and in a letter addressed by the Governor-General to Don A. Calderon de la Barca, her Catholic Majesty's minister in the United States, copies of all of which are herewith transmitted.

Hamilton, *Print.*

There is no doubt that John S. Thrasher is a citizen of the United States by birth, nor is there any doubt that he has resided in the island of Cuba for a considerable number of years, engaged in business transactions, sometimes as a merchant, and sometimes as the conductor of a newspaper press; although the precise period and duration of such residence are not known. On this point the Department has sought in vain for exact information. Mr. Thrasher himself has made no communication to this Department, although he has, through the press, addressed a general letter of remonstrance to the Government and people of the United States.

In the letter from the Governor of Cuba to her Catholic Majesty's minister in the United States, already mentioned, it is stated that he has been not only a resident in Havana for a considerable time, but domiciled there by regular proceedings, and that he has in solemn form sworn allegiance to the Spanish crown.

There is no evidence in the possession of the Government to show, what was his purpose with regard to his returning to his native country, at any fixed or definite time. Other members of his family are understood to be, like himself, residents in Cuba, his father having gone to that island some years ago.

These are all the known general facts respecting the nature of his residence in Havana which have come to the knowledge of this Department.

It appears that soon after the failure and breaking up of the late expedition of Narciso Lopez, in the invasion of Cuba by him and the troops under his command, Mr. Thrasher was arrested and tried for high treason or conspiracy against the crown of Spain; condemned to eight years imprisonment to hard labor, and sent to Spain in execution of that sentence.

There is no evidence in the Department to show what were the particular acts of treason or conspiracy alleged or proved against him. We have only the general statement, although pains have been taken to ascertain particulars.

The first general question then, is, as to his right to exemption from Spanish law and Spanish authority, on the ground of his being a native-born citizen of the United States.

The general rule of the public law is, that every person of full age has a right to change his domicil; and it follows, that when he removes to another place, with the intention to make that place his permanent residence, or his residence for an indefinite period, it becomes instantly his place of domicil; and this is so, notwithstanding he may entertain a floating intention of returning to his original residence or citizenship at some future period.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, "that a person who removes to a foreign country, settles himself there, and engages in the trade of the country, furnishes, by these acts, such evidences of an intention permanently to reside in that country, as to stamp him with its national character;" and this, undoubtedly, is in full accordance with the sentiments of the most eminent writers, as well as with those of other high judicial tribunals on the subject. No government has carried this general presumption farther than that of the United States, since it is well known that hundreds of thousands of persons are now living in this country, who have not been naturalized according to the provisions of law, nor sworn any allegiance to this Government, nor been domiciled among us by any regular course of proceedings. What degree of alarm would it not give to this vastly numerous class of men, actually living among us as inhabitants of the United